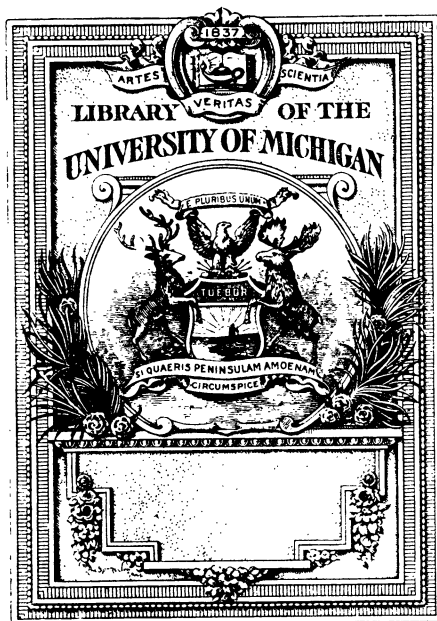


REPORTS
OF THE
ADJUTANT GENERAL
1860-1864

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WISCONSIN



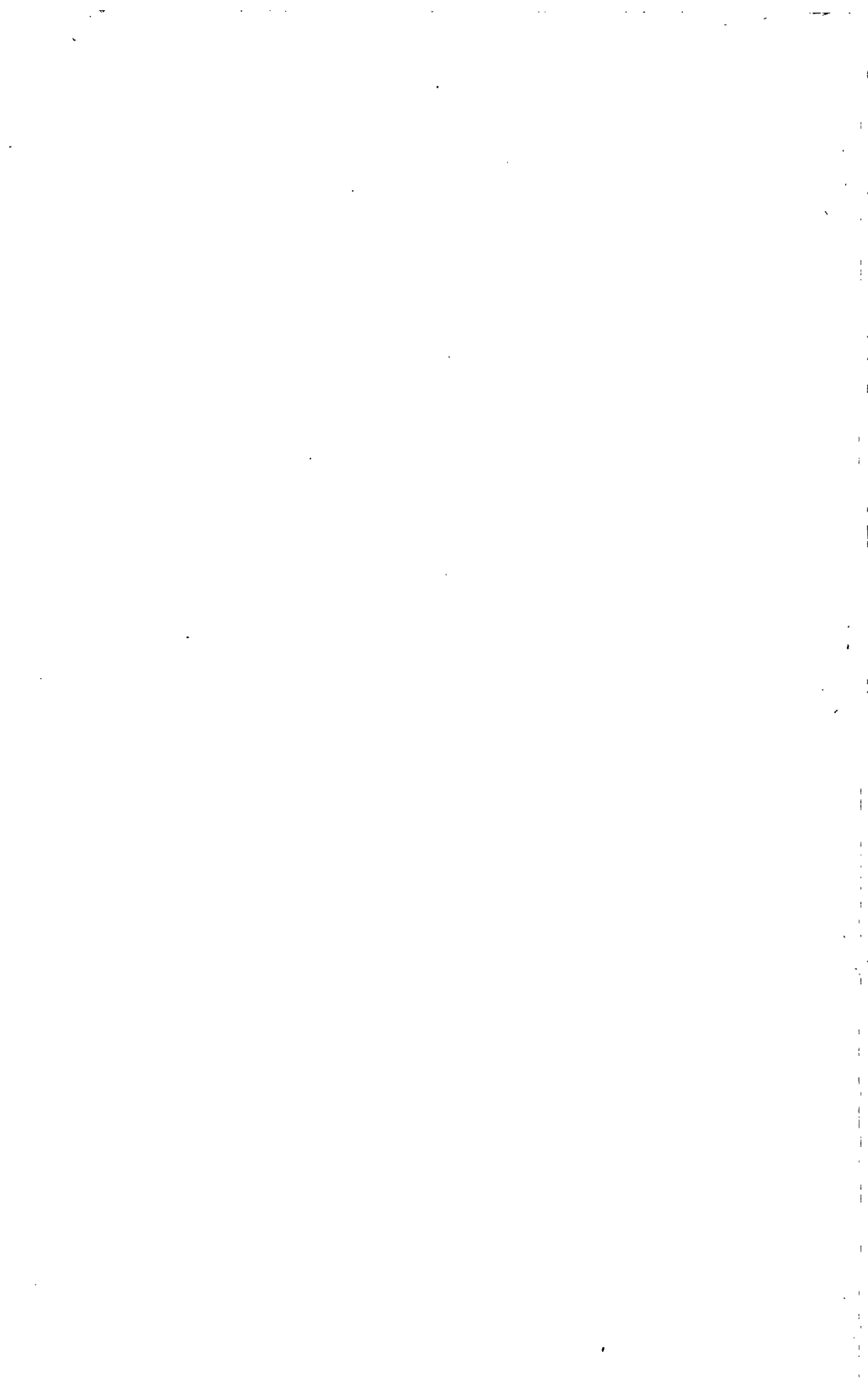
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Wisconsin Adjutant General's office

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

Wisconsin

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S *office*

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN

For the years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864.

REPRINT OF 1912, AUTHORIZED BY CHAP. 595, LAWS OF 1911.

CHARLES E. ESTABROOK,
EDITOR.

DUNCAN MCGREGOR,
CHARLES R. BOARDMAN,
ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONERS.



DEMOCRAT PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTER
MADISON, WIS.
1912

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PREFACE.

The republication of the reports made by the Adjutant General of the State, covering the period of the Civil War, was authorized by Chapter 595, laws of 1911. Therein it is provided that the same shall—

“Be edited and printed under the supervision of the chairman of the history commission, the private secretary to the governor, and the adjutant general. The editors shall have the liberty to omit such portions as are no longer deemed of historic value and may include in such report by way of notes or otherwise such letters and reports relating to said Civil War period now on file in the several state offices, to the end that all valuable historical papers, letters, messages, and documents of such period be made accessible to the public in convenient form.”

Pursuant to the authority granted, the editor has prepared, and the commissioners have caused this volume to be printed which contains the major portion of the report made in December, 1860, for that year, exhibiting the military forces of the state, as it existed just prior to the opening of the Civil War; this is followed by the reports made in 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864. The reports for these years are reprinted in full, and as made, except lists of officers commissioned, promoted, transferred, resignations, etc., which with modifications is duplicated from year to year. These names all appear, with all information contained in the annual publication, in the proper order in the printed roster. The list of names of the killed and dead from other causes is also omitted and will be published in a separate volume.

Obvious errors in orthography are also corrected. All additions made are made in notes at the bottom of the page.

The “Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies” in the “War of the Rebellion” contains many important re-

ports and papers relating to the campaigns and battles in which Wisconsin troops bore an honorable part, supplementing and giving with much more fulness, a description of the movements and activities referred to in the reports of the Adjutant General, notes have been added at appropriate places, referring the reader to such official records. Students will necessarily turn to these records, because the adjutant general in preparing his report, was obliged to rely on meagre accounts, the official record at that time not being accessible.

The method of classifying, publishing and numbering the original volumes of the Official Records by series and parts, with several parts included under a single volume number, led the editor, beginning with volume 24 and book 36, to adopt, in addition to the mode already in use, a system of serial numbers for each book, so that all the volumes or books thereafter published bear serial numbers from 36 to 130 inclusive.

This system is very easy to follow, and all references to the Official Records included herein are to the serial number of the volume or book. Librarians and others having to use the Official Records should remember and give each of the first 35 volumes or books a serial number according to the plan outlined in the table printed in the appendix to this volume, and thereafter all references can be made to the serial number without difficulty. All references to the first 35 volumes are to the proper serial number.

A diligent endeavor has been made to secure accuracy in the spelling of all proper names, and in so far as this end has been attained, it is largely due to the painstaking care exercised by Miss Mary W. Priestley and Mr. McKendree J. Rawson, of the force in the office of the Adjutant General, to whom the Commissioners desire to make this acknowledgment for faithful services rendered.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT GENERAL

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

FOR THE YEAR 1860.

(REPRINT 1912)

MADISON:
JAMES ROSS, STATE PRINTER.—PATRIOT OFFICE.
1860.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Madison, Wis., Dec. 17, 1860.

To His Excellency, A. W. RANDALL,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

SIR:—I have the honor herewith to submit my Annual Report.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES A. SWAIN,

Adjutant General.

ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Legislature:

I submit herein the Annual Report, showing the transactions 3] in the Adjutant General's Department, with tables exhibiting the condition of the organized Militia of the State.

The number of men enrolled in Volunteer Companies, as returned and estimated, is shown to be 1993. There are fifty-two (52) Companies now in existence under the laws of the State, as shown by the list in the tables annexed to this report. I am obliged again to express regret that returns have not been received from all of the organized companies, although blanks for the purpose were forwarded to the commanding officers of regiments more than six weeks since. It seems worthy of consideration whether companies which refuse or neglect to make their annual reports, showing the number of men enrolled, and the list of ordnance stores in their possession ought not to be deemed in an inefficient condition, dropped from the rolls, and required to return their arms.

The annual quota of arms and ordnance stores was received from the General Government March 27th, 1860, being as follows:

- 80 Rifle Muskets and Appendages.
- 80 Setts Infantry Accoutrements for do.
- 40 " " " " old pattern muskets.
- 20 Artillery Swords and Belts.
- 50 Pairs Holsters (for Grimsley's saddles).
- 40 Percussion Rifles and Appendages.
- 40 Setts Accoutrements for do.
- 12 Non-commissioned Officers' Swords and Belts.

These stores were placed in the Armory, and with such other stores as have been from time to time received from disbanded companies, have been turned over to companies making application according to law. The present distribution of arms belonging to the State will be seen by reference to table (D) of the appendix to this report.

The amount and kind of stores received, expended and balance on hand, will be seen by reference to table (G.)

4] Orders were issued early last spring for the return of the surplus of rifles and accoutrements (beyond 40 for each company,) in the hands of the following companies:

Milwaukee Riflemen	15
Burlington Rifles	15
Mayville Rifles	10
Sauk Rifles	10
Kenosha Rifles	20

The Burlington and Sauk City companies only have complied with the order; the Kenosha company has recently notified this office that they should comply at once.

As suggested in the last Annual Report from this office, the Kenosha City Guards, infantry, were disbanded by order of January 19th, and returned the arms in their possession.

In the month of February, two companies attached to the 1st Regiment—the “Milwaukee Citizens’ Corps,” and the “Milwaukee Cadets”—were disbanded at their own request, and returned their arms; and at about the same time, the Kenosha “Washington Light Guard,” infantry, returned their arms to the Department, though without being disbanded. They stated that it was found difficult to keep the company in a state of efficiency, owing to the stringency of monetary affairs, and they preferred to leave the arms for the use of other companies. I commend their excellent example to the imitation of several other companies in the State.

In the month of March, the infantry company, the “Union Guards,” of Milwaukee, was disbanded by order of the Commander-in-Chief, and required to return its arms to the Capitol. The order to return the arms was obeyed after considerable delay. The cause for disbanding the company was the repeated utterance of remarks by the commander tending to create a spirit of ill-feeling and insubordination towards the authorities of the State. Subsequent to the disbanding of the company, it adopted an independent organization and procured arms elsewhere. In order to obtain the means of keeping up this organization, the excursion upon the ill-fated steamer *Lady Elgin* was resorted to, resulting in the most melancholy and distressing loss of life; the “Union Guards” not only being swept from existence, but a considerable number of members of companies attached to the 1st Regiment, besides many other persons who had joined in the excursion.

Several Companies, which have had but a nominal existence for the past three years, had not been furnished with arms, and have made no reports to this office, have been dropped from the rolls. In regard to those companies which return less than forty men equipped, they have been notified that a reasonable 5] time will be given them to complete their number, so as not to subject themselves to being disbanded, under the provisions of sec. 22, of chapter 31, R. S. of 1858.

Within a few days past, the "Omro Light Infantry," at Omro, Winnebago county, has been disbanded at its own instance, and its arms and ordnance stores ordered to be returned to the armory.

The "Juneau Guards," infantry, Milwaukee, has also been disbanded on notice of voluntary action to that effect by the company, and ordered to return the arms in its possession.

Notice has been received of the condition of the "National Guards," infantry, Fond du Lac, which renders it probable that that company will disband and return its arms.

When the arms and accoutrements of these companies shall be returned to the armory, we shall be able at once to furnish three new companies with complete sets of arms and equipments.

The following companies have been furnished with a complete outfit—in two or three cases non-commissioned officers' swords being excepted. These last will be equipped from the next quota:

Shullsburg Light Guard.....	Shullsburg.....	Lafayette county
Geneva Independents.....	Geneva.....	Walworth county
Black Hawk Rifles.....	Ft. Atkinson.....	Jefferson county
Citizens' Guard.....	Fox Lake.....	Dodge county
Miners' Guards.....	Mineral Point.....	Iowa county
Hudson City Guards.....	Hudson.....	St. Croix county
Rough and Ready Artillery.....	LaCrosse.....	LaCrosse county

Additional arms and accoutrements of various kinds have been furnished on the application of several companies to complete their equipment.

The arms, &c., in possession of the "Governor's Guards," and "Madison Guards," at Madison, have been returned and exchanged for arms of more modern pattern. The set of pistol holsters heretofore furnished to the "Dane Cavalry," at Madison, have been returned to the arsenal at St. Louis, and exchanged for a set of the kind before ordered for that company.

Of the Companies now standing upon the rolls, the following are not furnished with arms, and will be entitled to arms in the order in which they are here named, on making legal application, with certificate that they have forty men enrolled and equipped, viz:

Portage Light Guard.....	Portage City.....	Infantry
Hoyt's Guards.....	Port Washington.....	Rifles
Jefferson Artillery.....	Jefferson	Artillery
Racine Rifles.....	Racine	Rifles
Menasha Riflemen.....	Menasha	Rifles
Horicon Guards.....	Horicon	Infantry

6] Besides these last named companies, application has been made, during the year, for the organization of military companies at the following named places, in the order given:

Union, Rock county.
 Neosho, Dodge county.
 Greenbush, Sheboygan county.
 Darlington, Lafayette county.
 Ripon, Fond du Lac county.
 Markesan, Green Lake county.
 Waupun, Dodge county.
 Hazel Green, Grant county.
 Prescott, Pierce county.
 Appleton, Outagamie county.

The information forwarded in reply to these applications, that no arms would be furnished them by the State, has in most cases prevented their taking further steps towards organizing. It is to be hoped that the quota of arms to be distributed to the State annually, will, under the new Congressional apportionment, increasing our representation in Congress, (which representation is the basis of the apportionment of arms,) be so far increased, as to enable us to supply all demands for them. Till then, it is deemed the proper policy to furnish arms as far as possible in the order of the dates of organization and application.

I am obliged again to call the attention of the Legislature to the neglect of the town assessors and county clerks, either or both, to make the return of persons liable to military duty, as required by law. Section 6, of Chap. 31, R. S., distinctly makes it the duty of the assessors to make out and return such list to the clerks of the boards of supervisors, and provides a compensation, while Section 11, of the same Chapter, provides a penalty in case of failure or neglect to perform the duty. It has not been deemed necessary, on the part of this office, to forward blanks to be used in the discharge of this duty by assessors, since a mere list of names is required. I have not

been able to find a positive requirement in our Statutes that the clerks of the boards of supervisors shall forward the assessors' lists to this office. If such positive requirement is deemed necessary, I trust that it may be speedily provided by law, since the making of these annual returns is required by a law of the United States.

Many of the military companies of the State are very dilatory in making their annual returns to this office; the result of their delay, and in some cases their total failure, to report being that it is impossible to report to the Legislature the correct condition of the organized militia. I recommend that the failure to report for two years be made by law sufficient reason 7] for disbanding delinquent companies, and requiring the return of their arms and stores.

The Militia Law provides for exempting from further military duty—to use the precise words of the Statute, “every person who, having been enrolled as a volunteer, and having equipped himself with the prescribed uniform, shall have performed military duty in accordance with the provisions of *this act*, for the term of seven years.” Several applications for formal discharges have been made to this office during the past year; but inasmuch as the act referred to has only been in operation less than three years to the present time, and as there were other difficulties, intervening, one of them being the frequent changes of companies, so that one seven years' term of service might be carried through several companies, it has been deemed advisable to decline issuing any discharges until some proper action to that end by the Legislature.

No action has yet been taken by the Commander-in-Chief, under the law of 1858, towards calling out the militia for Annual “Schools of Practice,” “Reviews,” &c. In the States in which such annual exercises take place with benefit to the companies engaged in them, the laws which provide for them, (and from which laws our Statute was copied,) also provide for an annual commutation tax, to be paid by those who decline doing military duty, for the use of those who perform such duty. Such commutation tax seems to be impossible in our State, while even a small direct tax for the *per diem* of members of military companies is deemed impolitic, especially during a time of straitened pecuniary resources. Hence the Governor has declined subjecting the organized military companies

to an expense which, borne by themselves alone, would be an extremely onerous one.

For further information relative to the affairs of this Department, I beg leave to refer you to the Tables in the Appendix to this Report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES A. SWAIN,
Adjutant General.

APPENDIX

B.

27] VOLUNTEER COMPANIES.

There are at present enrolled fifty-two Companies of Volunteer Militia, as shown by the following list, arranged according to the respective arms of service to which they belong:

Name of Company.	Location.	Name of Captain.	No. rank and File.
INFANTRY.			
Milwaukee Light Guard.....	Milwaukee.....	Starkweather.....	54
Montgomery Guard.....	Milwaukee.....	Doran.....	48
Racine Governor's Guards.....	Racine.....	Raps.....	33
Company A, 5th Regiment.....	Whitewater.....	Winchester.....	45
Geneva Independents.....	Geneva.....	Roundy.....	34
Kenosha Wash. Light. Guards.....	Kenosha.....	Clark.....	36
Beloit City Guards.....	Beloit.....	Lt. T. P. Northrop.....	44
Shullsburg Light Guards.....	Shullsburg.....	Vandegrift.....	40
Miner's Guards.....	Mineral Point.....	Devlin.....	40
Lafayette Light Guard.....	Darlington.....		40
Lancaster Guards.....	Lancaster.....		49
Governor's Guard.....	Madison.....	Delaplaine.....	42
Madison Guard.....	Madison.....	Crawford.....	40
Portage Light Guard.....	Portage.....		43
Waupun Light Guard.....	Waupun.....	Clark.....	40
Citizens Guard.....	Fox Lake.....	Stevens.....	40
Horicon Guard.....	Horicon.....	Twogood.....	45
Union Guards.....	Port Washington.....	Hoe er.....	39
Hoyt's Guards.....	Port Washington.....	Godfrey.....	32
Wash. Hibernian Guards.....	Fond du Lac.....	Maginnis.....	54
La Crosse Light Guard.....	La Crosse.....	Collwell.....	44
Hudson City Guards.....	Hudson.....	Simonds.....	40
Prescott Guards.....	Prescott.....	Dill.....	40
Total rank and file, Infantry.....			922
ARTILLERY.			
Washington Artillery.....	Milwaukee.....	Hertzberg.....	35
Governor's Artillery.....	Watertown.....	Mulberger.....	40
Jefferson Artillery Company.....	Jefferson.....	Meyer.....	40
Albany Artillery.....	Green County.....	Warren.....	40
Potosi Artillerists.....	Grant County.....		40
Rough and Ready Artillery Co.....	La Crosse.....	Poster.....	198
Total rank and file, Artillery.....			

¹ The appendix to the report of the Adjutant General is omitted, except that part showing the organized volunteer companies of militia in the state, and the law relating to the organization of such militia at the date of such report.

All other matters of interest in such report relating to the civil war appear in the appropriate place in subsequent reports, including the names of all persons who held commissions in the militia in 1860 who subsequently entered the military service of the United States.

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B.—*Volunteer Companies*—continued.

Name of Company.	Location.	Name of Captain.	No. Rank and File.
CAVALRY.			
Milwaukee Dragoons	Milwaukee	George	44
Dane Cavalry	Madison	Orton	60
Total rank and file, Cavalry			104
RIFLEMEN.			
Milwaukee Riflemen	Milwaukee	Becker	40
Black Yager Rifles	Milwaukee	Dreher	45
Racine Rifle Co. No. 1.	Racine		40
Burlington Rifles	Racine Co.	Yunker	42
Kenosha Rifles	Kenosha	Lane	46
Watertown Rifles	Watertown	Baumann	42
Black Hawk Rifle Company ..	Fort Atkinson ..	Lohmuller	53
Eagle Guards	Brodhead		40
Sauk Rifles	Sapk City	Buchanan	49
Mayville Rifles	Dodge County ..		37
Cedarburg Rifles	Ozaukee Co.	Horn	44
Grafton Rifles	Ozaukee Co.	Smith	40
Union Rifle Guards	Eldorado	Burnton	46
Lima Rifle Guards	Hingham	Carlton	49
Sheboygan Rifles	Sheboygan	Kuhnstadt	30
Oshkosh Riflemen	Oshkosh	M. Schorff	40
Neenah Guards	Neenah	Hubbard	40
Menasha Riflemen	Menasha	Trilling	46
La Crosse Riflemen	La Crosse	Rodolf	46
Total rank and file, Riflemen			769

RECAPITULATION.

Infantry	23 companies	Total rank and file	922
Artillery	6 ..do.	do ..do	198
Cavalry	2 ..do.	do ..do	104
Riflemen	19 ..do.	do ..do	769
Grand total of Volunteer Companies			1,993

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OF UNIFORM COMPANIES.

(Chap 31, R. S. of 1858.)

SEC. 12. Whenever any persons, to the number of *forty* or more, shall desire to organize themselves into a uniform company, either of Artillery, Light Infantry, Riflemen or Cavalry, and shall enter their names in a book for that purpose, they may proceed to choose by ballot the following officers, viz.;

one Captain, one 1st Lieutenant, one 2nd Lieutenant, (3d Lieutenant, by subsequent law,) 4 Sergeants and 4 Corporals; and they may choose so many Musicians as they may deem proper.

SEC. 13. Such Company, so formed, shall cause to be filed with the Governor a copy of their proceedings, accompanied with a list of the officers elected, above the rank of Sergeant, and the number of persons who have enrolled themselves as members of such company; the Governor shall, upon satisfactory evidence that such company has been formed in good faith, issue commissions to the Captains and the 1st and 2d (and 3d) Lieutenants thereof, and as often thereafter as any new election shall have been held to supply vacancies in any of the aforementioned offices.

SEC. 14. Whenever the officers of any such company shall have been duly commissioned, as provided in the preceding section, such company shall elect by ballot three Directors who may contract and be contracted with, and may hold, purchase and convey, for the benefit of the company, such real and personal estate as may be necessary for its use; such Directors may be elected annually, or as often as any vacancy in their number shall occur.

SEC. 15. Such company may also make such rules, regulations and by-laws as they may deem necessary for the government and management of the same, and may establish the sums which any member thereof shall pay for any neglect or refusal to comply with any rules, regulations and by-laws, and shall have power to sue for and collect the same.

SEC. 16. It shall be the duty of the Directors to take charge of, and safely preserve and keep in good order and repair, the 40] arms, instruments and munitions of war, belonging to the State, which may be entrusted to the company, and for this purpose they may purchase and provide a suitable armory, and take charge of the same; and they shall take charge and have a general supervision of all the property belonging to the company; and for defraying the expenses of such armory and other necessary matters, they may raise and collect such taxes on the members of such company as the majority shall by vote direct at any regular meeting called for that purpose.

SEC. 17. All the property of the State committed to the care of such Directors shall be kept at a general depot, and no member shall be allowed to take any article therefrom, unless per-

mitted by the Directors, and then only to be used on military occasions.

SEC. 18. The Captain of such company shall preside at all meetings for the transaction of business, preserve order, enforce the by-laws, and see that they are carried into effect; in the absence of the Captain, the highest officer next in rank shall exercise the duties of Captain.

SEC. 19. Each such company shall annually elect a Treasurer, who shall receive and keep all moneys raised by tax or otherwise, and belonging to the company and shall pay over the same as may be ordered by a vote of the company or to any person authorized in its behalf. Such Treasurer shall keep a book, in which he shall charge himself with all moneys received, belonging to the company, from whatever source, and credit himself with all such moneys paid out; and he shall render an account of his receipts and disbursements whenever required by said company, or the officers thereof.

SEC. 20. Upon the application of the Directors of any uniform company to the Governor of the State for arms or ordnance for the use of such company, the Governor shall require such evidence as he may deem proper that the number of uniformed persons belonging to such company is not less than forty, and that they are furnished with a proper uniform; and if he shall be satisfied that such company is entitled thereto, he shall furnish such number of arms as shall be necessary for said company; provided there shall be any deposited in his possession, belonging to the State.

SEC. 21. Before any such arms or ordnance shall be delivered to such company, the Directors thereof shall execute to the Governor a bond, with sufficient sureties, for the safe keeping and return of such property when required by the Governor.

SEC. 22. It shall be the duty of the Governor to require the return of any arms or ordnance belonging to the State, when-
41] ever he shall become satisfied that they are not safely or properly kept, or that the company to whom they were furnished has become disbanded, or that they are not forty uniformed members belonging to such company.

AN ACT (Chap. 87, 1858)

PROVIDING FOR THE ORGANIZATION, ENROLLING AND DISCIPLINE OF
THE MILITIA OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

*The People of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and
Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. All able bodied white male citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, residing in this State, and not exempted by the laws of this State, shall be subject to military duty in time of war or insurrection, except ministers and preachers of the Gospel, licensed physicians and surgeons while they continue in practice, persons who may have been or who may hereafter be legally discharged in consequence of their performance of military duty, in pursuance of any law of this State; general, field and commissioned officers, who shall have served as such in the militia of this State or in any other of the United States, and have been legally and honorably discharged; every person who, having been enrolled as a volunteer, and having equipped himself with the prescribed uniform, shall have performed military duty in accordance with the provisions of this act, for the term of seven years; all firemen and members of the hook and ladder companies, judges of the supreme, circuit and county courts, clerks of courts, cities and towns, justices of the peace, sheriffs and their deputies, members of the Senate and Assembly not being commissioned military officers, with their attendant officers for the time being; all State officers residing at the capital; also officers and attendants of the state lunatic asylum, public hospitals and the state and county prisons.

SEC. 2. The organization of the militia in divisions, brigades, regiments, battallions, squadrons, troops and companies shall be conformed to the provisions of the laws of the United States. The State shall consist of eleven or more divisions, and each division shall consist of not less than two or more than four brigades, and each brigade shall consist of not less than 42] two and not more than four regiments, and each regiment shall consist of not less than ten and not more than twenty companies, to which may be added two flank companies, one

of flying artillery. Whenever, by the changes of population, the organization of new counties, or for other reasons, a change in the arrangement of the several division, brigade and regimental districts shall be deemed advisable, the Governor may, at his discretion, in general orders, to be published in a newspaper at the capital, and in at least one newspaper in the district interested, direct such change as he shall deem necessary.

SEC. 3. The active militia in time of peace shall be composed of general and field officers, in commission, with their respective staffs, and their successors, together with all legally organized companies, and such other officers and corps as may be duly authorized and organized under orders from the Commander-in-Chief. The officers of the militia shall be a Commander-in-Chief, one Major General to each division, and one Brigadier General to each Brigade, one Adjutant General, one Commissary General, one Quartermaster General, one Paymaster General, one Inspector General, one Engineer-in-Chief, one Surgeon General, Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, Majors; Captains, Lieutenants, and such other officers as shall hereafter be named.

SEC. 4. The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the militia of this State, except when called into service of the United States. The Major Generals, Brigadier Generals, Adjutant General, Commissary General, Quartermaster General, Paymaster General, Inspector General, Engineer-in-Chief, Surgeon General, Judge Advocate General, Military Secretary, Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels and Majors shall be appointed by the Governor. The Adjutant General, Commissary General, Quartermaster General, Paymaster General, Inspector General, Surgeon General, Engineer-in-Chief, and Judge Advocate General, shall have the rank of Brigadier General. The Military Secretary and Aids-de-Camp in the staff of the Commander-in-Chief shall have the rank of Colonel.

SEC. 5. The Commander-in-Chief shall appoint as many Aids-de-Camp as he shall deem necessary in his staff; also one chaplain with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. The Major Generals shall appoint for their staff the following officers: Two Aids-de-Camp, one Quartermaster, one Commissary, and one Division Engineer, one Paymaster, one Surgeon, one Judge Advocate, and a Division Inspector, each with the rank of

Colonel. Also a Chaplain, with the rank of Major. Each Brigadier General shall appoint for his staff the following officers: One Aid-de-Camp, one Quartermaster, one Paymaster, one Surgeon, one Judge Advocate, and a Brigade Inspector, each with the rank of Major. Also a Chaplain with the rank of Captain. Each Colonel shall appoint for his staff the following officers: One Adjutant, one Quartermaster, one Paymaster, one Surgeon, one Judge Advocate, each with the rank of Captain. Also a Chaplain and a Surgeon's Mate, with the rank of Lieutenant. All of which appointments shall be published in orders.

SEC. 6. All company, commissioned and non-commissioned officers shall be chosen by their respective companies, the commanding officer of the regiment first causing notice to be given to those entitled to vote, that he is about to lead them to the choice of such officers; *Provided, however,* That if any company, after having been twice ordered out for the choice of commissioned officers, shall at the expiration of three days from the second time of their being so ordered out, be destitute of commissioned officers, either in whole or in part, the commandant of the regiment to which such company is attached, may nominate to the commanding officer of the brigade to which such regiment belongs, suitable persons to fill all vacancies then existing among the commissioned officers of such company; and if such nominations shall be approved by said commandant of brigade, the person so nominated and approved may be commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief. Said commandant of regiment shall also, at his discretion, grant warrants to each person who may be elected sergeant or corporal by any company under his command; and if any company shall fail to elect all the warrant officers necessary for said company, according to the provisions of this act, he may issue a warrant to such member of said company as he may deem proper; and said commandant shall further have power to reduce to the ranks any non-commissioned officer attached to his regiment, whom, on complaint made, and due notice given, he shall find guilty of misconduct or neglect of duty. The commanding officer of any company, when so ordered, shall call out his company for the choice of Captain or Subalterns, and may call out his company for the choice of non-commissioned officers at any time in the year. The return of commissioned officers elected in any company shall be forthwith made to the Adjutant General, and a duplicate of the same to

the commander of the regiment to which such company is attached; and if within ten days after such election there shall be no objection or remonstrance, commission may be granted as aforesaid.

SEC. 7. All general officers and their staffs, the Adjutant General, the Commissary General, the Quartermaster General, the Paymaster General, and the Engineer-in-Chief, and all field 44] and staff officers, shall do duty on horseback. All other officers shall do duty on foot, except the officers of the cavalry and the horse artillery. The Commander-in-Chief shall cause each company, regiment and brigade, to be numbered in such manner as he shall deem proper and best calculated to secure uniformity; each company, regiment and brigade, shall be known by its number and designation, which shall be registered in the Adjutant General's office.

SEC. 8. To every company there shall be one Captain, one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant, and one Third Lieutenant, four Sergeants, four Corporals, and three musicians. Non-commissioned officers shall be chosen from the members of the company to which they belong, or from persons not members of other companies; and the musicians, not exceeding three in number, shall be appointed by the Commander of each company.

SEC. 9. The Commander-in-Chief is hereby authorized and empowered to disband any military company or band, as the interest of the militia, in his opinion may require; to discharge commissioned and non-commissioned officers, and all other persons who have performed the duty required by this act, or who, from incompetency or other cause, have failed to perform their duty; to delegate to the Major Generals and Brigadier Generals the power to discharge officers and other persons, and generally to exercise all the powers necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

SEC. 10. Every officer of the line and staff, when so ordered by the Commander-in-Chief, shall furnish himself with a complete uniform, which shall be such as the Commander-in-Chief shall prescribe, and subject to such alterations as he may order, and all uniforms, arms, equipments, and instruments owned and used by any officer, musician or private, or by any legally organized military company or band, shall not be liable to attachment, or to be taken on execution, for any debt contracted by

such officer, musician, private, company, or band. Every musician, officer, or private in the militia, whose duty it is to serve on horseback, shall provide for himself a good and sufficient horse.

SEC. 11. Whenever a regiment shall be ordered out for inspection, the Brigade Inspector shall inspect such regiment, agreeably to the rules adopted for the army of the United States, and he shall take an accurate account, from personal inspection, of the quality of the arms and accoutrements of both officers and privates, and whether they are [fit or] unfit for service; and he shall also examine the clothing of the men, and see whether they are in complete uniform, and make a report of 45] the same to the Adjutant General. The Commanding officer of each company shall make a return of the state of his company, with the number of men enrolled therein, and of all their arms and equipments and ammunition, to the commanding officer of the regiment, within ten days after the drill of the school of practice required by law. The commanding officer of each regiment shall make a return of the state of his regiment, with the number of men enrolled therein, and all their arms, equipments, and ammunition, together with a roster of the field and staff and commissioned officers of his regiment, to the commanding officer of the brigade, within twenty days after the drill at the school of practice.

SEC. 12. For the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the military arm of the State, there shall be established under the direction of the Commander-in-Chief, a military school of practice, which shall assemble once in each year, at such times and place or places as the Commander-in-Chief may appoint, and for this purpose he shall apportion the State into one or more military districts, and may from time to time, at his discretion, alter the same, or increase or diminish the number thereof. All the uniform companies of the State shall be required to assemble at the time and place, or times and places, appointed in their respective districts for such school of practice, and shall be subject to all the regulations governing the military discipline of the State, either as established by law, or by the orders of the Commander-in-Chief. The Commander-in-Chief shall direct the course of instruction to be pursued in each district at such schools of practice, and shall forward his

orders to the senior officers of the respective districts, at least twenty days prior to the time fixed for such school of practice to meet; and it shall be the duty of such senior officer immediately to transmit such orders through the Colonels of regiments to the various company commanders in his district.

ANNUAL PARADE FOR A SCHOOL PRACTICE.

SEC. 13. There shall be one parade annually for a school of practice, in the month of August or September, for not exceeding four successive days, as the Commander-in-Chief shall direct. The commanding officer of each company shall order his command to assemble at such time and place for a school of practice as may be designated by his superior officer, in pursuance of this act, for drill, inspection and review. The commanding officer of the division, when he deems it expedient, may, with the consent and approbation of the Commander-in-Chief, issue orders to the commandants of brigade, to assemble 46] their respective brigades for a school practice, not to exceed four successive days, at such time as the commander of each brigade shall designate, between the tenth day of August and the twenty-fifth day of September, of each year; or if said commandant of division shall deem it more advantageous, he shall direct said commandants of brigade to issue orders to the commanding officers of their respective regiments, to order out their several regiments separately, within the above time specified for a school of practice, at such time as the commandants of said brigade shall designate.

SEC. 14. Whenever the members of any company are assembled for parade, or the choice of officers, a notice specifying the time and place of such parade or choice of officers, when read in the hearing of the person to be warned, or left with him at his usual place of abode, or addressed by mail to such person, three days previous to the day of such parade or choice of officers, shall be considered a legal notice. The commanding officer of the day at the school of practice, required by this act, may cause those under his command to perform any field or camp duty which he may deem proper, and may also put under guard for the day, any officer or soldier who shall disobey the legal orders of his superior officer, or in any wise

interrupt the exercises of the day; also all other persons who shall trespass on the parade ground, or in any way interrupt or molest the orderly discharge of duty by those under arms. All orders for an encampment at the school of practice, and for inspection and review, shall be published at least twenty days previous to such encampment; and all commanding officers may read such division, brigade, or regimental orders, and notify members of their command to appear as specified in said orders, for that purpose therein expressed, which notice shall be sufficient warning to such members as are present.

SEC. 15. The Adjutant General shall be the active officer of the military organization of the State, and he shall be considered always on duty. He shall have an office at the seat of government, which shall be kept open during the usual office hours of the State officers. All general orders from the Commander-in-Chief shall be published and forwarded through the office of the Adjutant General; and the Adjutant General shall make out, countersign and transmit all military commissions conferred by the Commander-in-Chief in the organization of the militia of this State; and all reports on military affairs made to the Commander-in-Chief or to the Legislature, shall be made through the same channel. The Adjutant General shall keep a record of all the proceedings of his office, and annually, on the first day of October, in each year, shall furnish the Commander-in-Chief a roster of the general and field staff, and other commissioned officers, and also to procure and furnish at the expense of the State, all necessary blanks, blank books, and forms, which blanks, blank books and forms shall not cost more than one hundred dollars per annum, and to perform all the duties necessary to carry into full effect the provisions of this act; and he may employ a clerk to assist him in the duties of his office, which said clerk shall be entitled to receive for services from the State, a salary not to exceed four hundred dollars a year; and the Secretary of State is hereby authorized to audit and allow the account of such clerk in the same manner as the accounts of other clerks are audited and allowed. The Superintendent of Public Property is hereby required to furnish the Adjutant General with such stationery as he may require in his office in the discharge of his public duties, which

stationery shall not exceed in amount one hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 16. This act shall take effect from and after its passage and publication.

Approved May 12th, 1858.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT GENERAL

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN

FOR THE YEAR 1861.

(REPRINT 1912)

MADISON, WIS:

SMITH & CULLATON, STATE PRINTERS—ARGUS OFFICE

1861.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

MADISON, December 30, 1861.

To His Excellency, A. W. RANDALL,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

SIR:—I have the honor herewith to submit my report of what has, and now is being done by the State of Wisconsin, in support of our Government.

Your obedient servant,

WM. L. UTLEY,

Adjutant General.

MILITARY OFFICERS OF THE STATE.

ALEX. W. RANDALL, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

WILLIAM L. UTLEY.....	Adjutant General
HENRY K. WHITE.....	Assistant Adjutant General
W. W. TREDWAY.....	Quartermaster General
N. B. VAN SLYKE.....	Assistant Quartermaster General
JAMES HOLTON.....	Assistant Quartermaster General
WILLIAM A. MEARS.....	Assistant Quartermaster General
EDWIN R. WADSWORTH.....	Commissary General
FRANKLIN Z. HICKS.....	Assistant Commissary General
SIMEON D. CLOUGH.....	Assistant Commissary General
SIMEON MILLS.....	Paymaster General
JAMES R. MEARS.....	Assistant Paymaster General
E. B. WOLCOTT.....	Surgeon General
THOMAS STEVENS.....	Inspector General
E. L. BUTTRICK.....	Judge Advocate
WILLIAM H. WATSON.....	Military Secretary

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT (1861).

To the Legislature:

Section 15 of an act approved May 12th, 1858, makes it incumbent upon the Adjutant General annually on the first day of October to make to the Governor a full report of the condition of the Militia throughout the State. I have neglected to comply with the provisions of this act, so far as the time is concerned, and I shall not fulfill the requirements of the law in many other respects for the following reason: I have had nothing to do with the State Militia. There has been but one return made to this office from the State Militia, and that of no importance. On entering upon the duties of this office, I found no reliable record of the condition of the State Militia, except what was contained in the Annual Report of my predecessor. I have therefore confined myself entirely to what is termed the Volunteer Militia, governed by the laws of the extra session of May, 1861. This report will therefore be confined almost entirely to a statistical account of what has transpired in the way of raising volunteers for the defense of our Government, since the first proclamation of Governor Randall, dated April 16th, 1861. As I have before intimated, I have delayed this report as long as possible for the purpose of gathering up all the facts connected with the regiments that we have already sent forward, and those that are now in a state of preparation. Although the delay has given me a great many additional items, the same difficulties meet me at this time that would have embarrassed me two months since. The unfinished state of companies and regiments makes it very difficult to decide at what particular point to stop. What I say of the condition of a regiment today may be materially changed tomorrow. Under these circumstances I shall not attempt to note the changes that take place in our forces, but write what is true of today, and leave the events of tomorrow for future reports. It may be expected of me that I should make some suggestions respecting the organization of the Militia of this State. I confess that I have been so much

5] occupied with the realities of bringing men into the field, I have had no time to speculate as to the best mode of arranging the State Militia. I am aware that I differ with men better calculated to judge of military matters than myself, but I must be allowed to say that I have seen nothing during this struggle to change my mind respecting what is termed militia training, or musters. I consider them a humbug. Let the General Government deposit within the limits of each State a sufficient number of arms and accoutrements and all the necessary munitions of war, and I will guarantee there will be found men enough on very short notice to use them. I would recommend that the State (so far as it can without burdening the citizens) give aid and encouragement to independent companies. So far as the State is concerned, I should recommend a simple enactment making it the duty of the Adjutant General to furnish blanks to the proper persons, for the purpose of having them distributed to the assessors in season for them to take the names of every male person betwixt the ages of 18 and 45, and return them to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and it should be his duty to make returns to the Colonel of the regiment, and he to the Adjutant General. Under this system it will be necessary to have the State organized into Regiments, Brigades and Divisions, which will, of course, involve the necessity of a great number of *paper* Colonels and Generals. I have perfect confidence in the volunteer system, if rightly conducted. Let the people understand the necessity, and offer them the proper facilities, and I can assure you there will be no need of drafting in this country. The volunteer system as conducted in this State has worked admirably. The first proclamation of Governor Randall was as potent in bringing warriors to the field as was the whistle of Rhoderick Dhu in olden times—

"That whistle garrisoned the glen
At once with full five hundred men."

The proclamation instead of hundreds brought up thousands "who longed to rush upon the foe." It would be impossible to imagine a more defenseless state of things than existed in the free States at the breaking out of this rebellion. Now behold, in the short space of six months, an army of six hundred thousand men in a state of discipline that renders them fit to cope with the veteran armies of any nation on the face of the earth.

It might as easily have been one million as six hundred thousand, had government been in a situation to have received them, thus showing the efficacy of the volunteer system under proper management. I am pleased to see that a movement has been started in Congress to do away with the distinction between the regular and volunteer soldier,—this is certainly a move in the right direction, for, in my opinion, the government is at this time sadly embarrassed with what might be termed a Red Tape aristocracy. While I am fully impressed with the necessity of a thorough knowledge of military tactics, I am unwilling to believe that it is absolutely necessary that a man should graduate at some military school in order to fit a person to come forward in the defense of his country, any more than I believe that it is necessary for a man to have a thorough classical education in order to become a practical business man. The most impracticable men we meet with, are often the best educated. So it is in military matters—some of the most useless, impracticable creatures in the army, are graduates at West Point. This is the class of men who would keep up the distinction between the volunteer and regular soldier, and who would establish a sort of military inquisition through which they would force our newly elected volunteer officers, and if they could not repeat all that is written in the books they must be disgraced, and some popinjay placed in their position, with about as much military strategy as an owl. In my opinion it is not their fault that Washington is not in the hands of the rebels today—they having no idea that a volunteer force should be raised in any other way than that prescribed by the old rules, no matter if the enemy were within gunshot of the capital. It would never do to let men go there and drive them back who were not described in the army regulations. A military education is of great value to a person of sound practical mind, but of no great use to a vain, conceited coxcomb. The rebels are complimented, even by the loyal citizens, for their promptness and zeal, which has enabled them to raise such an immense army in so short a time and under such difficulties as they have had to contend with. It is easily understood. They have not confined their mustering officers to old established rules and regulations; they have taken all who have offered themselves, capable of bearing arms. And they might have been met with three times their number from the North had this plan been adopted by the

loyal States. It does not follow that because a man has military education he is the proper person to lead an army, neither does it follow that a man that has never been inside of a military school may not soon become a very efficient commander. I think this war will bring out some of the very best military talent of the age, and that too in the persons of men taken from civil life, without military experience. I cite you to young men from our own State as an example.

It has been reported that change is about to take place in the recruiting of volunteers in the Northern States, to this effect: that there is to be a general recruiting station, superintended by one general recruiting officer, who will form a camp of instruction, and also organize the men into companies and regiments after coming into camp, under those whom he may imagine to be competent officers. This would no doubt work very well, so far as recruiting men, to fill up regiments already in the service is concerned, but when it comes to raising any number of regiments it would never do. The system, in my opinion, would only draw together the idle, improvident and dissolute portion of community, while men of real worth, such as make up our volunteer force 7] at present, could never be induced to enlist under any such arrangement. In order to bring out the best portion of our citizens as volunteers, it is necessary for some influential citizen, in whom the community have confidence, to call upon his neighbors to rally under his banner. In that way he will soon raise a full company, within a small circle, who will stand by each other as neighbors and friends. Under our system we draw largely from all classes of society. Learned preceptors substitute Scott and Hardee for Murray and Webster, the bowie knife and revolver for the orrery and abacus, the saber for the birch, and leads forth his band of youthful heroes literally "teaching the young idea how to shoot." Ministers have for a time laid aside their commission to preach the "everlasting gospel," and have taken a commission from Gov. Randall, and called upon the men who feared God (but not traitors) to go forth with them to battle for the land of religious light and liberty, knowing as they do that the gospel, in order to have a "free run and be glorified," must have a free government, therefore they have for the present laid aside their spiritual weapons, and laid hold on the carnal. In this they find an example in their Lord and Master, who found it necessary on one occa-

sion to take a scourge, and drive a set of miserable *devils* from the temple, who after all were saints compared to the mildest type of secessionists. The ministers are right.

Thus I might enumerate every class of society, lawyers, doctors, judges, mechanics, editors, and sometimes politicians, all have gone forth and formed an army of intelligence such as was never before seen upon the earth. No matter how intricate, call upon the ranks and you can find men competent to perform any act known in mechanism, or art. Legal, judicial, and clerical ability of the first order, in short, all of science that is known to civilization, can be found in our volunteer army. This comes from our liberal system of recruiting volunteers. Establish in each State a sort of a red tape dynasty, and there would be a very different state of things. Our citizens all feel that they are men, and are not bound to submit to all the humiliating tests prescribed by some musty old regulation, and it is not necessary, in case of an invasion, or a rebellion, that they should, though it may do for the regular army in time of peace. I am inclined to think that a military department established in our State University, would be an excellent thing if rightly managed.

Every citizen in the State has just reason to feel proud of the manner in which our young State has responded to the call of Government, and the class of men we have furnished. We have had no trouble to get men; the trouble has been to sustain them, and to fit them out for the service. The extra session of May last, not comprehending the magnitude of the rebellion, made an insufficient appropriation. Although Government assumed the responsibility, to furnish the means to carry on our recruiting business, we are very much embarrassed for means. Government is too slow a coach for Wisconsin patriots.

8] It gives me pleasure, in this connection, to speak of the promptness with which our adopted citizens have come forward to aid us, in the maintenance of a government which they above all others, know how to appreciate. Although there are a few of them, be it said to their everlasting shame, who have become so demoralized by their long connection and intercourse with low, tricky politicians that they could not rise above the scum of political knavery, consequently they have done everything in their power to prevent their countrymen from assisting us in this great trial of the strength of our institutions. They have no doubt by this time learned that although they may have been

able to deceive their honest countrymen as to the effect of certain political doctrines or creeds, they could not deceive them as to the effect of this free government upon their interests; they have tested that, and come forth nobly, in spite of their miserable, despicable efforts. Let me say here that the class of men under consideration is not confined entirely to our adopted citizens. We have a plenty of them among the native-born. While all have done well, the Germans, the Irish, and the Norwegians have done nobly. During this struggle, thus far, patriotism has not been confined to party, nor to sect. The great mass of Democrats and Republicans have taken their muskets and have wheeled into line together, and today they stand shoulder to shoulder in defense of the government.

I have been pleased to notice that Governor Randall has been able to rise above all party feelings, in his military appointments, and appointed those who seemed to him to be the best men. Where all are untried and inexperienced it is very difficult to tell who can best work. I believe so far as the several departments of State connected with this war are concerned, they have all tried to do their duty faithfully. The duties of some of the departments have been arduous in the extreme. I may well say that of my own. While I lay no claim to perfection, I may be allowed to say that I have endeavored to do my duty faithfully and honestly, and with as little expense to the State as possible. In the great number of intricate questions and difficulties that have constantly been before me for decision, I believe I can safely say that I have never allowed my personal feelings to share in a single decision. In the discharge of my duty, from the commencement, I have received the kindest indulgence from Gov. Randall and those connected with the executive department under him. For the perfect manner in which my books and papers have been kept I am greatly indebted to my assistant, Mr. H. K. White, of Milwaukee, and also of Mr. S. Nye Gibbs, of Waukesha. For the first four months I employed but one assistant. At that time finding the business could not be done even with 15 hours per day labor, I employed a clerk. I soon ascertained that I could not keep up with business. I have since added another. Early in the season I adopted a system of issuing passes to the soldiers in camp who were anxious to visit their friends, (but had no money,) by which system the tickets were charged to them and the amount

9] taken from their pay rolls. It was no part of my duty, and has added largely to the duties of this office, but sympathy for the soldier has prompted me to continue it.

Some of the laws passed at the extra session of May last, will need revising; the law providing for the relief of the families of volunteers is susceptible of a very liberal construction in one direction, and a very limited one in the other, while it gives, not only to the wife of the volunteer in the infantry, but to all his relatives, the benefit of the five dollars per month, it excludes all those who enlist in cavalry or artillery from the benefit of this fund. This it seems to me is wrong; all volunteers from this State should be placed upon the same footing, no matter in what capacity they may go.

Section 7, chapter 4, prescribes an oath to be administered to the volunteer, but has neglected to attach any penalty for its violation, although it is generally understood that our volunteers are subject to all the laws and regulations of the regular army, there seems to be a link missing between our laws and those governing the regular service; it needs something more tangible to connect the one with the other. I shall offer no apology for the length, or style of the foregoing remarks. Although they are thrown together without consideration, they will probably convey my ideas on matters connected with the volunteer service of this State. For the more interesting portion of this report, I refer you to the statistical part which follows.

All of which is most respectfully submitted,

WM. L. UTLEY,
Adjutant General.

INFANTRY

FIRST REGIMENT (three months).

(See First Wis. Inf., pp. 105, 251.)

The first regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers was organized under the proclamation of Governor A. W. Randall, dated April 16th, 1861, in response to the proclamation of President Lincoln, under date of April 14, '61, calling upon the loyal States for seventy-five thousand men. Under this call, but one regiment was required from this State. It was surprising, considering the disorganized state of our militia, to see with what celerity the sons of our noble State responded to that call. The call had reached many parts of the State, before the regiment was full. This regiment was called into camp at Milwaukee, and placed under Col. J. C. Starkweather.

The following is a list of the field and staff officers:

¹ John C. Starkweather.....	Colonel	Milwaukee
² Charles L. Harris.....	Lieut. Colonel	Madison
David H. Lane.....	Major	Kenosha
³ A. R. Chapin.....	Adjutant	Milwaukee
Dwight W. Keyes.....	Quartermaster	Milwaukee
Harry Bingham	Ass't Quartermaster	Madison
B. F. White.....	Surgeon	Prairie du Chien
L. J. Dixon.....	First Ass't Surgeon.....	Madison
James Crugom	Second Ass't Surgeon.....	Madison
J. W. Plows.....	Commissary	Milwaukee
Charles Fairchild	Ass't Commissary.....	Madison
Samuel Brooks	Aid to Colonel.....	Racine

This regiment comprises the following companies:

Company A—*Milwaukee Light Guard.*

George B. Bingham, Captain.....	Milwaukee
Charles Dudley, 1st Lieut.....	"
George F. Williams, 2d Lieut.....	"

¹ Commissioned Col. of reorganized regiment, Aug. 21, 1861. Prom. Brig. Gen., U. S. Vols., July 17, 1863; resigned May 11, 1865.

² Commissioned Col. 11th Wis. Inf., Sept. 2, 1861.

³ Commissioned Col. 10th Wis. Inf., Sept. 13, 1861.

Company B—Milwaukee Union Rifles.

Henry A. Mitchell, Captain.....	Milwaukee
Edward D. Luxton, 1st Lieut.....	"
Henry L. Bruyeres, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company C—Horicon Guards.

O. B. Twogood, Captain.....	Horicon
J. C. Adams, 1st Lieut.....	"
S. E. Tyler, 2d Lieut.....	"

14]

Company D—Black Yagers.

Pius Dreher, Captain.....	Milwaukee
J. C. G. Harttert, 1st Lieut.....	"
A. Bingenheimer, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company E—Madison Guard.

Geo. E. Bryant, Captain.....	Madison
Wm. H. Plunkett, 1st Lieut.....	"
Wm. H. Miller, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company F—Beloit City Guard.

Wm. M. Clark, Captain.....	Beloit
T. P. Northrop, 1st Lieut.....	"
Noble W. Smith, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company G—Park City Greys.

Donald C. McVean, Captain.....	Kenosha
W. W. Pettit, 1st Lieut.....	"
Levi Howland, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company H—Milwaukee Riflemen.

Willhelm Georg, Captain.....	Milwaukee
Phillip Horwitz, 1st Lieut.....	"
Christian Sarnow, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company I—Fond du Lac Badgers.

James V. McCall, Captain.....	Fond du Lac
Thomas H. Green, 1st Lieut.....	"
Henry Decker, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company K—Governor's Guard.

Lucius Fairchild, Captain.....	Madison
Dewitt C. Poole, 1st Lieut.....	"
James K. Proudfit, 2d Lieut.....	"

¹ Commissioned Col. of 12th Wis. Inf. Sept. 27, 1861.² Commissioned 1st Lieut. of Co. A, 1st Wis. Cav.³ Commissioned Col. of 2nd Wis. Inf. Aug. 30, 1862; Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols., Oct. 20, 1863.

The numerical strength of this Regiment on the day of its departure from Camp Scott to the seat of war, was as follows:

Field and Staff officers.....	9
Non-Commissioned on Staff.....	10
Company officers	30
Band	16
Non-Commissioned Officers, Musicians and Privates.....	745
Total of Regiment.....	810

This regiment was fully equipped by the State with the exception of arms. Col. Starkweather received marching orders on the 7th day of June, struck his tents on the morning of the 9th, and moved forward to Harrisburg. It is impossible for me to give a detailed account of the movements of this regiment as no official returns have ever been received at this office. The regiment was quartered for a time at Hagerstown, Md., under the command of Generals Negley and Ambercrombie respectively, and were assigned to the Division of Maj. Gen. Patterson July 2d; led the advance on Martinsburg, participated in the battle of Falling Waters;⁴ won a reputation for bravery and veteran-like conduct, that makes the heart of every citizen of 15] Wisconsin swell with pride at the mention of the gallant "Wisconsin First."

The names of the killed and wounded of this regiment will appear hereafter.

After serving out the time for which it was enlisted, the regiment returned to Camp Scott, and was mustered out of service August 22, 1861, by Brevet Major Brooks, U. S. A.

This regiment, scarcely waiting to receive the congratulation of friends, re-organized under the same commander, as will appear in its proper order, and have again gone forth to battle for the right, with a full knowledge of the hardships and privations of a volunteer soldier's life. I am proud to add my testimony to the patriotism of the men of the "First Regiment," by stating to those who do not know the fact, that they have with scarcely an exception gone back to the war in some capacity, to stand by the old flag, and uphold the Government and the Union.

⁴ Falling Waters, W. Va., July 2, 1861, Report of Col. John C. Starkweather, 2 Rebellion Records, 182. See, also, *Ibid*, 160, 181.

SECOND REGIMENT

This regiment like the First was organized under the three months call. Immediately after the organization of the First, it was discovered that thousands more had enrolled themselves and were clamoring to go forth and wipe out the stains of treason and punish the insults to our glorious old flag. Under this state of feeling Governor Randall, foreseeing the necessity, determined to take the responsibility and put another Regiment into the field. Subsequent events have shown the wisdom of this transaction. This Regiment was called into camp at Madison the first of the week in May, and placed under the command of Col. S. Park Coon, who gave the camp the name of Camp Randall, in honor of the Governor. In accordance with a proclamation of the General Government, the organization of this Regiment was changed from three months to "three years or the war."

Accordingly on the 16th day of May the Regiment was called out to muster into the U. S. service for the period of "three years or the war." All the companies responded with enthusiasm excepting the company called "The Beloit Volunteer Rifles," Captain S. H. Slaymaker. Through some misunderstanding this company refused to muster for that length of time, and was therefore disbanded, and the Wisconsin Rifles of Milwaukee, Captain A. J. Langworthy, was ordered to take its place. It is due to the Beloit company to say in this connection that nearly if not quite all the members, excepting the captain, have since enlisted in various other companies and gone into service.

16] The following table shows the names of the Field and Staff Officers, also the commissioned officers of the companies with their respective commands to wit:

S. Park Coon.....	Colonel	Milwaukee
Henry W. Peck.....	Lieut. Colonel.....	Green Co.
Duncan McDonald	Major	Milwaukee
Halbert E. Paine.....	Quartermaster	Milwaukee
Edwin M. Hunter.....	Adjutant	Milwaukee
James M. Lewis.....	Surgeon	Waukesha
Thomas P. Russel.....	1st Ass't Surgeon.....	Oshkosh
*P. S. Arndt.....	2d Ass't Surgeon.....	Brown Co.
Rev. J. C. Richmond.....	Chaplain	Milwaukee

See Second Wis. Inf., pp. 88, 108, 200.

* Prom. Surgeon 31st Wis. Inf. Dec. 8, 1863.

COMPANIES.

Company A—*Citizens' Guard, Fox Lake.*

Geo. H. Stevens, Captain.....	Fox Lake
Edward B. Mann, 1st Lieut.....	"
² Wm. W. Jones, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company B—*La Crosse Light Guards.*

Wilson Colwell, Captain.....	La Crosse
Frank Hatch, 1st Lieut.....	"
Robert Hughes, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company C—*Grant County Grays.*

³ David McKee, Captain.....	Lancaster
C. K. Dean, 1st Lieut.....	"
William Booth, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company D—*Janesville Volunteers.*

⁴ Geo. B. Ely, Captain.....	Janesville
A. B. McLean, 1st Lieut.....	"
Dana D. Dodge, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company E—*Oshkosh Volunteers.*

⁵ Gabriel Bouck, Captain.....	Oshkosh
⁶ John Hancock, 1st Lieut.....	"
H. B. Jackson, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company F—*Belle City Rifles.*

⁷ Wm. E. Strong, Captain.....	Racine
⁸ A. O. Doolittle, 1st Lieut.....	"
Wm. L. Parsons, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company G—*Portage City Guards.*

John Mansfield, Captain.....	Portage City
A. S. Hill, 1st Lieut.....	"
Samuel K. Vaughn, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company H—*Randall Guard.*

J. F. Randolph, Captain.....	Madison
⁹ A. A. Meredith, 1st Lieut.....	"
Nat. Rollins, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company I—*Miner's Guards.*

¹⁰ Thomas S. Allen, Captain.....	Mineral Point
Wm. W. LaFleische, 1st Lieut.....	"
Thomas W. Bishop, 2d Lieut.....	"

² Appointed Captain V. R. C. Oct. 23, 1863.

³ Prom. Lt. Col. 15th Wis. Inf. March 24, 1862.

⁴ Disch. acct. wnds. Antietam. Appointed Paymaster U. S. Vols. Feb. 19, 1863.

⁵ Prom. Col. 18th Wis. Inf. April 29, 1862.

⁶ Commissioned Major 14th Wis. Inf. Oct. 3, 1861.

⁷ Commissioned Major 12th Wis. Inf. Sept. 7, 1861.

⁸ Transferred to Reg. army Aug. 7, 1861.

⁹ Capt. and A. C. S. U. S. Vols. June 11, 1862.

¹⁰ Prom. Major Aug. 22, 1861. Commissioned Col. 5th Wis. Inf. Jan. 26, 1863.

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1Company K—*Wisconsin Rifles*.

A. J. Langworthy, Captain.....	Milwaukee
Caleb Hunt, 1st Lieut.....	"
Wm. A. Hopkins, 2d Lieut.....	"

The numerical strength of this Regiment, when it left Camp Randall, was as follows:

Field and Staff	9
Company officers.....	30
Band	24
Non-Commissioned officers, musicians and privates.....	985
Total of Regiment.....	1048

This Regiment was accepted by the General Government, and received orders June 10th, to move forward to Harrisburg. Was mustered into the United States service, June 11th, by U. S. mustering officer, Capt. McIntyre. Started for Harrisburg, June 20th, arrived in Washington June 25th, and went into camp near the city. After remaining in camp some time Colonel Coon was detached and placed upon the Staff of Gen. Sherman, (the Regiment being afterwards assigned to Gen. Sherman's Brigade) and the command of the Regiment devolved upon Lieutenant Colonel Peck.

It is not my intention to write the history of the "2d Wisconsin," as this report is intended merely to exhibit the statistics of what has been done in Wisconsin in the way of raising volunteers for the war; but it may not be improper at this time to mention a few facts connected with the regiment. The fate of the "Second Wisconsin" from its very inception down to the present time, has been one of privations and hardships. It was called into camp at an inclement season of the year, amidst constant storms and cold winds, without shelter or proper clothing, and yet officers and men alike bore their privations with a fortitude that would have done credit to the martyrs of any age. The very miseries by which they were surrounded, created mirth for them. The merry shout and song were the constant accompaniments of the tempest as it howled through the crevices in their quarters, and they have evinced the same spirit of cheerfulness ever since. They go forth to scenes of danger and hardship as to a merry making. This is no fancy picture, but sober truth.

¹ Co. K, by special order No. 172, Headquarters Army of the Potomac, dated Dec. 7, 1861, was transferred to Battery A, 1st Wis. Heavy Artillery.

They were in the "Onward to Richmond" movement, participated in the skirmish at Bull Run, July 19th, took active part in the memorable battle of July 21st, won a world wide reputation for bravery and soldier-like conduct. They took an exposed position, faced the enemy for hours, and were among the very last to leave the field at the disgraceful finish, showing that the yet unaccounted for result, was in no-wise attributable to them. Their thinned ranks at roll call the next day proved the part they had acted.

Where all have acted well I shall make no invidious distinctions, but it may not be improper under the circumstances to speak of one officer, a citizen of our State. I allude to Col. 18] S. Park Coon, who, on that occasion, acted as aid to General Sherman, and won the universal praise of all, who participated in that sad affair, for his coolness and bravery. Those who claim and are known to have remained on the field to the last, acknowledge that Col. Coon was there when they left, trying to rally the flying masses of panic stricken soldiers.

I have never yet been able to get an official report of the disasters of the battle of Bull Run.¹ As an evidence of what the "Wisconsin Second" has been through, I will state that the Regiment left the State, June 20th, over one thousand men strong, and October 1st, reported for duty *six hundred and eighty-nine*.

The Regiment has been kept in advance and on picket duty almost constantly since its arrival on the Potomac. In the estimation of men in high positions, the "Second Wisconsin" is second to no Regiment in the volunteer service for deeds of valor and soldierlike conduct, and its example in the field may be imitated by other regiments with profit and credit to the service.

Many changes in the officers of this Regiment have taken place since the battle of Bull Run. An entire change in the field officers has been made. The Regiment is at this time under command of

Edwin O'Connor, an accomplished officer, Colonel, vice Coon, resigned.
Lucius Fairchild, Lieutenant Colonel, vice Peck, resigned.
Thos. S. Allen, Major, vice McDonald, resigned.

¹ Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861. Gen. W. T. Sherman commanded the brigade in which the Second Wisconsin served—See official account 2 Rebellion Records, 368, 369; 1 Sherman's Memoirs 208, 210. Skirmish near Lewinsville, Va., Sept. 25, 1861, 5 Ibid 215, 216.

Henry B. Converse, Captain Co. 3, vice Mann, resigned.
 Chas. K. Dean, appointed Adjutant, vice Hunter, resigned.
 Wm. L. Parsons, Co. D, promoted to Captain, vice Strong, resigned.
 A. J. Sexton, Co. D, promoted 1st Lieut., vice Parsons, promoted.
 Henry Hurlburt, Co. D, promoted 2d Lieut., vice Sexton, promoted.
 Wm. S. M. Abbott, Co. G, promoted 2d Lieut., vice Vaughan, resigned.
 J. N. Ruby, Co. F, appointed 2d Lieut., vice Jackson, resigned.
 J. D. Ruggles, Madison, appointed Quartermaster, June 12, vice Paine, promoted.
 Andrew J. Ward, M. D., Madison, appointed Surgeon Aug. 2, vice Lewis, taken prisoner at Bull Run.
 Edward Doolin, Co. I, appointed 2d Lieut., vice Bishop, resigned.
 Chas. C. Messervey, Co. K, appointed 2d Lieut., vice Hopkins, resigned.

This Regiment was also uniformed and equipped by the State.
 The arms and accoutrements were furnished by the United States.

THIRD REGIMENT.

See Third Wis. Inf., pp. 93, 111, 276.

This Regiment was called into camp at Fond du Lac, about the 15th of June, and placed under the command of Colonel C. S. Hamilton, a graduate of West Point, and who had served his country with credit to himself during the Mexican war.

The following is a list of Field, Staff and Company officers:

¹ Charles S. Hamilton.....	Colonel.....	Fond du Lac
² Thos. H. Ruger.....	Lieut. Colonel.....	Janesville
³ Bertine Pinkney.....	Major.....	Rosendale
10] L. H. D. Crane.....	Adjutant.....	Ripon
S. E. Lefferts.....	Quartermaster.....	Fond du Lac
D. A. Raymond.....	Surgeon.....	Fond du Lac
H. O. Crane.....	1st Ass't Surgeon.....	Neenah
J. B. G. Baxter.....	2d Ass't Surgeon.....	La Crosse
W. L. Mather.....	Chaplain.....	

COMPANIES.

Company A—Watertown Rifles.

D. S. Gibbs, Captain.....	Watertown
¹ Henry Bertram, 1st Lieut.....	"
L. H. D. Crane, 2d Lieut.....	Ripon

¹ Prom. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols., Aug. 10, 1861, to rank from May 17, 1861; Maj. Gen., Sept. 19, 1862; res. Apr. 18, 1863.

² Prom. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols., Nov. 29, 1862; Brevet Maj. Gen. Nov. 30, 1864; M. O. Sept. 1, 1866.

³ Commissioned Col. 20th Wis. Inf., June 1, 1862.

⁴ Commissioned Lt. Col. 20th Wis. Inf., July 18, 1862.

Company B—*Scott's Volunteers.*

J. W. Scott, Captain.....	Oshkosh
W. S. Moscrip, 1st Lieut.....	"
B. W. Clark, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company C—*Green County Volunteers.*

Martin Flood, Captain.....	Monroe
Moses O'Brein, 1st Lieut.....	"
G. W. Rollins, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company D—*Waupun Light Guard.*

Andrew Clark, Captain.....	Waupun
Seth Griffith, 1st Lieut.....	"
Edward F. Case, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company E—*Williamstown Union Rifles*

Gustave Hammer, Captain.....	Mayville
Nahum Daniels, 1st Lieut.....	"
Lindon Martin, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company F—*Grant Co. Union Guards.*

G. W. Limbocker, Captain.....	Boscobel
E. J. Bently, 1st Lieut.....	"
E. J. Meeker, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company G—*Neenah Guards.*

E. L. Hubbard, Captain.....	Neenah
A. J. Cady, 1st Lieut.....	"
J. P. Sheppard, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company H—*La Fayette Rifles.*

Geo. J. Whitman, Captain.....	Darlington
Geo. W. Stevenson, 1st Lieut.....	"
James G. Knight, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company I—*Shullsburg Light Guard.*

Howard Vandagriff, Captain.....	Shullsburg
John E. Ross, 1st Lieut.....	"
Ralph Van Brunt, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company K—*Dane County Guards.*

William Hawley, Captain.....	Madison
T. J. Widvey, 1st Lieut.....	"
Warham Parks, 2d Lieut.....	"

20] The numerical strength of the Third Regiment, when it left the State, was as follows:

Field and Staff.....	9
Company officers	30
Band	11
Non-Commissioned officers, musicians and privates.....	929
Total of Regiment.....	979

The Third Regiment was mustered into the United States service June 29, by mustering officer Capt. McIntyre, U. S. A., received marching orders July 6th, started for Harrisburg July 12th. The Regiment was fully equipped by the State with the exception of arms.

This regiment has been stationed most of the time since its arrival at the seat of war at Frederickstown, Md. The "Third" has had but little opportunity to exhibit its bravery upon the battle field, yet that little has been so improved as to place the Regiment high in the estimation of the government, and to awaken at home a just pride in the gallant Third. The three following named companies of this regiment were engaged in the fight at Bolivar,¹ early in October, to-wit:

Company A—Watertown Rifles, Capt. Bertram.

" C—Green Co. Volunteers, Capt. Flood.

" H—Lafayette Rifles, Capt. Whitman.

And gallantly did they conduct themselves during the whole engagement, and brilliantly did they terminate it. It will be remembered that this engagement was fought by the three companies above named, and two companies of the Massachusetts' Fourth, against more than *three times their numbers* of the enemy, in position; during the early part of the engagement, a splendid charge was made by the Wisconsin companies, and a heavy field piece captured, which was afterwards retaken by the enemy. The battle was terminated by another heroic charge made by companies A, C, and H, of the 3rd Wisconsin, led on by Capt. Bertram and Lieut. O'Brien, under command of Major Gould, of Mass. 4th, the enemy routed, and forced from his position and put to flight, and the same field piece again captured from the enemy, and brought off the ground by *volunteers of the Third!* I will add in this connection that this same gun is about being presented to the city of Philadelphia; but when we reflect that *every man killed* in this engagement *belonged to the "Third Wisconsin,"* and that not a Pennsylvania company was engaged in the fight, *the justice of such a presentation* may be questioned, yet, we will submit to lose the gun, but shall feel for the gallant fellows who took and re-took it, an increased pride, if that is possible. Not having received a detailed official report of this

¹ Bolivar Heights, W. Va., Oct. 17, 1861, Reports of Capt. Henry Bertram, Capt. Geo. J. Whitman and Lieut. Moses O'Brien, 5 Rebellion Records 244-247. History Third Wis. Inf., Gen. Edward E. Bryant, 28-35.

engagement, I am unable at this time to lay before you as full an account as I could wish; yet, enough is known of it, to make us feel that Wisconsin will lose nothing through its "Third." I shall endeavor to give you the names of the killed and 21] wounded in this action, in a subsequent part of this report.

Soon after the arrival of the Third in Maryland, Col. Hamilton was promoted to Brigadier-General. Lieut. Col. T. H. Ruger was promoted to the Colonely, Major Bertine Pinckney was promoted to the Lieut.-Colonely and Adjutant L. H. D. Crane was promoted to Major.

Capt. D. S. Gibbs of Company A resigned Sept 20.

1st Lieut. Bertram promoted to Captain, vice Gibbs resigned, Sept. 30.

Lieut. E. E. Bryant promoted to 1st Lieut. Co. A. vice Bertram promoted.

O. S. Howard promoted to 2d Lieut. Co. A, vice Bryant promoted.

Lieut. Joseph Shepard promoted to 1st Lieut. Co. G, vice Cady resigned.

Ephriam Giddings appointed to 2d Lieut. Co. G, vice Shepard promoted.

Wm. B. Dick appointed to 2d Lieut. Co. E, vice Martin resigned.

FOURTH REGIMENT.²

(See Fourth Wis. Inf., pp. 112, 283.)

The Fourth Regiment was called into camp at Racine about the 6th of June and placed under the command of Colonel Halbert E. Paine, promoted from Quartermaster of the Second Regiment.

The following is a list of the Field, Staff and Company officers:

FIELD AND STAFF.

³ Halbert E. Paine.....	Colonel	Milwaukee
Sidney A. Beau.....	Lieut. Colonel.....	Waukesha
Fred. Boardman.....	Major.....	La Crosse
L. D. Aldrich.....	Adjutant	Madison
D. J. McCoy.....	Quartermaster.....	Peaver Dam

² Mustered as 4th Wis. Inf., July 3, 1861; equipped and designated as 4th Wis. Cav. Sept. 1, 1863, pursuant to Special Orders No. 375, War Department Reb. Records Series 1863.

³ Commissioned Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols., March 13, 1863.

A. H. Van Nostrand.....	Surgeon	Jefferson
S. Compton Smith.....	1st Ass't Surgeon.....	Milwaukee
S. W. Wilson.....	2d Ass't Surgeon.....	Racine
Rev. A. C. Barry.....	Chaplain	Racine

COMPANIES.

Company A—*Whitewater Light Infantry.*

C. E. Curtice, Captain.....	Whitewater
F. L. Keiser, 1st Lieut.....	"
Philo A. Castle, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company B—*Ripon Rifles.*

O. H. La Grange, Captain.....	Ripon
H. W. Ross, 1st Lieut.....	"
Geo. W. Carter, 2d Lieut.....	"

22] Company C—*Sheboygan Co. Volunteers.*

E. B. Gray, Captain.....	Sheboygan
Pascal Pauli, 1st Lieut.....	"
James R. Cole, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company D—*Columbia Rifles.*

Joseph Bailey, Captain.....	Kilbourn City
W. S. Payn, 1st Lieut.....	"
E. R. Herren, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company E—*Jefferson Co. Guards.*

Webster P. Moore, Captain.....	Beloit
S. B. Tubbs, 1st Lieut.....	Jefferson
H. B. Lighthizer, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company F—*Geneva Independents.*

D. C. Roundy, Captain.....	Geneva
Geo. H. Brown, 1st Lieut.....	"
A. J. Weatherwax, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company G—*Hudson City Guards.*

D. M. White, Captain.....	Hudson
J. H. Wing, 1st Lieut.....	"
James Keefe, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company H—*Oconto River Drivers.*

J. F. Loy, Captain.....	Green Bay
E. J. Peck, 1st Lieut.....	Oconto
Albert S. Ores, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company I—*Monroe County Volunteers.*

J. W. Lynn, Captain.....	Sparta
S. R. Blake, 1st Lieut.....	"
A. A. West, 2d Lieut.....	"

¹ Commissioned Major 28th Wis. Inf. Aug. 30, 1862.

² Prom. Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. Vol. June 7, 1864, for distinguished services in constructing dam on Red River enabling Federal fleet to reach Mississippi in safety. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols. Nov. 10, 1864.

Company K—*Calumet Rifles*.

Harrison C. Hobart, Captain.....	Chilton
James Robinson, 1st Lieut.....	"
Joseph Reynolds, 2d Lieut.....	"

The numerical strength of the Fourth Regiment when it left camp at Racine was as follows:

Field and Staff.....	9
Company officers.....	30
Band	23
Non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates.....	991
Total of Regiment.....	1053

Without intending to make any unjust comparisons, it is but justice to say that this regiment is not excelled by any regiment that has left this state, either in physical ability or soldierly bearing. Where all come up to so high a standard it is difficult to say which is best. The Fourth has been stationed at the Relay House, Maryland, most of the time since its arrival at the seat of war. Colonel Paine holds a very high position in the estimation of his superiors in command, and is deservedly popular with his subordinate officers and his men. To the universal regret of the 23] citizens of Maryland residing near the Relay House, this regiment has been moved forward on duty, the nature of which is not known to this Department at this time.

So far as we have been able to ascertain there have been very few changes in the officers of the Fourth since it left the State.

Second Ass't Surgeon has been promoted to first Ass't, vice Smith, resigned.

2d Lieut. P. A. Castle promoted to 1st Lieut. Co. A. vice Kelser, resigned.

A. E. Chaffie appointed to 2d Lieut. Co. A. vice Castle, promoted.

2d Lieut. J. B. Reynolds promoted to 1st Lieut. Co. K, vice Robinson, resigned.

Stewart Newall appointed 2d Lieut. Co. K, vice Reynolds, promoted.

Since writing the foregoing, information has reached this Department (although we have nothing official upon the subject.) that the Fourth, together with two other Regiments of Infantry, one company of Artillery and one of Cavalry, all under the command of Col. Paine, made a brilliant march through Accomac and Northampton counties on the Eastern shore of Virginia. A large force of rebels was gathering within these counties, but on the approach of Colonel Paine and his gallant band they were suddenly struck with the idea that "discretion is the better part

¹ Commissioned Lt. Col. 21st Wis. Inf. July 22, 1862.

of valor." They fled, leaving behind some guns and camp equipage.

The expedition was most brilliantly conducted, reflecting great credit upon Col Paine. At last accounts the Fourth was at Drummondtown, having accomplished all that was required of them in that desolate land, and are now awaiting further orders. The old flag will be sure to float over the trail of Colonel Paine and his bonny Fourth.

FIFTH REGIMENT

(See Fifth Wis. Inf., pp. 114, 283.)

This Regiment was called into camp at Madison from the 21st to the 25th of June, and placed under the command of Colonel Amasa Cobb. The following is the list of Field, Staff and Company officers:

FIELD AND STAFF.

¹ Amasa Cobb.....	Colonel.....	Mineral Point
H. W. Emery.....	Lieut. Colonel.....	Portage City
² Chas. H. Larabee.....	Major	Horicon
³ Theodore S. West.....	Adjutant	Spring Lake
⁴ J. G. Clark.....	Quartermaster	Lancaster
A. L. Castleman.....	Surgeon	Milwaukee
Geo. D. Wilbur.....	1st Ass't.....	Mineral Point
C. E. Crane.....	2d Ass't.....	Green Bay
Rev. Robert Langley.....	Chaplain.....	Portage City

COMPANIES.

Company A—*Manitowoc Guards.*

Temple Clark, Captain.....	Manitowoc
Horace Walker, 1st Lieut.....	"
Peter Scherflus, 2d Lieut.....	"

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Company B—*Milwaukee Zouaves.*

⁵ E. C. Hibbard, Captain.....	Milwaukee
J. B. Oliver, 1st Lieut.....	"
Robert Ross, 2d Lieut.....	"

¹ Elected Representative in Congress Nov., 1862; resigned as colonel Dec. 25, 1862. Commissioned Col. 43d Wis. Inf. Aug. 10, 1864.

² Commissioned Col. 24th Wis. Inf. Aug. 22, 1862.

³ Commissioned Lt. Col. 24th Wis. Inf. March 31, 1863.

⁴ Commissioned Col. 50th Wis. Inf. Feb. 18, 1865.

⁵ Commissioned Captain Co. A, 24th Wis. Inf. Aug. 9, 1862.

Company C—*Milwaukee German Turners.*

William Behrens, Captain.....	Milwaukee
¹ J. C. Schroeling, 1st Lieut.....	"
Hans Boebel, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company D—*Beaver Dam Rifles.*

Theodore B. Catlin, Captain.....	Beaver Dam
D. E. Tilden, 1st Lieut.....	"
T. R. Stafford, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company E—*Janesville Light Guard.*

H. M. Wheeler, Captain.....	Janesville
H. R. Clum, 1st Lieut.....	"
James Mills, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company F—*Waukesha Union Guard.*

Irving M. Bean, Captain.....	Waukesha
Enoch Totten, 1st Lieut.....	"
A. S. Bennett, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company G—*Berlin Light Guard.*

² William A. Bugh, Captain.....	Berlin
L. G. Strong, 1st Lieut.....	"
³ H. K. W. Ayres, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company H—*Richland County Scott Guard.*

R. C. Hawkins, Captain.....	Richland
Geo. D. Lybrand, 1st Lieut.....	"
E. L. D. Moody, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company I—*North Star Rifles.*

Richard H. Emerson, Captain.....	Taycheedah
C. T. Wyman, 1st Lieut.....	"
Geo. S. Davis, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company K—*Dunn County Pinery Rifles.*

William Evans, Captain.....	Menomonie
C. A. Bayard, 1st Lieut.....	"
J. A. Hill, 2d Lieut.....	"

The numerical strength of this Regiment, at the time of leaving the State, was as follows:

Field and Staff.....	9
Company officers	30
Band	22
Non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates.....	996
Total of Regiment.....	1057

¹ Commissioned Major 3d Wis. Cav. Dec. 5, 1861.

² Commissioned Lt. Col. 32d Wis. Inf. Sept. 6, 1862.

³ Commissioned 1st Lieut. V. R. C. March 18, 1864.

The Fifth Regiment was fully equipped by the State, with the exception of arms. Company B was furnished with ninety-nine Minnie muskets with accoutrements complete, by the State.

The Regiment was mustered into the service of the United States July 13, by mustering officer Captain McIntyre, U. S. A. July 22, received orders to move forward to Washington. The 25] orders to move were received with wild demonstrations of joy by the entire regiment, thus showing the material of which this regiment is composed, and what kind of effect the disaster of Bull Run, of the day before, had upon the nerves of our Wisconsin boys. On the 24th of July, they were on the way to Washington. On their arrival there they were attached to Gen. Rufus King's Brigade. This regiment has been detailed for advance duty most of the time since its arrival at the seat of war. The promptness with which it has performed all the duties assigned to it, has given great satisfaction to the commanders of the several expeditions in which they have taken a part. Nothing need be said of Colonel Cobb in this connection, as he is too favorably known to the citizens of this State, to require anything from me. His appointment was looked upon as one "eminently fit to be made," and subsequent events have proven his selection a most wise one. Col. Cobb with his command has been recently attached to Gen. Hancock's Brigade, in Gen. Smith's Division, and is in camp three miles southeast of Lewinsville.¹

SIXTH REGIMENT

(See Sixth Wis. Inf. pp. 108, 263.)

The Sixth Regiment was called into Camp Randall at Madison about the 25th of June, and placed under the command of Colonel Lysander Cutler of Milwaukee. The following is the list of the Field, Staff and Company officers:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Lysander Cutler.....	Colonel	Milwaukee
J. P. Atwood.....	Lieut. Colonel.....	Madison

Lewinsville, Va., Sept. 10-11, 1861. Operations about, Reports of Capt. E. C. Hibbard, 5 Rebellion Records 166; Brig. Gen. W. F. Smith, 5 Ibid., 215-217.

¹ Promoted Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols., Nov. 29, 1862.

¹ B. F. Sweet.....	Major	Chilton
² Frank A. Haskell.....	Adjutant	Madison
³ I. N. Mason.....	Quartermaster	Milwaukee
⁴ C. B. Chapman.....	Surgeon	Madison
A. W. Preston.....	1st Ass't Surgeon.....	Manitowoc
A. D. Andrews.....	2d Ass't Surgeon.....	River Falls
Rev. N. A. Staples.....	Chaplain	Milwaukee

COMPANIES.

Company A—*Sauk County Riflemen.*

⁵ A. G. Malloy, Captain.....	Baraboo
D. K. Noyes, 1st Lieut.....	"
F. C. Thomas, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company B—*Prescott Guards.*

⁶ D. J. Dill, Captain.....	Prescott
J. F. Marsh, 1st Lieut.....	"
H. Servill, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company C—*Prairie du Chien Volunteers.*

A. S. Hooe, Captain.....	Prairie du C'n
P. W. Plummer, 1st Lieut.....	"
T. W. Plummer, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company D—*Montgomery Guards.*

J. O'Rourke, Captain.....	Milwaukee
John Nichols, 1st Lieut.....	"
P. H. McCauly, 2d Lieut.....	"

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Company E—*Bragg's Rifles.*

¹ E. S. Bragg, Captain.....	Fond du Lac
E. A. Brown, 1st Lieut.....	"
J. H. Marston, 2d Lieut.....	Appleton

Company F—*Citizen's Corps, Milwaukee.*

Wm. H. Lindwurn, Captain.....	Milwaukee
Fred Schumacher, 1st Lieut.....	"
Werner Von Bachellé, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company G—*Beloit Star Rifles.*

M. A. Northrop, Captain.....	Beloit
G. L. Montague, 1st Lieut.....	"
W. H. Allen, 2d Lieut.....	"

¹ Commissioned Col. 21st Wis. Inf., July 12, 1862.² Commissioned Col. 36th Wis. Inf., Feb. 9, 1864.³ Commissioned Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. Vols., July 17, 1862.⁴ Promoted Brig. Surgeon U. S. Vols., Oct. 9, 1861.⁵ Commissioned Lieut. Col. 17th Wis. Inf., Dec. 10, 1861.⁶ Commissioned Col. 30th Wis. Inf., July 22, 1862.⁷ Prom. Maj. Sept. 17, 1861; Lt. Col., June 21, 1862. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols., June 25, 1864.

Company H—*Buffalo County Rifles.*

J. F. Hauser, Captain.....	Buffalo Co.
J. D. Lewis, 1st Lieut.....	"
J. A. Tester, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company I—*Anderson Guards.*

Leonard Johnson, Captain.....	Mauston
F. A. Haskell, 1st Lieut.....	"
A. T. Johnson, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company K—*Lemonweir Minute Men.*

R. R. Dawes, Captain.....	Mauston
J. A. Kellogg, 1st Lieut.....	"
John Crane, 2d Lieut.....	"

The numerical strength of the Sixth Regiment when it left Camp Randall for the seat of war, was as follows:

Field and Staff.....	9
Company officers	30
Band	24
Non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates.....	1021
Total of Regiment.....	1084

This Regiment was fully equipped by the State with the exception of arms; was mustered into the service of the United States July 16; received marching orders July 22d; broke camp on the 28th, and started for Washington; arrived at Baltimore August 8th; encamped in Patterson Park; August 29 was attached to Gen. King's Brigade; moved forward to Washington; was received by Major-General McClellan and highly complimented.

This Regiment has since been in camp at Camp Kalorama, also at Camp Lyon near Chain Bridge, and also at Arlington Heights.

For some reason not known to this department, there has been more change, in the Sixth Regiment among the commissioned officers by resignations and otherwise than all the other regiments 27] combined. It is due to this Regiment to say, that no better body of men have left the State. They have had no opportunity as yet to show their fighting qualities, but they possess the ring of the true metal, and whenever an opportunity offers to bring out their qualities, there will be another gem added to the wreath of Wisconsin glory.

Col. Cutler, although not a graduate of a military school, has

seen some service and proves to be a very competent man for the position.

The following is a list of resignations and promotions:

Lieut. Col. J. P. Atwood, resignation not yet reached this office.
 Capt. M. A. Northrop, Co. G, Beloit Star Rifles, resigned Oct. 28th.
 Geo. C. Montague, 1st Lieut, resigned Oct. 28th.
 W. H. Allen, 2d Lieut, resigned Oct. 28th.
 Capt. J. O'Rourke, Co. D, Montgomery Guards, resigned Nov. 1st.
 John Nichols, 1st Lieut., Co. D, Montgomery Guards, resigned Nov. 1st.
 P. H. McCauly, 2d Lieut, Co. D, Montgomery Guards, resigned Nov. 1st.
 Daniel K. Noyes, 1st Lieut Co. A, Sauk Co. Rifles, resigned Oct. 30.
 A. S. Johnson, 2d Lieut, Co. I, Anderson Guards, resigned Oct. 30.
 John Crane, 2d Lieut, Co. K, Lemonweir Minute Men, resigned Oct. 30, which resignations are on file in this department.

Promotions as far as made and commissioned:

Major B. F. Sweet, promoted to Lieut. Colonelcy, vice Atwood, resigned.
 Capt. E. S. Bragg, Co. E, promoted to Major, vice Sweet, promoted. Rank Sept. 17.
 Edwin A. Brown, Capt. of Co. E, vice Bragg, promoted. Rank Sept. 17.
 Joseph H. Marston, 1st Lieut. of Co. E, vice Brown, promoted.
 Jerome B. Johnson, 2d Lieut. Co. E, vice Marston, promoted.
 John F. Marks, promoted to Captaincy of Co. D, vice O'Rourke, resigned.
 Henry Serrill, 1st Lieut. Co. B, vice Marks, promoted.
 R. P. Converse, 2d Lieut Co. B, vice Serrill, promoted.
 T. C. Thomas, 1st Lieut. Co. A, vice Noyes, resigned.
 John A. Coughran, 2d Lieut. Co. I, vice Johnson, resigned.
 David L. Quaw, 2d Lieut Co. K, vice Crane, resigned. All to rank. Oct. 25th.
 Michael Fitch, 1st Lieut. Co. D, vice Nichol, resigned.
 Samuel Birdsall, 2d Lieut Co. D, vice McCauly, resigned.
 P. W. Plummer, Captain Co. G, vice Northrop, resigned.
 Wm. A. Reader, 1st Lieut. Co. G, vice Montague, resigned.
 H. H. Carpenter, 2d Lieut Co. G, vice Allen, resigned.
 J. W. Plummer, 1st Lieut Co. C, vice T. W. Plummer, promoted.
 L. G. Harris, 2d Lieut Co. C, vice J. W. Plummer, promoted. All to rank Oct. 26.

I will finish this catalogue by recording the resignation of Rev. N. A. Staples, of Milwaukee, as Chaplain of the 6th Regiment, which was tendered Nov. 5, 1861.

See Service with the Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers. By Rufus R. Dawes. (1890.) History of Company "A," Sixth Wis. Inf. By Phillip Cheek and Mair Pointon. (1909.)

28] SEVENTH REGIMENT

(See Seventh Wis. Inf., pp. 108, 263.)

This Regiment was called into camp during the month of August, 1861, and placed under the command of Colonel Joseph Vandor, of Milwaukee.

The following is a list of the Field, Staff and Company officers.

FIELD AND STAFF.

*Joseph Vandor.....	Colonel	Milwaukee
W. W. Robinson.....	Lieut. Colonel.....	Sparta
Chas. A. Hamilton.....	Major	Milwaukee
Chas. W. Cook.....	Adjutant	Madison
Henry P. Clinton.....	Quartermaster	Brodhead
*Henry Palmer.....	Surgeon	Janesville
D. Cooper Ayers.....	1st Ass't Surgeon.....	Green Bay
*Ernest Kramer.....	2d Ass't Surgeon.....	Madison
Rev. S. L. Brown.....	Chaplain.....	Beaver Dam

COMPANIES.

Company A—*Lodi Guards.*

George Bill, Captain.....	Lodi
Hollon Richardson, 1st Lieut.....	Chippewa Falls
M. B. Misner, 2d Lieut.....	Columbus

Company B—*Columbia Co. Cadets.*

J. H. Huntington, Captain.....	Fall River
S. L. Bachelder, 1st Lieut.....	"
H. P. Clinton, 2d Lieut.....	Brodhead

Company C—*Platteville Guards.*

*Samuel Nasmith, Captain.....	Platteville
A. R. Bushnell, 1st Lieut.....	"
E. A. Andrews, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company D—*Stoughton Guard.*

E. F. Giles, Captain.....	Stoughton
C. W. Cook, 1st Lieut.....	Madison
A. T. Reed, 2d Lieut.....	Stoughton

Company E—*Marquette County Sharp Shooters.*

W. D. Walker, Captain.....	Montello
W. F. Bailey, 1st Lieut.....	Portage
W. B. Manning, 2d Lieut.....	Marquette Co.

* Commissioned Col. June 24, 1861; resigned Jan. 30, 1862.

* Prom. Brig. Surgeon U. S. Vols., April 4, 1862.

* Prom. Surgeon 1st Wis. Cav., May 27, 1862.

* Commissioned Lt. Col. 25th Wis. Inf., July 22, 1862.

Company F—Lancaster Union Guards.

John B. Callis, Captain.....Lancaster
 Samuel Woodhouse, 1st Lieut....."
 Henry F. Young, 2d Lieut....."

Company G—Grand Rapids Union Guards.

S. Stevens, Captain.....Grand Rapids
 Homer Drake, 1st Lieut....."
 Lemuel Kromer, 2d Lieut....."

Company H—Badger State Guards.

Mark Flinnicum, Captain.....Fennimore
 C. M. H. Meyer, 1st Lieut.....Grant Co.
 Robert C. Palmer, 2d Lieut....."

Company I—Northwestern Tigers.

29] ¹Geo. H. Walther, Captain.....Dodge Co.
 A. S. Rogers, 1st Lieut.....Spring Lake
 J. N. P. Bird, 2d Lieut.....Green Lake Co.

Company K—Badger Rifles.

Alex. Gordon, Jr., Captain.....Beloit
²F. W. Oakley, 1st Lieut.....Beloit
 David Shirrell, 2d Lieut.....Beloit

The numerical strength of this Regiment when it left the state was as follows:

Field and Staff.....	9
Company officers	28
Non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates.....	979
Total of Regiment.....	1016

This Regiment, unlike those that had gone before it, was mustered into the United States' service by companies, by mustering officers Brevet Maj. Brooks and Capt. McIntyre. The Seventh was fully equipped by the State with the exception of arms; received orders September 4th to move forward to Washington City, on the morning of the 21st broke camp and started; arrived in Washington Oct. 1st and was assigned to Gen. King's Brigade, McDowell's Division. This Regiment comprised a splendid body of men, and was well officered. Col. Joseph Vador, a native of Hungary I believe, had seen service in the old country, is a brave man and thorough disciplinarian. But

¹ Commissioned Major 34th Wis. Inf., Jan. 30, 1863.

² Commissioned A. Q. M. U. S. Vols., April 13, 1863.

little is known at this time of the movements of the Seventh since its arrival at Washington. It is now in camp at Arlington Heights.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

(See Eighth Wis. Inf. pp. 116, 292.)

This Regiment was called into camp from the 1st to the 16th of September, 1861 and placed under the command of Colonel Robert C. Murphy of St. Croix Falls.

The following is a list of the Field, Staff and Company officers:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Robert C. Murphy.....	Colonel.....	St. Croix Falls
Geo. W. Robbins.....	Lieut. Colonel.....	Madison
John W. Jefferson.....	Major	Madison
Ezra T. Sprague.....	Adjutant	Madison
Francis L. Billings.....	Quartermaster	Oshkosh
Samuel P. Thornhill.....	Surgeon	St. Croix Falls
William Hobbins.....	1st Ass't Surgeon.....	Madison
Joseph E. Murta.....	2d Ass't Surgeon.....	Racine
Wm. McKinley.....	Chaplain	Racine

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COMPANIES.

Company A—*Waupaca Union Rifles.*

J. B. Redfield, Captain.....	Waupaca
Melvin B. Patchen, 1st Lieut.....	Fremont
R. J. Baker, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company B—*Sheboygan County Independents.*

David B. Conger, Captain.....	Greenbush
John A. Smith, 1st Lieut.....	"
C. D. Stevens, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company C—*Eau Claire Eagles.*

J. E. Perkins, Captain.....	Eau Claire
Victor Wolf, 1st Lieut.....	"
Seth Pierce, 2d Lieut.....	Chippewa Falls

Company D—*Fox Lake Volunteer Rifles.*

W. J. Dawes, Captain.....	Fox Lake
B. S. Williams, 1st Lieut.....	"
H. T. Williamson, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company E—*Rough and Ready Guards.*

Wm. C. Young, Captain.....	Fitchburg
James M. Gilbert, 1st Lieut.....	"
M. H. Helms, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company F—*Crawford County Volunteers.*

James H. Green, Captain.....	Prairie du Chien
Zenas Beach, 1st Lieut.....	Eastman
James Berry, 2d Lieut.....	Springville

Company G—*Janesville Fire Zouaves.*

Wm. B. Britton, Captain.....	Janesville
C. P. King, 1st Lieut.....	"
R. D. Beamish, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company H—*Sugar River Rifles.*

Stephen Estee, Captain.....	Exeter
L. F. Munsell, 1st Lieut.....	Belleville
P. B. Willoughby, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company I—*La Crosse Co. Rifles.*

M. M. Baker, Captain.....	Mauston
A. O. Hickok, 1st Lieut.....	"
Henry M. Lathrop, 2d Lieut.....	Campbell

Company K—*Racine Co. Volunteers.*

¹ W. P. Lyon, Captain.....	Racine
A. E. Smith, 1st Lieut.....	Springfield
J. O. Bartlett, 2d Lieut.....	Racine

The numerical strength of the Eighth Regiment when it left Camp Randall for St. Louis, was as follows:

Field and Staff.....	9
Company officers	30
Non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates.....	927
Total of Regiment.....	936

31] This Regiment was also mustered into the U. S. service by Companies, by U. S. mustering officer Brevet Major Brooks.

The Regiment was fully equipped by the State, with the exception of arms; Sept. 30, Col. Murphy received notice that he had been assigned with his command to Maj. Gen. Fremont's Division. Oct. 1, received orders from Gen. Fremont to move forward to St. Louis, broke camp on the morning of the 12th Oct., and started; arrived at St. Louis on the eve'ng of the 13th. It was a proud day for Wisconsin when the Eighth Regiment

¹ Commissioned Col. 13th Wis. Inf., Aug. 5, 1862.

entered the streets of St. Louis. The splendid appearance of the Regiment elicited universal praise. It was received at St. Louis, by Secretary of War Cameron, and Adjutant General Thomas, who paid it a high compliment. This was the first regiment that had passed in that direction from our State. This regiment, although splendidly officered both in field and company officers, was not above the average, nor quite equal, (as it regards size and numbers) to some that had preceded it, yet it possessed the finest kind of fighting material, as the following incident will show: The next day after the arrival in St. Louis, an order came for them to move forward to Pilot Knob, with the (almost) certainty of meeting the enemy. Although they were fresh from the harvest field, the workshop, and their family altars, the order was received with wild and boisterous demonstrations of joy. They went forward on the 21st, took part in the battle of Fredericktown.¹ The regiment was held as a reserve, and it is related of them, that it was almost impossible to keep the men under subjection, they were so eager to take a hand in with the rebels.

Col. Murphy is a young man of splendid military abilities, possessing that quick, pleasant turn of mind, that is sure to win the affections of his men. I predict for him a brilliant future.

FIRST REGIMENT (Three Years).

(Reorganized)

(See First Wis. Inf., pp. 105, 251.)

This Regiment received orders for a re-organization Aug. 23, under the command of its former commander Col. John C. Starkweather, of Milwaukee. The following is a list of the Field, Staff and Company officers under the re-organization:

FIELD AND STAFF.

John G. Starkweather.....	Colonel	Milwaukee
David H. Lane.....	Lieut. Colonel.....	Kenosha
George B. Bingham.....	Major	Milwaukee
Henry L. Franklin.....	Adjutant	Milwaukee
Harry Bingham.....	Quartermaster	Madison

¹ Fredericktown, Mo. (including skirmish at Ironton), Oct. 17 to 21, 1861; 3 Rebellion Records, 218; 201-220.

Lucius J. Dixon.....	Surgeon	Madison
James Crugom.....	1st Ass't Surgeon.....	Milwaukee
¹ Daniel B. Devendorf.....	2d Ass't Surgeon.....	Delavan
James McNamara.....	Chaplain	Kenosha

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NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE COLONEL.

Fred T. Starkweather.....	Quartermaster's Sergeant....	Milwaukee
Nathaniel Bingham.....	Commissary Sergeant.....	"
J. R. McCollough.....	Hospital Steward.....	"
R. T. Hasbrouck.....	Sergeant Major.....	"
Henry D. Webster.....	Band Leader.....	Milwaukee
Joseph Crugom.....	Drum Major.....	"
Wm. F. Robinson.....	Fife Major.....	"
Henry Bently.....	Sutler	"

COMPANIES.

Company A—*Milwaukee Light Guard.*

John C. Goodrich, Captain.....	Milwaukee
S. Babcock, 1st Lieut.....	"
W. W. Watkins, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company B—*Tiger Rifles.*

Henry A. Mitchell, Captain.....	Milwaukee
John M. Cosgrove, 1st Lieut.....	Waterford
James White, 2d Lieut.....	Burlington

Company C—*Utley Guards.*

Robert Hill, Captain.....	Milwaukee
William Gibbins, 1st Lieut.....	Milwaukee
Hiram Sheldon, 2d Lieut.....	Milwaukee

Company D—*National Zouaves.*

Henry A. Starr, Captain.....	Milwaukee
William S. Mitchell, 1st Lieut.....	"
Chas. H. Messenger, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company E—*Kenosha Greys.*

Donald C. McVaen, Captain.....	Kenosha
George E. Scott, 1st Lieut.....	"
Edward Haley, 2d Lieut.....	Salem

Company F—*St. Croix Rifles.*

M. M. Samuels, Captain.....	St. Croix
Wm. J. Vincent, 1st Lieut.....	"
Pembroke V. Wise, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company G—*Wisconsin Rangers.*

² Edward Bloodgood, Captain.....	Milwaukee
W. H. Wilson, 1st Lieut.....	"
Chas. G. Robinson, 2d Lieut.....	"

¹ Prom. Surgeon 19th Wis. Inf. March 18, 1863.² Commissioned Lt. Col. 22d Wis. Inf., July 22, 1862.

Company H—*Stedman Guards.*

Eugene Cary, Captain.....	Sheboygan
Gilbert E. Bingham, 1st Lieut.....	Milwaukee
John C. McMullen, 2d Lieut.....	Sheboygan

Company I—*Fremont Rangers.*

Oran Rogers, Captain.....	Sheboygan Co.
A. C. Heald, 1st Lieut.....	"
James F. Brooks, 2d Lieut.....	"

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Company K—*Fond du Lac Badgers.*

Thomas H. Green, Captain.....	Fond du Lac
Roswell M. Sawyer, 1st Lieut.....	"
Henry Stone, 2d Lieut.....	"

The numerical strength of this Regiment when it left Camp Scott at Milwaukee was as follows:

Field and Staff.....	9
Company officers	30
Non-commissioned officers appointed by Col.....	8
Non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates.....	888
	<hr/>
Total of Regiment.....	935

This regiment was fully equipped by the State, with the exception of arms, mustered into the United States service by companies, Oct. 8th to 19th, by mustering officer Capt. Trowbridge. On the morning of the 28th, broke camp and started for Louisville, Ky., arrived on the 30th, and encamped on the farm of Gen. Bright. Nothing more is known of their movements.

NINTH GERMAN REGIMENT.

(See Ninth Wis. Inf., pp. 117, 300.)

This Regiment was organized under a general order of this department, dated August 26, 1861, giving the supervision of the organization to Lieut. William Finkler, of Milwaukee, who acts as Quartermaster of the Regiment. The "Ninth" was organized on a somewhat different plan from the other regiments of this State. The men were recruited and sent into camp and organized into companies. This was the case to some extent at least. The Regiment was placed under the command of Col, Frederick Salomon, of Manitowoc,

The following is a list of the Field, Staff and Company officers:

Frederick Salomon.....	Colonel	Manitowoc
A. George Wreisberg.....	Lieut. Colonel.....	Milwaukee
Henry Orff.....	Major	"
William Finkler.....	Quartermaster	"
Arthur Jacobi.....	Adjutant	Green Bay
Herman Nauman.....	Surgeon	Milwaukee
Louis Loehr.....	1st Ass't Surgeon.....	Dodge Co.
Herman Hasse.....	2d Ass't Surgeon.....	Milwaukee
John Bantly.....	Chaplain	"

COMPANIES.

Company A—*Sheboygan Tigers.*

Frederick Aude, Captain.....	Sheboygan
Anton Blocki, 1st Lieut.....	"
August Krueger, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company B—*Salomon Guards.*

Frederick Becker, Captain.....	Manitowoc
August Dumke, 1st Lieut.....	"
Gisbert Gutzloe, 2d Lieut.....	"

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Company C—*Wisconsin Light Guard.*

George Eckhart, Captain.....	Milwaukee
John Arensten, 1st Lieut.....	Kenosha
Charles Franz, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company D—*Sauk City Rifles.*

Charles C. Buckehen, Captain.....	Sauk City
Charles Horn, 1st Lieut.....	"
Jacob Bohn, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company E—*Burlington Rifles.*

Hermann Schlueter, Captain.....	Milwaukee
Conrad Brunke, 1st Lieut.....	Grant Co.
Erhard Weber, 2d Lieut.....	Burlington

Company F—*Madison Sharpshooters.*

Dominick Hastreiter, Captain.....	Madison
Martin Voigle, 1st Lieut.....	La Crosse
John Gerber, 2d Lieut.....	Madison

Company G—*Sigel Guards.*

John Harttest, Captain.....	Milwaukee
Wm. Meissner, 1st Lieut.....	"
Adolph Miller, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company H—*Wisconsin Yagers.*

Gumal Hesse, Captain.....	Milwaukee
Fred Molzner, 1st Lieut.....	Madison
Phillip Kruer, 2d Lieut.....	Milwaukee

Company I—Ozaukee Guards.

Peter Spehn, Captain.....	Grafton
Wm. Markhoff, 1st Lieut.....	Milwaukee
Wm. Schulten, 2d Lieut.....	Fond du Lac

Company K—Tell Sharpshooters.

Henry F. Belitz, Captain.....	Kell
Edward Ruegger, 1st Lieut.....	Mouroe
Otto Leisserling, 2d Lieut.....	"

The numerical strength of this Regiment at the present writing, Nov. 25, 1861, is as follows:

Field and Staff.....	9
Company officers	30
Non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates.....	859
Total of the Regiment.....	898

This Regiment is still in Camp Sigel, at Milwaukee, and is being fully equipped by the State.

The Ninth Regiment at the present writing, Dec. 28, is full and ready to move forward. The Germans are entitled to great credit for their perseverance and energy which has enabled them to overcome all obstacles and fill their Regiment in spite of what almost seemed like fate. Most of them, taken from the laboring classes, have been very badly embarrassed for want of means to support their families. This Regiment is said to be composed of a splendid body of men, and well officered. Most of the officers 35] are veterans of other wars. May they all live to see the country of their adoption, which they have so nobly come forward to save, once more prosperous and happy. If such a time is never to come it will not be the fault of the Germans.

TENTH REGIMENT.

(See Tenth Wis. Inf., pp. 119, 307.)

This Regiment was organized under General Order No. 18, of Sept. 18, 1861, and called into Camp Holton at Milwaukee, the last week in September and first of October, and placed under the command of Colonel A. R. Chapin of Milwaukee.

¹ Commissioned Col. 45th Wis. Inf., Sept. 17, 1864.

The following is a list of the Field, Staff and Company officers:

FIELD AND STAFF.

A: R. Chapin.....	Colonel	Milwaukee
¹ Joshua J. Guppy.....	Lieut. Colonel.....	
John G. McMynn.....	Major	Racine
² Benton McConnell.....	Quartermaster	Madison
Wm. A. Collins.....	Adjutant	Milwaukee
³ Solon Marks.....	Surgeon	Grand Rapids
⁴ Robert Mitchell.....	1st Ass't Surgeon.....	
⁵ James T. Reeve.....	2d Ass't Surgeon.....	Green Bay
James L. Coffin.....	Chaplain.....	Portage City

COMPANIES.

Company A—*Walworth County Guards.*

H. O. Johnson, Captain.....	Delavan
F. J. Harrington, 1st Lieut.....	Elkhorn
Robert Harkness, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company B—*Lyon Guards.*

J. H. Roby, Captain.....	Kekoskee
James C. Adams, 1st Lieut.....	"
Samuel W. Herrick, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company C—*Menasha Guards.*

A. J. Richardson, Captain.....	Menasha
Frank W. Perry, 1st Lieut.....	Neenah
Samuel L. Hart, 2d Lieut.....	Menasha

Company D—*Fremont Rifles.*

O. B. Twogood, Captain.....	Horicon
Thomas L. Kennan, 1st Lieut.....	Portage City
Geo. W. Marsh, 2d Lieut.....	Pacific

Company E—*Sturdy Oaks.*

J. H. Ely, Captain.....	Juneau
Robert Kohlsdorf, 1st Lieut.....	Hartford
Geo. M. West, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company F—*Grant County Patriots.*

Wm. H. Palmer, Captain.....	Lancaster
⁶ Ed. D. Lowry, 1st Lieut.....	"
Amistead C. Brown, Jr., 2d Lieut.....	Hazel Green

¹ Commissioned Col. 23rd Wis. Inf., July 25, 1862.

² Appointed Paymaster U. S. Vols., Feb. 19, 1863.

³ Appointed Brigade Surgeon, Dec. 11, 1861; Medical Director 1st Div., 14th A. C., Oct. 18, 1862.

⁴ Prom. Surgeon 27th Wis. Inf., Aug. 25, 1863.

⁵ Appointed Surg. 21st Wis. Inf., Nov. 10, 1862.

⁶ Commissioned Capt. Co. A, 43d Wis. Inf., Sept. 5, 1864.

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Company G—*Jackson County Rifles.*

William Moore, Captain.....	Black River Falls
L. B. Brewer, 1st Lieut.....	Irving
Stias A. Wilcox, 2d Lieut.....	Black River Falls

Company H—*Juneau County Rifles.*

Duncan McKercher, Captain.....	New Lisbon
Ingersoll George, 1st Lieut.....	"
Robert H. Spencer, 2d Lieut.....	Juneau Co.

Company I—*Grant County Sixth.*

Caleb T. Overton, Captain.....	Platteville
H. H. Fairchild, 1st Lieut.....	"
John Smail, 2d Lieut	"

Company K—*Waupun Rifles.*

E. D. Hillyer, Captain.....	Waupun
L. B. Hills, 1st Lieut.....	"
C. H. Ford, 2d Lieut.....	"

The numerical strength of the Tenth Regiment when it left the State, was as follows:

Field and Staff.....	9
Company officers	30
Noncommissioned officers, musicians and privates.....	873
Total of Regiment.....	912

This Regiment was fully equipped by the State, with the exception of arms; was mustered into the service of the United States by companies by Mustering Officer Capt. Trowbridge, Oct. 5th to 14th. This Regiment, although not composed of as heavy men as some that had gone before it, was nevertheless, a splendid Regiment, and well disciplined. I know but little of the history of Col. Chapin. He served three months under Colonel J. C. Starkweather as Adjutant, and also acted as Adjutant of the Brigade to which the 1st Regiment was attached. He is highly spoken of by those who know him best. The Tenth received orders to move forward to Louisville Nov. 1st, 1861, broke camp on the morning of the 9th and started. Nothing more is known of them at this time except that the Regiment arrived safely in Kentucky.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

(See Eleventh Wis. Inf. pp. 121, 313.)

This Regiment, like the Tenth, was organized under General Order No. 18 of Sept. 18th, 1861. It was intended at the outset to be a Dane County Regiment, but it was soon ascertained that Dane County had already honored too many drafts upon her citizens to be able to fill up the Regiment, and it was determined to fill the Eleventh, in part, outside the County. The Eleventh was called into Camp Randall during the month of October and placed under the command of Col. Chas. L. Harris of Madison. 37] The following is a list of the Field, Staff and Company officers:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Charles L. Harris.....	Colonel	Madison
Charles A. Wood.....	Lieut. Colonel.....	"
Arthur Platt.....	Major	"
Daniel Lincoln.....	Adjutant	"
'Chas. Geo. Mayers.....	Quartermaster	"
Henry P. Strong.....	Surgeon	Beloit
Edward Everett.....	1st Ass't Surgeon.....	Racine
C. C. Barnes.....	2d Ass't Surgeon.....	Waukesha
James B. Britton.....	Chaplain	Madison

COMPANIES.

Company A—*Watson Guards.*

D. E. Hough, Captain.....	Madison
P. W. Jones, 1st Lieut.....	Mazomanie
W. L. Freeman, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company B—*Mendota Guard.*

J. H. Hubbard, Captain.....	Madison
E. S. Oakley, 1st Lieut.....	"
James Bull, 2d Lieut.....	Middleton

Company C—*Waterloo Rifles.*

Charles Perry, Captain.....	Waterloo
James Lang, 1st Lieut.....	"
O. F. Mattice, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company D—*Richland County Plow Boys.*

Jesse S. Miller, Captain.....	Richland Center
William Hill, 1st Lieut.....	"
William H. Dawson, 2d Lieut.....	Orion

¹ Commissioned Q. M. 2d Brig., 1st Div., 13th A. C. (see Roster).

Company E—*Farmers Guards.*

L. H. Whittlesey, Captain.....	Mineral Point
Abner Powell, 1st Lieut.....	"
Sidney Shepard, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company F—*Harvey Zouaves.*

¹ E. R. Chase, Captain.....	Madison
F. D. Stone, 1st Lieut.....	Baraboo
R. E. Jackson, 2d Lieut.....	Waukesha

Company G—*Randall Zouaves.*

W. F. Pelton, Captain.....	Dane Co.
E. D. Partridge, 1st Lieut.....	Arena
Henry Blake, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company H—*Dixon Guard.*

Alex. Christie, Captain.....	Portage City
² E. H. Mix, 1st Lieut.....	Roche-a-Cris
I. J. Wright, 2d Lieut.....	Port Andrew

Company I—*Fox River Zouaves.*

A. J. Whittier, Captain.....	Markesan
D. W. C. Benham, 1st Lieut.....	Berlin
Jerome Cheesebro, 2d Lieut.....	"

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Company K—*Ncenah Rifles.*

H. J. Lewis, Captain.....	Ncenah
Ira W. Hunt, 1st Lieut.....	"
R. P. House, 2d Lieut.....	"

The numerical strength of this Regiment when it left Camp Randall was as follows:

Field and Staff.....	9
Company officers	30
Band	24
Noncommissioned officers, musicians, and private.....	983
* Total of Regiment.....	1046

This Regiment was fully equipped by the State, with the exception of arms, and was aslo mustered into the United States service by companies by mustering officer, Capt. Lamont, U. S. A.

This Regiment was unavoidably detained in camp some days after receiving orders to move forward. The delay gave them a capital chance to perfect their drill, which was duly improved. The Eleventh was composed of a splendid body of men, mostly

¹ Commissioned Capt. Vet. R. Corps, July 20, 1863.

² Commissioned 1st Lieut. Vet. R. Corps, Feb. 6, 1864.

farmers, was well officered, and, taken altogether, no better Regiment has left the State.

Colonel Harris is a graduate of West Point, served with credit in the three months' campaign as Lieut. Colonel under Col. Starkweather. The Eleventh broke camp Nov. 20th, and started for St. Louis, and since leaving Chicago nothing definite has been heard from it, excepting that it has gone into quarters twenty miles below St. Louis, on the river.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

(See Twelfth Wis. Inf., pp. 122, 319.)

This Regiment was called into Camp Randall during the month of October, 1861, and placed under the command of Col. George E. Bryant.

The following is a list of the Field, Staff, and Company officers:

FIELD AND STAFF

George E. Bryant.....	Colonel	Madison
*De Witt C. Poole.....	Lieut. Colonel.....	"
*William E. Strong.....	Major	Racine
Andrew Sexton.....	Quartermaster	Madison
James K. Proudfit.....	Adjutant	"
Luther H. Cary.....	Surgeon	Sheboygan Co.
Elijah A. Woodward.....	1st Ass't Surgeon.....	Sun Prairie
*A. F. St. Sure Lindsfelt.....	2d Ass't Surgeon.....	Sheboygan
L. B. S. Mason.....	Chaplain	Madison

COMPANIES.

Company A—*Lyon Light Guard.*

Norman McLeod, Captain.....	Prescott
O. T. Maxon, 1st Lieut.....	"
Francis Hoyt, 2d Lieut.....	"

39J

Company B—*Pioneer Rifles.*

Giles Stevens, Captain.....	Reedsburg
B. F. Blackman, 1st Lieut.....	"
James W. Lusk, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company C—*Dodgeville Guards.*

Chas. G. Loeber, Captain.....	Dodgeville
Francis Wilson, 1st Lieut.....	"
Michael J. Cantwell, 2d Lieut.....	"

* Commissioned Lt. Col. V. R. C., Nov. 15, 1863.

* Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols., March 21, 1865.

* Commissioned Lt. Col. 42d Wis. Inf., July 29, 1864.

Company D—West Bend Union Guard.

J. Martin Price, Captain.....	West Bend
Thomas Farmer, 1st Lieut.....	"
Wm. J. Norton, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company E—Wisconsin Volunteers.

Abram Vanderpool, Captain.....	Newport
John Gillispie, 1st Lieut.....	"
Lewis T. Linnell, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company F—River Sackers.

George C. Norton, Captain.....	Oconto
Levi Odell, 1st Lieut.....	"
Henry Tourtillotte, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company G—Evergreens.

Daniel Howell, Captain.....	Grand Rapids
Chas. M. Webb, 1st Lieut.....	"
* W. W. Botkin, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company H—Green Bay Union Guards.

Milo E. Palmer, Captain.....	Green Bay
N. A. C. Smith, 1st Lieut.....	"
Charles C. Lovitt, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company I—Wisconsin Union Riflemen.

H. L. Turner, Captain.....	Viola, Richland Co.
Van S. Bennett, 1st Lieut.....	" "
Jerome S. Tinker, 2d Lieut.....	" "

Company K—Kickapoo Rangers.

D. R. Sylvester, Captain.....	Boscobel
A. N. Chandler, 1st Lieut.....	"
Isaac Walker, 2d Lieut.....	"

The numerical strength of this Regiment at the present time is as follows:

Field and Staff.....	9
Company officers	30
Noncommissioned officers, musicians and privates.....	982
Band, say	6
Total of Regiment.....	1037

The Twelfth Regiment at the present writing (Nov. 12) is still at Camp Randall. This is no doubt one of the very best Regiments that has been raised in the State. Splendidly officered

and a noble body of men. Colonel Bryant is deservedly popular, 40] not only with those under his command, but with the community at large. The 12th has been detained a long time for want of money to pay them off. The men are chafing against the bars liked caged tigers, such is their anxiety to be off where they can have a hand in this hateful strife. The Twelfth has been assigned to Fort Leavenworth, and will, no doubt, leave soon. This Regiment has been fully equipped by the State, with the exception of arms.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

(See Thirteenth Wis. Inf., pp. 123, 325.)

This Regiment was organized under General Order No. 17, dated Sept. 17, 1861, giving the Counties of Rock and Green the authority to organize a Regiment to be called the Rock and Green County Regiment, to be rendezvoused in Janesville, and placed under the command of Maurice Malony.

The following is a list of the Field, Staff and Company officers of the Thirteenth:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Maurice Maloney.....	Colonel	Green Bay
James F. Chapman.....	Lieut. Colonel	Janesville
Thos. O'Bigney.....	Major	Orfordville
Wm. Ruger.....	Adjutant	Janesville
Platt Eyclesheimer.....	Quartermaster	Janesville
John M. Evans.....	Surgeon	Evansville
E. J. Horton.....	1st Ass't Surgeon.....	Whitewater
Simon L. Lord.....	2d Ass't Surgeon.....	Edgerton
H. C. Tilton.....	Chaplain	Janesville

COMPANIES.

Company A—Ruger Guards.

Edward Ruger, Captain.....	Janesville
L. T. Nichols, 1st Lieut.....	"
Wm. Ruger, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company B—Janesville City Zouaves.

E. E. Woodman, Captain.....	Janesville
J. L. Murray, 1st Lieut.....	"
G. C. Brown, 2d Lieut.....	"

¹ From Capt. 4th U. S. Inf.; returned to U. S. Army, Aug. 1, 1862.

² Prom. Surgeon 32d Wis. Inf., March 11, 1863.

Company C—*State Line Rifles.*

Augustus H. Kummel, Captain.....	Sharon
D. R. Lamoreau, 1st Lieut.....	"
J. T. Fish, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company D—*Union Light Guard.*

E. W. Blake, Captain.....	Evansville
S. A. Couch, 1st Lieut.....	Footeville
N. D. Walters, 2d Lieut.....	

Company E—*Green County Guards.*

Robert H. Hewitt, Captain.....	Albany
Eugene F. Warren, 1st Lieut.....	"
S. S. Rockwood, 2d Lieut.....	"

41]

Company F—*Janesville Rangers.*

F. F. Stevens, Captain.....	Janesville
S. S. Hart, 1st Lieut.....	"
N. Crotzenberg, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company G—*Orfordville Volunteers.*

A. N. Randall, Captain.....	Janesville
H. M. Balis, 1st Lieut.....	Orfordville
E. W. Taylor, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company H—*Lander Guards.*

J. L. Pratt, Captain.....	Whitewater
C. S. Noyes, 1st Lieut.....	"
R. Glover, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company I—*Walworth Co. Plow Boys.*

J. H. Lauderdale, Captain.....	Sugar Creek
N. H. Kingman, 1st Lieut.....	"
Henry Carrol, 2d Lieut.....	"

Company K—*Tredway Rifles.*

Pliny Norcross, Captain.....	Milton
A. H. Wemple, 1st Lieut.....	"
A. D. Burdick, 2d Lieut.....	"

The numerical strength of the "Thirteenth," at this time, is as follows:

Field and Staff.....	9
Company officers	30
Band	13
Noncommissioned officers, musicians and privates.....	919
Total of Regiment.....	971

¹ Prom. Capt. and A. C. S. U. S. Vols., Nov. 26, 1862.

² Prom. Major and Paymaster U. S. Vols., Feb. 28, 1864.

This Regiment, like all that has preceded it, is being fully equipped by the State, with the exception of arms. It was the original intention to make this Regiment up entirely in Rock and Green Counties, but as in the case of Dane, it was found that Rock and Green had already honored too many drafts upon their citizens to render it an "easy thing" to furnish one full Regiment more, consequently some aid was extended from other Counties, yet Rock alone furnished five hundred for this Regiment.

The Thirteenth is ordered to Kansas, and will be ready to move forward as soon as paid off. We may reasonably expect, from the character of the officers and men composing this Regiment to hear the very best accounts from them, whenever and wherever they meet the enemy.

Col. Maloney is a gentleman of large military experience, being taken from the Regular Army, a strict disciplinarian and thorough soldier in every respect, commanding the entire confidence of his subordinate officers and men.

This Regiment will no doubt sustain the good name and fame of Wisconsin soldiers.

42] FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

(See Fourteenth Wis. Inf., pp. 124, 328.)

The 14th, or Northwestern Regiment, as it is called, was organized and called into camp during the month of Nov., 1861, and placed under the command of Col. David E. Wood, of Fond du Lac.

The 14th is rendezvoused at Camp Wood, Fond du Lac.

The following is a list of the Field and Staff Officers:

FIELD AND STAFF.

David E. Wood.....	Colonel.....	Fond du Lac
Isaac E. Messmore.....	Lieut. Colonel.....	La Crosse
John Hancock.....	Major.....	Oshkosh
Benjamin E. Bower.....	Adjutant	
James T. Conklin.....	Quartermaster	
W. H. Walker.....	Surgeon	
D. D. Cameron.....	1st Ass't Surgeon.....	La Crosse
J. B. Rogers.....	Chaplain.....	Fond du Lac

¹ From 1st Lieut. Co. E, 2d Wis. Inf.

² Commissioned Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. Vols., July 31, 1863.

³ Commissioned Capt. U. S. C. T., Dec. 14, 1863.

The following is a list of companies, with their respective officers, comprising the 14th Regiment:

Company A—Wood Protectors.

L. M. Ward, Captain.....Fond du Lac
C. L. Kimball, 1st Lieut....."
J. V. Frost, 2d Lieut....."

Company B—Waupaca and Portage Co. Union Rifles.

Asa Worden, Captain.....Waupaca
J. D. Post, 1st Lieut.....Weyauwega
F. G. Wilmot, 2d Lieut.....Stanton, Portage Co.

Company C—Omro Union Rifles.

W. W. Wilcox, Captain.....Omro
Collin Miller, 1st Lieut.....Utica
A. S. Smith, 2d Lieut.....Omro

Company D—Messmore Guards.

J. W. Polleys, Captain.....La Crosse
George Staley, 1st Lieut....."
David Law, 2d Lieut....."

Company E—Manitowoc and Kewaunee Co. Guards.

Geo. E. Waldo, Captain.....Manitowoc
L. W. Vaughn, 1st Lieut.....Kewaunee
Don A. Shove, 2d Lieut.....Manitowoc

Company F—Depere Rifles.

J. G. Lawton, Captain.....Depere
Geo. W. Bowers, 1st Lieut....."
Samuel Harrison, 2d Lieut.....Glenmore

Company G—Calumet and Manitowoc Invincibles.

F. H. Madgeburg, Captain.....Chilton
James La Count, 1st Lieut.....Manitowoc
Orrin R. Potter, 2d Lieut.....Rantoul

Company H—Forest Union Rifles.

Wm. D. Ghoslin, Captain.....Green Bush
C. M. G. Mansfield, 1st Lieut....."
Wm. Gardner, 2d Lieut.....Forest

Company I—Black River Rangers.

C. R. Johnson, Captain.....Black River Falls
John Kittenger, 1st Lieut.....Clark Co.
Joseph Clancy, 2d Lieut.....Black River Falls

* Commissioned Col. 6th Miss. C. T., Sept. 7, 1863.

Company K—*Noble Guards.*

E. W. Cornes, Captain.....	Mazomanie
O. W. Fox, 1st Lieut.....	Baraboo
M. H. Hurlburt, 2d Lieut.....	"

Numerical strength of the 14th Regiment, at present, Dec. 28, is as follows:

Field and Staff.....	9
Company officers	30
Noncommissioned officers and privates.....	820
Total	859

This Regiment has been fully equipped by the State, with the exception of arms. I know nothing of the military experience of Col. Wood. He has held honorable positions, with credit to himself, and the satisfaction of the community where he lives. It is the intention of Col. Wood to make the 14th Regiment the pet child of the Northwest.

Lieut. Col. Messmore is also a favorite of the Northwest, kind and affable; qualifications that never fail to make an officer popular with his men. Major Hancock has seen service on the Potomac, participated in the celebrated Bull Run affair, and has the credit of being a brave and accomplished officer. This Regiment is still in camp at Fond du Lac.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

(See Fifteenth Wis. Inf., pp. 126, 334.)

The Fifteenth (or Scandinavian Regiment) is at the present writing, Dec. 25th, 1861, being organized and filled up at Camp Randall. I believe the Norwegians, Danes and Swedes constitute the Scandinavian element of our country, of which the Norwegians largely predominate. The Hon. Hans Heg, our present popular State Prison Commissioner, has been commissioned as Colonel of this Regiment; it is due to the patriotism of Col. Heg to mention, in this connection, that he was unanimously renominated State Prison Commissioner, but refused to accept the nomination, preferring to go forth with his countrymen in defence of that government which has conferred so many blessings upon them. Col. Heg is a Norwegian by birth. The Colonel's duties until the first of January will confine him to his office as Com-

missioner; consequently the organization of the Regiment thus far has been under the supervision of Lieut. Col. K. K. Jones, who seems peculiarly fitted for the business. If he shows as much energy in worrying the Rebels for their wrongs as he does the State officers for his rights, they will certainly have to come down.

44] The following is a list of the Field and Staff Officers belonging to the Fifteenth Regiment:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Hans C. Heg.....	Colonel
K. K. Jones.....	Lieut. Colonel
H. Borchsenius	Adjutant
Ole Heg.....	Quartermaster
S. J. Himoe.....	Surgeon
S. J. Hansen.....	1st Ass't Surgeon
G. F. Newell.....	2d Ass't Surgeon
C. L. Clausen.....	Chaplain

44] The following is a list of companies, together with the names of company's officers, so far as they have been elected:

Company A—*St. Olaf's Rifles.*

Andrew Torkildson	Captain
E. Englestad.....	1st Lieut.
Oliver Thompson	2d Lieut.

Company B—*Wergeland Guards.*

O. C. Johnson.....	Captain
J. Mathisen	1st Lieut.
George Wilson.....	2d Lieut.

Company C—*Norway Bear Hunters.*

F. R. Berg.....	Captain
Hans Hanson	1st Lieut.
J. T. Rice.....	2d Lieut.

Company D—*Wolf Hunters.*

C. Campbell	Captain
Lieutenants not commissioned.	

Company E—*Odin's Rifles.*

J. Ingmundsen	Captain
No Lieutenants commissioned.	

Company F—*K. K.'s Protectors.*

Charles Gustaveson	Captain
No Lieutenants commissioned.	

Company G—*Rock River Rangers.*

John A. Gordon.....Captain
No Lieutenants commissioned.

Company H—*Heg Rifles.*

K. J. SimeCaptain
No Lieutenants commissioned.

Company I—*Scandinavian Mountaineers.*

A. GassmanCaptain
No Lieutenants commissioned.

The above comprises the organization of the Regiment at present. The number of men mustered into the United States at present, is about six hundred. The class of our adopted citizens under consideration, have contributed so many men to the forces already in the field, that it will require considerable exertion to 45] raise the Regiment to the maximum, although I have no doubt of its being filled. All hail, Norsemen, descendants of the Vikings, let your hordes as in days of old, sweep down upon the south, crushing as with Thor's Hammer the southron who meets you on the field of battle.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

(See Sixteenth Wis. Inf., pp. 128.)

The Sixteenth was organized and ordered into camp at Madison early in November, and placed under command of Colonel Benjamin Allen. This Regiment is rapidly filling up with first class men.

The following is a list of the Field, Staff and Company Officers:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Benjamin Allen	Colonel
Cassius Fairchild	Lieut. Colonel
Thomas Reynolds	Major
Geo. M. Sabin.....	Adjutant
John E. Jones.....	Quartermaster
G. W. Eastman.....	Surgeon
James H. Rogers	1st Ass't Surgeon
Ira A. Torrey.....	2d Ass't Surgeon
.....	Chaplain

¹ Prom. Surgeon, 14th Wis. Inf., Oct. 13, 1862.

COMPANIES.

Oconomowoc Rifles.

G. H. Fox.....	Captain
Sidney B. Tuller.....	1st Lieut.
James O. Hazelton.....	2d Lieut.

Ozaukee Rifles.

G. C. Williams.....	Captain
R. R. Derrickson.....	1st Lieut.
Daniel F. Vall.....	2d Lieut.

Northern Lights.

H. V. Train.....	Captain
John Lymburn.....	1st Lieut.
B. E. Stevens.....	2d Lieut.

Waushara and Green Lake County Rangers.

Edward Saxe.....	Captain
O. F. Silver.....	1st Lieut.
Geo. A. Spurr.....	2d Lieut.

Adams County Rifles.

Wm. F. Dawes.....	Captain
Chas. C. White.....	1st Lieut.
Wm. D. Niles.....	2d Lieut.

Chippewa Valley Guard.

John B. Wheeler.....	Captain
.....	1st Lieut.
.....	2d Lieut.

46]

Dodge County Guards.

Horace D. Patch.....	Captain
John G. Dally.....	1st Lieut.
P. M. Hovey.....	2d Lieut.

Tredway Pumas.

Henry G. Webb.....	Captain
Henry M. Beecroft.....	1st Lieut.
John Lewis.....	2d Lieut.

Union Guards, Hanchetville.

Oliver D. Pease.....	Captain
Edwin B. Roys.....	1st Lieut.
Wm. A. Green.....	2d Lieut.

¹ Prom. Major 29th Wis. Inf., Aug. 30, 1862.

Darlington Light Infantry.

S. W. Osborn.....	Captain
Charles Vail	1st Lieut.
² D. G. Purman.....	2d Lieut.

Although this Regiment is nearly full, at this time, Dec. 26th, 1861, I have no means of giving the letter of the different Companies, the residences of the officers, or the numerical strength of the Regiment, as we have not yet received the Muster Rolls. From what I can learn, the 16th will be fully up to the average of our Wisconsin Regiments. I cannot speak advisedly as to the military experience of Col. Allen; it is enough to say that he has already become very popular with his men. Lieut. Col. Cassius Fairchild is the eldest of three brothers, all of whom do now, or have held honorable positions in the service, and each very popular in their respective positions. There is a strain of good blood in the Fairchild boys.

Major T. Reynolds will add life to the Regiment, and a severe joke to the enemy.

The 16th will be fully equipped by the State, with the exception of arms.

The numerical strength of the 16th at the present, Dec. 26th, is about nine hundred.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

(See Seventeenth Wis. Inf., pp. 130.)

The Seventeenth, or Irish Brigade as it is called, is now in its incipient state, no organization having yet been formed except the field and some of the staff officers. John L. Doran, an eminent Irish lawyer of Milwaukee, has been commissioned as Colonel, and has accepted the command of the Brigade. Col. Doran is busily engaged in arranging the recruiting for his regiment. A very large drain has been made upon his people, nearly seven hundred have already gone in the regiments that are now in the field, (for a regiment without an Irishman in it would be a curiosity in almost any country on the face of the earth.) This will no doubt

² Commissioned Major 41st Wis. Inf., May 20, 1864.

47] retard the progress of the Brigade, but the popularity and energy of Col. Doran, and those connected with him, the enterprise cannot fail. I am happy to learn that recruiting is progressing finely. I have no great opinion of an Irish soldier as a sharpshooter, but when it comes to a charge, a hand to hand fight, no nation on earth can equal them. History furnishes ample proof of this assertion. Col. Doran will soon commence calling his men into camp at Milwaukee.

The following is the list of Field and Staff officers, so far as the appointments have been made.

John L. Doran.....	Colonel	Milwaukee.
A. G. Mallory ¹	Lieut. Colonel.....	Baraboo.
Thomas McMahon	Major	Watertown.

STAFF.

William Plunkett	Adjutant	Madison.
John Gee	Quartermaster	Sheboygan
Henry McKennan	2d Asst. Surgeon.....	.....
Napoleon Mignandt	Chaplain	Ft. Howard.

I have no means of knowing the number already enlisted in this regiment; supposed to be about five hundred.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT.

(See Eighteenth Wis. Inf., pp. 131.)

The Eighteenth Regiment was organized the latter part of October, and will be called into camp at Camp Randall, and placed under the command of Col. James S. Alban. This Regiment will go into camp as soon as the 12th shall move forward.

The following is a list of the Field Staff and Company officers:

James S. Alban.....	Colonel.
¹ Samuel W. Beal.....	Lieut. Colonel.
William H. Torry.....	Major.
Gilbert L. Park.....	Adjutant.
Jeremiah D. Rogers.....	Quartermaster.
George F. Huntington.....	Surgeon.
.....	1st Asst. Surgeon.
Larkin J. Mead.....	2d Asst. Surgeon.
.....	Chaplain.

¹ From Capt. Co. A 6th Wis. Inf., Dec. 10, '61.

² Appointed Major V. R. C. Sept. 28, '64.

COMPANIES.

Eagle Light Infantry.

Jackson	Captain.
Jackson	1st Lieut.
.....	2d Lieut.

Northwestern Light Infantry.

William Bremmer.....	Captain.
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Lewis Rangers.

.....	Captain.
.....	1st Lieut.
.....	2d Lieut.

48]

Taycheedah Union Guards.

James P. Milliard.....	Captain.
48] Edward Coleman.....	1st Lieut.
Thomas J. Potter.....	2d Lieut.

Swiss German Guards.

John Stockel.....	Captain.
John R. Spooner.....	1st Lieut.
.....	2d Lieut.

Alban Pinery Rifles.

J. H. Compton.....	Captain.
.....	1st Lieut.
.....	2d Lieut.

Algoma Rifles.

Geo. Stokes	Captain.
.....	1st Lieut.
.....	2d Lieut.

The above companies are all that have been assigned to the 18th regiment up to the present time, Dec. 28th, 1861. It is expected that Col. Alban intends locating his camp of rendezvous at Milwaukee, although no official notice has been given to this effect. There is already very nearly enough men enlisted to fill the 18th Regiment. Col. Alban will draw largely upon the frontier settlers, he being an old pioneer, and universally respected by all who know him. The Lieut. Col. (ex-Gov. Beal) is too well known throughout the State as a gentleman of fine abilities, to need a notice from me. I believe he possesses every requisite for a soldier. Major Torry is well spoken of, and has seen some service during the present war. From present indications, the 18th Regiment bids fair to be

fully up to the average standard of Wisconsin Regiments, both as it regards officers and privates.

NINETEENTH (INDEP'T.) REGIMENT.

(See Nineteenth Wis. Inf., pp. 133.)

This Regiment is now being organized under the special direction of Col. H. T. Sanders of Racine. Col. Sanders obtained his commission direct from General Government, subject to the approval of Gov. Randall, which approval has already been granted. Col. Sanders has the energy and ability to become a popular commander; he has already made considerable progress in filling his Regiment. This Regiment will be called into camp of rendezvous at Racine. Supplies will be drawn direct from General Government for the Nineteenth, under the direction of Capt. Trowbridge, U. S. Mustering Officer, who will have special charge of subsistence and transportation. But few of the field and staff officers have yet been appointed. It gives me pleasure at this time to notice the appointment of Mr. H. K. White, Ass't Adj. Gen'l, as Quarter Master of the 19th (Ind.) Regiment. Mr. White having assisted me for the last five months, I can with pleasure testify to his peculiar fitness for the position of Quarter Master. I sincerely hope that Col. Sanders may be as fortunate in all his appointments.

ARTILLERY.

49] In addition to the Infantry Regiments heretofore noticed, there is now in camp at Camp Utley, Racine, seven batteries of artillery, each Battery comprising about one hundred and fifty-five men.

Battery No. 1.—

J. T. Foster, Captain, La Crosse.
Alex Cameron, 1st Lieut., La Crosse.
J. D. Anderson, 1st Lieut.
Daniel Webster, 2d Lieut.
Vacancy.

This Battery was raised at La Crosse.

Battery No. 2.—

Ernst Herzberg, Captain, Milwaukee.
E. Stephan, 1st Lieut., Milwaukee.
Chas. Berger, 1st Lieut., Milwaukee.
John Schabel, 2d Lieut., Milwaukee.
Vacancy.

This Battery was raised in Milwaukee.

Battery No. 3.—

Lu. H. Drury, Captain, Berlin.
C. Livingston, 1st Lieut.
James Purdy, 1st Lieut.
A. Le Brun, 2d Lieut., Milwaukee.
Hiram F. Hubbard, 2d Lieut., Madison.

This Battery was mostly raised in Green Lake County.

Battery No. 4.—

John F. Vallee, Captain, Beloit.
Geo. B. Easterly, 1st Lieut.
S. S. Hillier, 1st Lieut.
M. McDevitt, 2d Lieut.
A. H. Hunt, 2d Lieut.

This Battery was raised in Rock County.

Battery No. 5.—

O. F. Pinney, Captain, Monroe.
Washington Hill, 1st Lieut.
Chas. Humphrey, 1st Lieut.
Alwin Smith, 2d Lieut.
George Gardner, 2d Lieut.

This Battery was raised in Green County.

Battery No. 6.—

Henry Dillon, Captain.
Samuel F. Clark, 1st Lieut.
T. R. Hood, 1st Lieut.
J. W. Fancher, 2d Lieut.
D. T. Noyes, 2nd Lieut.

This Battery was raised in Richland and Sauk Counties.

Battery No. 7.—

R. R. Griffith, Captain, Milwaukee.
H. S. Lee, 1st Lieut.
G. E. Green, 1st Lieut.
A. B. Wheelock, 2d Lieut.
Samuel Hays, 2d Lieut.

This Battery was raised in Milwaukee.

50] These Batteries number about ten hundred and fifty men.

Some time about the middle of August, Gov. Randall received from the General Government orders to raise five Batteries of Artillery, government promising to equip and furnish them with arms, and everything necessary for them to go into camp of instruction. In the short space of four weeks, we found that instead of five we had seven Batteries full and ready for camp. Soon after this, the Batteries were organized into a Regiment. A celebrated German artillerist by the name of Fritz Anneke, was appointed Colonel. Capt. Foster, of La Crosse, was appointed Lieut. Colonel. Capt. Henry Dillon and Capt. Oscar Pinney were elected Majors. For a time things went on beautifully; but as the beautiful days in autumn were

away, and Government failed to fulfill its promise, the officers and men began to feel discouraged. At last a few guns were sent to them, which revived their spirits for awhile. But all at once Government, in one of its *singular moods*, sent an order disbanding the Regiment and throwing them back into Batteries, in which condition they remain up to the present time. I do not believe that at the time those Batteries first came together at camp, a better body of men ever came together on the globe; but they have been kept there nearly five months, without pay, with their families suffering at home, or many of them. No body of men in the world could be kept in that situation without becoming demoralized; and yet, the material is such that if government will do its duty by them, and call them into the field, they will give a good account of themselves, yet.

FIRST CAVALRY REGIMENT.

(See First Wis. Cav., p. 149.)

Prof. Daniels, after having obtained a special permit from General Government to raise a Regiment of Cavalry, received a commission as Lieut. Colonel from Gov. Randall, June 30, 1861, as an endorsement of his commission from General Government. He immediately set himself to work recruiting for his Regiment, and formed a camp of rendezvous at Ripon. Owing to the fact that our laws do not recognize anything but Infantry, he labored under a great many embarrassments, that would have discouraged a less energetic and persevering man. It seems as though delving among the rocks had prepared him for the difficulties he has had to encounter, but in spite of every obstacle he has drawn together a splendid body of men, numbering something over one thousand. No person, whether he be friend or foe, knowing the difficulties Col. Daniels has had to contend with, can help admiring the indomitable spirit that has surmounted every difficulty. At first our State furnished no aid to anything but infantry, and the dilatory movements of the General Government, made it very difficult to get men 51] into quarters. Our State has since changed its policy. Men recruiting for the 2d and 3d Cavalry Regiments are now put into quarters at the expense of the State. Owing to the peculiarity of the soil at Kenosha, it being sandy, and not

liable to be muddy during the wet months, Col. Daniels deemed it advisable to break camp at Ripon and move to Kenosha, at which place the Regiment is now encamped.

The following is a list of the Field and Staff officers as far as they have been appointed:

Edward Daniels	Colonel.
Oscar H. La Grange.....	1st Major.
Henry Pomeroy	2d Major.
Horatio N. Gregory.....	Surgeon
Charles H. Lord.....	1st Ass't Surgeon.
Henry W. Cansall.....	2d Ass't Surgeon.
Charles W. Burbank.....	Adjutant.
James C. Mann.....	Quartermaster.

Company A.

Thos. H. Mars.....	Captain.
Levi Howland	1st Lieut.
Wm. J. Phillips.....	2d Lieut.

Company B.

Henry S. Eggleston.....	Captain.
Frank T. Hobbs.....	1st Lieut.
John T. Consane.....	2d Lieut.

Company C.

James W. Decker.....	Captain.
Alex J. Burrows.....	1st Lieut.
Chas. F. Huxford.....	2d Lieut.

Company D.

Nelson Bruett.....	Captain.
Fernando C. Merrill.....	1st Lieut.
Geo. W. Frederick.....	2d Lieut.

Company E.

Richard H. Chittenden.....	Captain.
Augustus J. Hunt.....	1st Lieut.
Thomas W. Johnson.....	2d Lieut.

Company F.

John Hyde.....	Captain.
Newton Jones.....	1st Lieut.
Henry W. Getchell.....	2d Lieut.

Company G.

Nathan Paine.....	Captain.
Stephen V. Shipman.....	1st Lieut.
Joseph E. Mosher.....	2d Lieut.

Company H.

Lewis M. B. Smith.....	Captain.
James M. Comstock.....	1st Lieut.
Wm. S. Cooper.....	2d Lieut.

¹ 2d Lieut. Co. G. Wis. Inf. (3 months).

52] The First Regiment now numbers about ten hundred and fifty men.

SECOND CAVALRY REGIMENT.

This Regiment, like the first, was organized under a special permit from General Government, granted to the Hon. C. C. Washburn. Col. Washburn received his commission from Gov. Randall endorsing the action of General Government, Oct. 10th, 1861, and immediately commenced recruiting for his Regiment; formed a camp of rendezvous on the fair grounds at Milwaukee. The known character of Col. Washburn will no doubt enable him to fill his Regiment with first class men, on short notice.

It gives me pleasure to notice, here, the appointment of Inspector General Thomas Stevens, of Dodgeville, as Lieut. Colonel of the Second Regiment. This acquisition is a sufficient guarantee of the success of the Regiment. While I congratulate Col. Washburn upon the accession of Gen. Stevens to his regiment, I cannot but regret that the General thinks of leaving the State; the inestimable services of Gen. Stevens will not be appreciated until it is too late; his unequalled skill with the sword, and untiring zeal in his profession, has put a polish on many a rough block of volunteer humanity. Not an officer has left the state that will not remember Gen. Stevens with heartfelt gratitude.

Col. Washburn has been peculiarly fortunate in selecting his subordinate officers.

The field and staff officers, so far as known, are as follows:

C. C. Washburn.....	Colonel.....	La Crosse.
Thomas Stevens.....	Lieut. Colonel.....	Dodgeville.
H. E. Eastman.....	Major.....	Green Bay.
Levi Sterling	3d Major.....	Mineral Point.
W. H. Morgan.....	Adjutant	Milwaukee.
Clark G. Pease.....	Surgeon	Janesville.
Alex. McBean.....	2d Surgeon.....	Chippewa Falls.
W. F. Brisbane.....	Chaplain	

There are, no doubt, other appointments that have not been returned.

The Second Cavalry Regiment now numbers, Dec. 28th, about six hundred.

¹ Commissioned Brig. Gen. June 5th, 1862; Major Gen. U. S. Vols. Nov. 29, 1862; res. May 25th, 1865. Governor, 1872-3; Representative in Congress, 1855-57; 1857-59; 1859-61; 1867-69; 1869-71.

² See Second Wis. Cav. p. 150.

THIRD CAVALRY.

(See Second Wis. Cav. p. 151.)

This, like the two former Regiments, was organized by special commission from General Government, to Ex-Governor Wm. A. Barstow. It is due to Col. Barstow to state in this connection, that no other Colonel has been able to report a full company in so short a time. Government confined him to a most niggardly 53] space of time, but thanks to the energy of the Colonel and his friends, he was able to report a *full Regiment* in time. The Third Cavalry Regiment was called into camp at Janesville. The personal popularity of Col. Barstow will enable him to fill his Regiment to the maximum in a very short time.

The following is a list of the field and staff officers, so far as it can be ascertained:

William A. Barstow.....	Colonel	Janesville.
E. A. Calkins.....	Major	Madison.
Benjamin S. Henning.....	2d Major.....	Oshkosh.
B. O. Reynolds.....	Surgeon	Elkhorn.
W. H. Warner.....	Asst. Surgeon.....	Oconomowoc.

I regret to say there is no Claplain yet.

The numerical strength of this Regiment will be, when full, about twelve hundred.

MILWAUKEE CAVALRY COMPANY.

(See Milwaukee Cav., p. 153.)

This company, consisting of eighty-four members, was raised in Milwaukee by Capt. Gustav Von Deutsch, and consists mostly of Germans, and was officered when it left this State as follows:

Gustav Von Deutsch.....	Captain.
Charles Lehman.....	1st Lieut.
Albert Galoskowsky.....	2d Lieut.

The officers of this company, I am told, have all seen service, as have also many of the privates. The Company was accepted by Gen. Fremont, and left Wisconsin for St. Louis in October. I am informed that Capt. Von Deutsch has been promoted to the rank of Major, and Lieut. Lehman to the com-

¹ Governor 1854-1856.

mand of the Company and Lieut. Galoskowsky to a first Lieutenancy.

SHARPSHOOTERS.

This Company was raised under the call of Colonel Berdan of New York, upon each of the loyal States for a company of Sharp Shooters, and was enlisted by Capt. W. P. Alexander of Beloit, one of the best rifle shots in the world, who was chosen Captain, and to whom much credit is due for his industry and success in going forward with an acknowledged crack Company. The Company left Madison the middle of September, was mustered into the United States service at Weehawken Sept. 23d, 1861, and is now on the Potomac in the discharge of its duties.

The following is a list of the officers of this Company and number of privates:

54] William P. Alexander.....	Captain	Beloit.
Frank E. Marble.....	1st Lieutenant.....	Beloit.
C. C. Shepard.....	2d Lieutenant.....	Stoughton.
Number of company officers.....		3
Number of privates.....		103
Total of company.....		106

Company K—SWISS GUARDS.

This company has been assigned the Second Regiment, to fill the vacancy occasioned by Company K, the Milwaukee Rifles, having been detached for artillery service. This company broke camp Tuesday, the 24th of Dec., 1861, and started to join the regiment on the Potomac.

Names of Company Officers:

John Stahel.....	Captain	Mazo Manie.
John Sparl.....	1st Lieutenant.....	Milwaukee.

Company not full—no 2d Lieutenant elected.

When I entered upon the duties of Adjutant General, I found that what few arms we have belonging to the State were in a wretched condition. I have caused them to be collected,

* This company became Co. G. Benton Hussars, Sept. 13, 1861; Co. G. 5 Mo. Cav., Feb. 14, 1862; Co. M. 4th Mo. Cav., Nov. 15, 1862; on Aug. 16, 1864, the 4th Mo. Cav. was consolidated into a Battalion, and mustered out Nov. 30, 1865.

¹ See Sharpshooters pp. 148.

and the best of them put in first rate condition. We have now in the Armory, fit for service,

Rifled muskets.....	115
Rifles with sword bayonets.....	40
Brass mounted rifles.....	518
Total	673

There are between five and six hundred muskets in the different camps of rendezvous, in a most wretched condition; most of them spoiled, no doubt.

The Milwaukee Zouaves, Capt. Hibbard, took 99 Minie muskets belonging to the State, which may be charged over to the United States, and the same number drawn from the surplus of Belgian rifles on hand; as our regiments do not require over 960, as a general thing, there is a surplus left which might be turned over to the State. No addition has been made in the way of cannon since the last Report of my predecessor.

The number of men in the first thirteen regiments, including the "First" reorganized, and the company of Sharpshooters and Milwaukee Cavalry is in the aggregate, according to this report, 14,002.

As is shown by the muster rolls, the following are the nationalities:

Americans	10,334
German States, including Switzerland and Holland, (of which say 90 per cent are Germans).....	2,178
Irish	667
Norwegians and Swedes.....	239
English, Canadians, Welsh and Scotch.....	487
Scattering	97
	<hr/> 14,002
55] According to the "table of counties," the same regiments and companies above named show an aggregate of.....	14,606
Field and Staff-officers, not included in that table.....	126
Bands, not included.....	33
Appointments by Colonels, not included.....	33
Scattering	224
	<hr/> 14,002

Table of counties showing, as near as can be ascertained from the muster rolls, the number of men from the several counties in the thirteen first Regiments, including the first reorganized and one Company of Sharp Shooters and one Cavalry Company:

Adams	153	La Pointe	
Ashland		Manitowoc	227
Bad Ax	215	Marathon	38
Brown	132	Marquette	129
Buffalo	130	Milwaukee	925
Burnet		Monroe	136
Calumet	181	Oconto	185
Chippewa	107	Outagamie	170
Clark	1	Ozaukee	41
Columbia	485	Pepin	38
Crawford	187	Pierce	195
Dane	866	Polk	15
Dallas		Portage	133
Dodge	507	Racine	322
Door	11	Richland	345
Douglas		Rock	1,007
Dunn	112	St. Croix	172
Eau Claire	107	Sauk	348
Fond du Lac	535	Shawanaw	11
Grant	812	Sheboygan	514
Green	229	Trempealeau	21
Green Lake	274	Walworth	654
Iowa	349	Washington	275
Jackson	106	Waukesha	198
Jefferson	421	Waupaca	123
Juneau	219	Waushara	100
Kewaunee	12	Winnebago	362
Kenosha	254	Wood	133
La Crosse	224		
La Fayette	160		13,606

The foregoing exhibits only the first thirteen Regiments. There is the Artillery, Cavalry and the five Regiments of Infantry now in camp, and in process of being called in, which will materially change the figures of some of the counties that appear low at present. The same may be said of the nationality. So far as the first thirteen Regiments are concerned the figures are nearly correct. As I have not had the muster roll of anything beyond the 13th, I am unable to give anything more than an estimate. We have three batteries nearly full that have not yet been called into camp. Capt. Beebe's Battery, New Lisbon; Capt. Johnson's Battery, Burlington, Racine County; Capt. S. G. Carpenter's Battery, of Stevens Point. This Battery has already been ordered into Camp Utley, Racine.

56]

STATES.

Of the above aggregate, Wisconsin has furnished	13,606
Pennsylvania	20
New Jersey	4
Vermont	9
Minnesota	51
Illinois	118
New York	78

Massachusetts	8
Maine	13
Rhode Island	1
Ohio	16
Iowa	20
Indiana	8
Michigan	46
Mexico	1
Missouri	4
Louisiana	1

14,002

As a matter of justice to the volunteer, and to the State of his residence, I have forwarded to the Adjutant General of each of the States named above, a muster roll containing the names of the volunteers from those states respectively, with his residence and the letter of the company, and the name of the Colonel of the Regiment, and the Captain of the company, in which such volunteers respectively enlisted; and have asked a similar return to be made to this Department.

The number of Wisconsin men who have entered the service in other States is doubtless as large as the aggregate number enlisted in Wisconsin Regiments from other States.

The estimated strength of the five additional regiments of infantry now being raised in this State, is 5,230.

I estimate the divisions into nationalities as follows:

Americans	2,430
Germans	450
Irish (supposing the 17th to fill).....	1,200
Norwegians (supposing the 15th to fill).....	1,050
English, Welsh, and Canadians, say.....	100

5,230

This office has not yet received official returns from the cavalry and artillery now in camp, but enough is known to approximate very closely to the numerical strength of each, and it may be stated as follows:

Artillery, one regiment.....	1,500
Cavalry, three regiments.....	2,900

4,400

From the First to the Eleventh regiments inclusive, together with the "First" reorganized, there are of those who are *returned as married and others who claim the five dollars per month extra pay from the State*, under the provisions of chapter 8 of laws passed at the extra session of 1861, in all 3,122.

57] This number is divided among the regiments as follows:

1st, three months enrollment.....	153
2d, enrolled for the war	134
3d, enrolled for the war	208
4th, enrolled for the war	269
5th, enrolled for the war	192
6th, enrolled for the war	272
7th, enrolled for the war	290
8th, enrolled for the war	283
9th, enrolled for the war (German)	427
10th, enrolled for the war	314
11th, enrolled for the war	291
1st, enrolled for the war (reorganized)	289

3,122

There has been a gradual increase in the list of those having families dependent upon them for support, partly owing to the fact, that in the first regiments, the young men rushed to the field, and partly to the very liberal construction put upon the law by the Secretary of State; the foregoing only shows the number of persons entitled to extra compensation, returned to this office. A great number of persons have drawn pay on a sort of certificate, which I think it will be well for the Legislature to look to. Under the present construction, the tax will soon become very burdensome to the people.

Recapitulation of numbers in the thirteen regiments, including the "First," reorganized, with sharpshooters, &c., together with an estimate of the number in the five remaining regiments of infantry now being raised, with the artillery and cavalry regiments now in camp.

First Thirteen regiments, &c.....	14,002
Estimate of 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th.....	5,230
Artillery (now in camp).....	1,100
Cavalry (rapidly filling).....	2,900

23,232

Quota of Wisconsin (about).....

20,000

Excess

3,232

I have issued up to this date, Jan. 1, 1862, something over seven thousand railroad passes.

I have issued about twenty-two hundred commissions, and nearly eleven hundred general and special orders. The correspondence has been beyond computation. I had hoped to be able to give a statistical account of what has transpired in our forces that have already gone into the service, a list of the killed and wounded, and those that have been taken prisoners, also those

that have died from sickness, desertions, discharges, resignations, in short, every thing that has transpired since the organization of our forces. Mr. Harrison Reed was dispatched to the Potomac over two months since, with instructions to report immediately, but has neglected to get them here in time; he will no doubt get them here in time for my very able successor to make his report.

APPENDIX.

58]

A list of those who have been Killed, Wounded, and taken Prisoners in the several engagements in which the Wisconsin Volunteers have taken part:

FIRST REGIMENT.

MILWAUKEE LIGHT GUARD, MILWAUKEE.

Company A.—GEORGE B. BINGHAM, Captain.

George Drake, Milwaukee, killed at the battle of Falling Waters, July, 1861.

Warren M. Graham, wounded at the battle of Falling Waters, since died.

SECOND REGIMENT.

A list of the Killed, Wounded, and taken Prisoners at the Battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, belonging to the Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers:

CITIZENS GUARD, FOX LAKE.

Company A.—GEORGE H. STEVENS, Captain, Fox Lake.

John M. Carhart, killed.

Edgar Stafford, “

Frank T. Dexter, taken prisoner.

Henry C. Parker, “ “

Nathan Heath, wounded and taken prisoner.

David Jones “ “ “

Eric C. Marsh, “ “ “

Robert Welch, “ “ “

Austin H. Lord, wounded.

Winfield Scott Leach, wounded.

James W. Marden, “ in neck.

Luther M. Preston, wounded in foot.

Geo. E. Maynard, wounded.

59] LA CROSSE LIGHT GUARD.

Company B—WILSON COLWELL, Captain, La Crosse.

Lieut. Frank Hatch, wounded.

Myron Gardner, killed at Blackburn's Ford, July 21st, 1861.

Daniel M. Knox, missing since the battle of Bull Run.

John Donovan, wounded and taken prisoner.

Samuel Jackson, wounded and taken prisoner.

Norman F. Eldridge, wounded and taken prisoner.

Joseph Frame, wounded and taken prisoner.

John M. Hawkins, wounded and taken prisoner.

George F. Marshall, wounded and taken prisoner.

Anton Knoblock, wounded and taken prisoner.

John Van Cott, injured.

Robert W. Burns, prisoner.

Furman L. Hildreth, wounded.

GRANT COUNTY GREYS.

Company C—DAVID MCKEE, Captain, Lancaster.

Thomas D. Cox, killed.

William Reed, wounded and taken prisoner, since died.

Henry Rhode, prisoner, reported died at Richmond.

William R. Doty, missing since the battle.

Lieut. Wm. Booth, wounded and prisoner.

Belknap Fuqua, wounded and prisoner; died at Richmond, Aug-
19, 1861.

Thomas S. Brookins, wounded and prisoner.

Fritz Becklen, wounded and taken prisoner.

David Strong, wounded and taken prisoner.

Orlando Waldorf, taken prisoner and escaped, returned to camp.

Andrew J. Curtis, taken prisoner.

George H. Hyde, wounded in the mouth and neck.

Daniel Benter, wounded in the cheek.

Daniel Eldridge, wounded in the throat.

Charles A. Garvin, wounded in the head and face.

Alison Parody, wounded in the forehead.

Robert J. Simpson, wounded in the arm.

Albert Walderf, wounded.

Richard Graves, wounded in the face.

Albert W. Spear, wounded in the leg.

JANESVILLE VOLUNTEERS.

Company D—GEORGE B. ELY, Captain, Janesville.

John Hamilton, taken prisoner, died at Richmond of lung fever.
Cain Billings, wounded and taken prisoner.
Joseph Brown, missing, supposed killed.
60] Andrew Bean, taken prisoner.
John Bell, wounded and taken prisoner.
Charles E. Brown, missing, supposed killed.
John Donovan, wounded.
John F. Foot, deaf by explosion of shell, discharged.
George Griffin, wounded.
John A. Jones, wounded and taken prisoner.
William J. McRae, wounded and taken prisoner.
Frederick H. Main, wounded and taken prisoner.
John McIntyre, wounded in lungs.
Hugh Murray, wounded and taken prisoner.
John Pranga, wounded in shoulder.
Hugh D. Perry, missing, supposed killed.
Henry Sellman, wounded and taken prisoner.
Joyslyn Southard, missing, supposed killed.
Dittlef Thoraldson, wounded by accident Oct. 5.
Aramel Wilcox, wounded and taken prisoner.

OSHKOSH VOLUNTEERS.

Company E—GABRIEL BOUCK, Captain, Oshkosh.

Reuben Ash, wounded in the shoulder.
John Barton, killed.
Alvin Bugbee, wounded in the thigh.
Augustus Clark, wounded, taken prisoner.
Lottridge Firman, lost right leg, taken prisoner.
Charles Graves, wounded and taken prisoner.
Stephen Graham, wounded and taken prisoner.
William Holland, wounded and taken prisoner.
Jonas Leach, wounded in head.
Richard Lester, wounded in head.
Harvey McDaniels, wounded in neck.
Sebastian Ostertag, wounded in leg.
Silas J. Perry, taken prisoner.

Sylvester D. Pitcher, wounded and taken prisoner.
Walter S. Rause, wounded.
Louis Schintz, wounded.
Prosper Simpson, wounded.
Horace Stroud, taken prisoner.
William P. Taylor, taken prisoner.
Norman H. Whittemore, wounded.
Frederick A. Zohn, wounded.
John P. Encking, wounded and taken prisoner.

BELLE CITY RIFLES.

Company F—WILLIAM E. STRONG, Captain, Racine.

Henry E. Benson, killed.
Charles Filer, killed.
61] James Anderson, wounded and taken prisoner.
John H. Anderson, taken prisoner.
Thomas Crosby, wounded in wrist.
William Fuller, wounded in ankle.
Henry B. Ginty, wounded in arm.
Antle Henry, taken prisoner.
Marion F. Humes, missing, arm shot off.
Fred A. Lacy, wounded and taken prisoner.
1 William H. Upham, wounded and taken prisoner.

PORTAGE CITY GUARDS.

Company G—JOHN MANSFIELD, Captain, Portage City.

Lieut. A. S. Hill, wounded in shoulder.
C. C. Dow, wounded in neck.
E. S. Best, wounded and taken prisoner.
R. Batson, wounded in shoulder.
George W. Briffett, wounded and taken prisoner.
R. H. Coffin, killed.
D. F. Crane, wounded and taken prisoner.
John House, wounded and taken prisoner.
Peter C. Irvine, wounded in forehead.
John Noonan, killed.
Horace Nealey, wounded.
Daniel O'Brien, taken prisoner.

¹ Governor of Wisconsin, 1895-1896.

Monroe L. Phillips, wounded in the arm.

William H. Williams, killed.

Joel A. Wise, wounded.

John P. Christie, wounded in the arm.

RANDALL GUARDS.

J. F. RANDOLPH, Captain, Madison.

Capt. J. F. Randolph, wounded in the back by shell.

First Lieut. A. Meredith, wounded in the right arm.

George M. Humphrey, wounded in shoulder.

Cyrus D. Holdridge, prisoner.

Samuel M. Bond, wounded in left arm.

Theodore D. Bahn, wounded in shoulder.

Henry A. Allen, wounded in right foot.

Francis A. Buten, wounded in cheek.

George A. Beck, wounded and taken prisoner.

Thomas Murphy, wounded in left arm.

Edwin S. Reed, taken prisoner.

Elisha R. Reed, wounded and taken prisoner.

Charles E. Trowbridge, wounded and taken prisoner.

Thomas W. Cummings, wounded in hand.

62]

MINERS' GUARDS.

Company 1—Captain, THOMAS S. ALLEN, Mineral Point.

James Gregory, taken prisoner.

Henry Blake, missing.

Frederick K. Breme, taken prisoner.

George W. Dilley, taken prisoner.

Phillip Lawrence, wounded in the side.

William A. Owens, wounded and taken prisoner.

Emile Peterson, wounded in the thigh.

William Pollard, deaf by explosion of shell.

Walter P. Smith, taken prisoner.

Christian Kessler, wounded and taken prisoner.

WISCONSIN RIFLES.

Company K.—Captain, A. J. LANGWORTHY, Milwaukee.

Capt. A. J. Langworthy, wounded in the knee.

A. B. Gaskill, wounded and taken prisoner.

C. La Rae, wounded.

S. A. Hagadorn (N. Y.) wounded and taken prisoner.

L. B. Whitney, wounded in the thigh.

Theodore Baldwin, taken prisoner.

O. G. Evanson, wounded and taken prisoner.

J. Hobbeck, wounded and taken prisoner.

W. H. Hyde, missing.

W. H. Marden, wounded and taken prisoner.

J. F. Oathran, wounded and missing.

J. Ross, wounded in hand and foot.

J. Taylor, wounded and taken prisoner.

C. E. Tucker, killed.

J. McIntosh, wounded and taken prisoner.

THIRD REGIMENT.

A list of the Killed, Wounded and taken Prisoners, at the Battle of Bolivar, October, 1861, belonging to the Third Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers:

WATERTOWN RIFLES.

Company A.—HENRY BERTRAM, Captain, Watertown.

Henry Clemens, (Sheboygan) killed.

F. S. Tuttle, (Hustisford) killed.

63] GREEN COUNTY VOLUNTEERS.

Company C.—MARTIN FLOOD, Captain, Monroe.

William H. Foster, wounded in the leg.

George B. Gay, wounded in the leg.

Stenard E. Messer, killed.

Edgar Ross, wounded and taken prisoner; died at Charleston
October 24.

Henry Raymond, killed.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT GENERAL

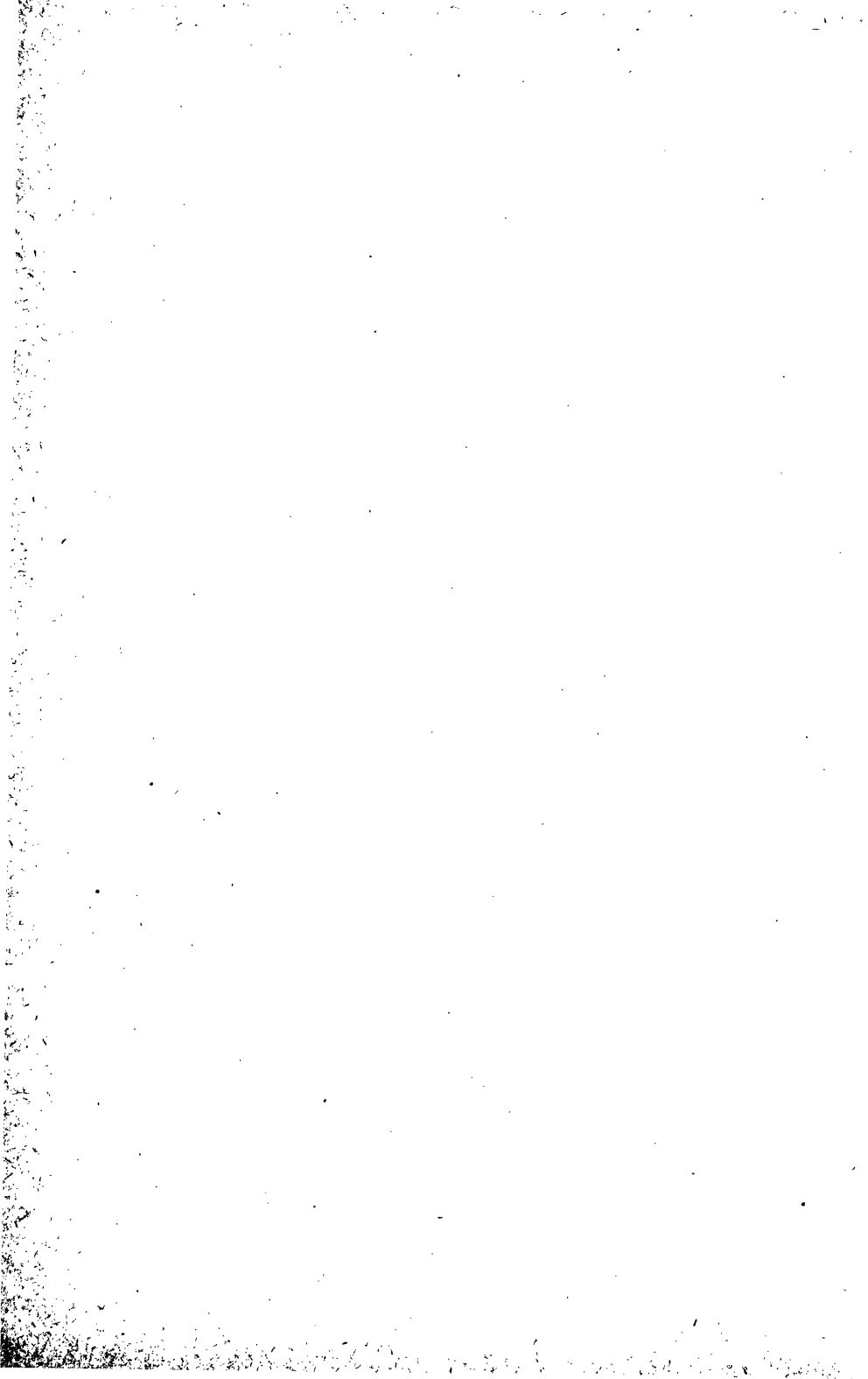
OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

FOR THE YEAR 1862

(REPRINT 1912)

MADISON, WISCONSIN,
ATWOOD & RUBLEE, STATE PRINTERS,
1863,



ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1862.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, Dec. 31, 1862.

To His Excellency EDWARD SALOMON, *Governor and Commander-in-Chief:*

SIR:—I have the honor to submit to your Excellency the report of the Adjutant General's department, for the year ending December 31, 1862.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

In the absence of any state military organization, the report from this office must relate principally to the condition of the volunteer force organized in and sent from this state, some portions of which are now to be found in all the divisions of the Federal army, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, an earnest of Wisconsin's loyalty and devotion to the Union in this contest with rebellion.

The events of the past year, however, show the necessity of some further legislative action, which will facilitate an immediate organization of the state militia. Nothing has actually been accomplished under the existing law. The records of this office for the year 1858 show that, under the provisions of the law, the state was divided into military districts, and a few brigade and regimental officers subsequently commissioned, but from the few company organizations which followed, there have been, this year, no reports to show their continued existence.

The alarm occasioned in the frontier towns of the state, by the late Indian raid in Minnesota, led to the formation of a few

companies during the past autumn, with a view to local protection against a similar assault, and having complied with the requirements of the existing law, have been supplied with state arms and a limited quantity of ammunition. They are considered as a home guard, rather than as forming an integral part of a state organization. The alarm, although groundless, so far as this state was concerned, has furnished evidence of our entire lack of preparation for such an emergency, had the reason for apprehension really existed.

Notwithstanding the express instructions given to assessors, 2] the past year, for an enrollment of the militia, as required by Sec. VI, Chap. 31, Revised Statutes, but few returns have been received, and of these, fewer still possess the slightest value for the purpose contemplated. No proof is required to show that the Militia System, as it now exists, is an utter failure, and should be speedily corrected. The entire occupation of my time for the past year in the duties of the office, has not permitted me to give the subject that consideration which would warrant my making suggestions in framing a new law for the state. From my observation of the working of military systems in other states, the following extract from the recommendations of Gen. C. P. Buckingham (late Adjutant General of Ohio) now Assistant Secretary of War, gives more clearly than I should perhaps be able, a general idea of a system, desirable in our state. He recommends:

"That the entire system of Brigades, Divisions and General Officers be abolished; and that the organization be confined to regiments and companies. It must be remembered that the principal object of a state military system, is not to effect an organization ready for the field, with all the appointments and completeness of an army, but to prepare the material for an army when it may be needed. Hence the system should be simple, easily understood, and the forces kept as much as possible in their *elementary* condition so that they could be moulded into whatever form the nature of the service may require. There should be no higher organization, than what would be practically useful in time of peace, to train the soldiers in that which they can learn well, during the brief period they devote to such objects. The school of the soldier, company and battalion, all of which may be studied under a regimental organization, will afford ample employment for the few days that

can be devoted to military training by the citizens in each year. Any higher organization, therefore, than that of regiments, can be of no benefit, as far as military instruction is concerned. The duties performed, or rather by law assigned to, General Officers, in regard to the organization and discipline of the militia, can, in my opinion, be much more advantageously performed by officers at General Head Quarters."

"Let all reports be made directly to the head of the Military Department, and all records and other documents otherwise scattered among the offices of the various divisions and brigades, be concentrated in the proper offices at Head Quarters. In this way the direct accountability of every officer and soldier in the service is secured. The direct influence and authority of the Commander-in-Chief is everywhere felt, and no long circuitous proceedings are necessary to a knowledge of every offence, and the administration of justice to the offender. Every officer will have a strong stimulus to attain the highest excellence, not merely in drill, but in every department, and all the details of military business; because the character, ability and qualifications of every officer must become known at Head Quarters."

"In case of emergency, the Governor can select at once the officers and men who are known to him as prompt, correct and efficient. Should an army be demanded, the very choicest material could be selected from the intimate knowledge that must exist at Head Quarters of every regiment in the state, arising 3] from, perhaps, many years of direct intercourse between them. The condition and strength of each company being known, none would be left to languish and die out, without the necessary steps to resuscitate or replace them."

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

At the commencement of the present year, there had been organized, equipped and sent from the state ten regiments of Infantry, one company of Cavalry, and one company of Sharp Shooters, exclusive of the three months regiment. There were, at that date, remaining in the state, either already organized or in process of formation, the Ninth, and from the Twelfth to the Nineteenth inclusive, of Infantry; three regiments of Cavalry, and ten Batteries of Artillery. Of these, the Ninth, or German regiment—recruited mostly from Milwaukee and the

Lake Shore—was completed. The Twelfth—stationed at Camp Randall, was in readiness and awaiting orders. The Thirteenth, encamped at Janesville, also in readiness, and the first to receive marching orders, left the state on the ninth of January for Fort Leavenworth. The Fourteenth—rendezvoused at Fond du Lac—was yet engaged in recruiting companies to the maximum. The Fifteenth, recruited under the auspices of Col. Hans Heg, late State Prison Commissioner, and composed mainly of Scandinavians, was engaged in recruiting and was mustered at Camp Randall on the 13th of February. The Sixteenth, already above the minimum, was still adding to its numbers, while awaiting orders. The Seventeenth, being recruited under the immediate auspices of Col. J. L. Doran, and made up almost entirely of persons of Irish birth, was mustered at Madison, on the 18th day of March. The Eighteenth, yet organizing and mustering companies, was ordered into camp at Milwaukee on the 16th day of January. Col. H. T. Sanders—having just at the close of the preceding year, been commissioned, with special permission from the War Department, to raise the Nineteenth regiment as an “Independent acceptance”—entered immediately upon the work, and, having met with signal success encamped at Racine in the month of March. The three regiments of Cavalry, and seven Batteries of Artillery, were already in camp and completing their organization, the regiments of Cavalry being located respectively at Kenosha, Milwaukee and Janesville, and the artillery at Racine. The Eighth and Tenth Batteries were soon added at Racine; the Ninth being at Burlington.

In the organization of the Department of the Mississippi, under Major General Halleck, nearly all of these troops were ordered to report at St. Louis, and left the state before the 1st of April. The dates and items in connection with their departure will appear in further mention of their movements.

Up to the last requirement, to complete the foregoing organizations, there was no lack of recruits. The enthusiasm of the people was unabated, and volunteering had suffered little, if any, decline. The last regiments leaving the state were in no wise inferior to those which had preceded them, in numbers, patriotism or *physique*.

Under the call of the President for seventy-five thousand additional troops, requisition was made upon this state for but

one regiment. Measures were immediately adopted for its organization. The requirement came, however, at an unfortunate time to insure speedy compliance. The prior order of the War Department prohibiting further enlistment, had changed the current of popular feeling as to the needs of the Government; and those who, two months previous, would have been quick to respond, had sought other avocations, and found other employment. The harvest season was also approaching, and the scarcity of labor opened a field for lively competition between the recruiting officers and the husbandman; the latter frequently following the former to secure the assistance he needed by overbidding the "regulation" terms.

The subsequent order for five additional regiments, and still later, the order for a draft of our quota of 300,000 troops, convinced the people that there was earnest occasion for another rally.

The work was at once commenced throughout the state, and carried forward during the time limited for volunteering, with a rapidity before unequalled, and resulted in leaving but a fraction over four regiments, to complete our quota under the order for a draft. It is much to be regretted that the time for volunteering could not have been extended by the War Department for at least fifteen days, during which time the entire quota could, without doubt, have been completed.

The force recruited during this period has formed the *material* for fourteen regiments: from the Twentieth to the Thirty-third Regiment inclusive, all of which, except three, are now in the field; and the others are in readiness to follow.

The system adopted for *new* regiments, subsequent to the Nineteenth, differed in some respects from that previously followed. The officers of the line are now designated by appointment by the Governor, instead of election by the company, as heretofore. To those deemed competent and worthy of position, were given recruiting appointments, with the understanding that their position in the line would be, in some measure, determined by their success in recruiting. A number of these appointments were also issued to persons who desired them merely to assist in recruiting companies, without position. Under this system, of those who desired it, none, I think, have failed to receive position in keeping with their success; while

the *express* wishes of any company are recognized and considered as before.

The results of this change in officering companies are highly satisfactory. In the former system of election, the number of rival candidates frequently gave rise to dissensions and divisions, to the subversion of the harmony, order and proper discipline of the company, sometimes resulting in the election of a man totally unfit for the command; all of which is, in a great measure, avoided by the present system.

The system of recruiting was also changed in this respect, to wit: By General Order No. 75, of the War Department, the volunteer becomes a soldier in the United States service immediately upon his enlistment, cwing service to and receiving pay from the United States, and thereby avoiding much of the hardship in the former system, occasioned by the delay and difficulty of determining the position of the volunteer for the time intervening between enrollment and muster into service. In the present system of enrolling recruits, "volunteer enlistment papers" have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Army Regulations, which established the date of enlistment and commenced the record of the soldier in the volunteer force of the United States.

5] In the month of July your Excellency issued the following letter of instructions to the Commandants of the old regiments, requiring them to report in accordance therewith:

"STATE OF WISCONSIN, EXECUTIVE DEPT.,
"MADISON, JULY 8th, 1862.

"This state being called upon for several new regiments of
"volunteers, it is my earnest desire to find some method by
"which, in their organization, I can testify my appreciation of
"the fidelity, gallantry and soldierly qualities of some, at least,
"of the non-commissioned officers and privates in the regi-
"ments from this state which have been longest in the field. It
"is difficult to do this, since the companies and regiments must
"be raised by the efforts of men who are in this state; and the
"commissions will properly be expected by those who raise the
"men but I shall use my best efforts to bring about the desired
"end.

"For this purpose, I earnestly request the Captain of each
"company to recommend, in concurrence with his Lieutenants,

“such of his non-commissioned officers or men as have exhibited such qualities as to fit them in remarkable degree for commissions. These recommendations should be handed to the Colonels commanding the several regiments, and I request that the Colonels, in conference with the field officers select, from the number so recommended, not more than ten persons for each regiment, and forward their names immediately to me, preparing the list in the supposed order of merit. This should be done as speedily as possible.

“While I cannot, of course, promise commissions to all of the persons who shall be so named to me, I shall spare no pains to testify to as many of them as possible, my appreciation of their patriotism, bravery and soldierly attainments; and I trust that through contemplated arrangements with the War Department, I may soon be able to gratify my wishes in this respect, and do justice to some, at least, of the gallant heroes who have left Wisconsin homes to peril their lives at the call of their country.

EDWARD SALOMON,

“Governor of Wisconsin.”

In compliance with these instructions, the names of one hundred and seventy-one men were reported from the regiments for promotion. Of this number fifty-five were commissioned in the new, and sixteen in the old regiments. The advantages resulting from this course, particularly in the organization of new regiments, have been manifest from the beginning. Each regiment was thereby provided with a number of men who were versed in the military manual, and whose experience, acquired in the field, was of great benefit in giving proper direction to the instruction of the volunteer, and has by this means and through vacancies elsewhere occurring, afforded the opportunity of bestowing honors fairly earned upon many of the number reported for promotion.

A tabular statement is appended to this report (see schedule C.) showing the numerical strength of each Regiment at its departure from the state, and as it appears by the last monthly report to this office, most of which have been received up to the first of December ult. The aggregate number of volunteers raised in this state for the United States service, as shown by 6] the muster rolls of each Regiment at its departure, is thirty-eight thousand five hundred and eleven. To this number there

has been a subsequent gain by recruiting of twenty-one hundred and thirty-five, making a total of forty thousand six hundred and forty-six volunteers in the several military organizations that have gone from the state. From the schedule it will appear that the original force sent, has been reduced seven thousand nine hundred and ninety by deaths, discharges and desertions, and a further deduction of the three months men (the old first returned and disbanded) leaves an actual representation of Wisconsin in the field at this date of thirty-one thousand eight hundred and forty six. The payment of high bounties in adjoining states has induced many from the border counties to volunteer in Illinois and Iowa, who are of course not included in the above record.

A mistaken idea is prevalent as to the present strength of some of the older Regiments, owing in part to the number reported in action, and arising in some instances from a disposition to exaggerate on the part of members of such Regiments.

The Second Regiment for instance has been reported as numbering less than one hundred men, with the inference that the balance of the brave old regiment were either killed, discharged, or prisoners. The report from this regiment on the first of December, 1862, shows a numerical strength of six hundred and twenty-five men accounted for. The facts are that many of the regiment are upon detached service or special duty of which newspaper correspondents and even members of the same regiment would have no knowledge, and which has with other reasons, given rise to the misapprehension.

In presenting the following record of the movements and actions of the regiments from this state for the past year, it cannot be expected that any extended notice would be given, within the limits of an annual report, much less that it can do justice to the numberless acts of personal bravery and devotion, which the record of our regiments and companies discloses at every step. From the battle of Bull Run, on the 21st of July, 1861, to the latest conflict of which we have any report, wherever Wisconsin troops have been engaged, there have been performed acts of valor which are deserving of something more than a mere passing mention. It is omitted now with the less reluctance, that these actions are all familiar to us, and it will be the grateful task of the historian, when the smoke of this great conflict shall have rolled away, to inform those who come

after us of the value which citizens of Wisconsin attached to the Union, and for the perpetuity of which they were willing to sacrifice their lives.

The record of each regiment annexed is made up from the monthly reports received at this office, with such information as could be gathered from correspondence and other sources; and, while far from complete, may be a matter of interest to those having relatives or friends in the regiment, and at the same time preserve whatever there is of public interest. It was my design to give in addition, a complete list of names of all in the regiments, with a record of the casualties in each, but there has been no moment of leisure in which to *commence* the work.

7]

FIRST REGIMENT.

Colonel—J. C. STARKWEATHER.

Lieut. Col.—Geo. B. Bingham.
Major—Henry A. Mitchell.
Adjutant—Henry L. Franklin.
Quartermaster—Harry Bingham.

Surgeon—Lucius J. Dixon.
1st Ass't Surgeon—James Crugom.
2d Ass't Surgeon—D. B. Deyendorf.
Chaplain—John McNamara.

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—John C. Goodrich.	Simeon Babcock.	William W. Watkins.
B.—John M. Cosgrove.		Thomas Caliger.
C.—Hiram A. Sheldon.	Robert J. Nickles.	Edward Ferguson.
D.—William S. Mitchell.	Charles H. Messenger.	Henry H. Chandler.
E.—Donald C. McVean.	George E. Scott.	Richard T. Hambrook.
F.—M. M. Samuel.	Pembroke V. Wise.	Fred T. Starkweather
G.—William H. Wilson.	Edward J. Watkins.	Charles A. Searles.
H.—Eugene Cary.	J. C. McMullen.	J. S. Richardson.
I.—Oran Rogers.	A. O. Heald.	George W. Buffum.
K.—Thomas H. Green.	Roswell M. Sawyer.	Henry Stone.

This regiment was reorganized after their return from the three months service, under Col. Starkweather, and from their arrival at Louisville Oct. 30, 1861, to Feb. 18, 1862, they were principally engaged in repairing and guarding the line of railroad extending south from that place to Nashville in Tennessee, the Head Quarters of the regiment, being most of the time, at Camp Wood, near Munfordsville, on the Green River.

Immediately after the evacuation of Bowling Green by the rebels, they were ordered to that place, whence on the 27th of February they took up their line of march for Nashville, Tenn., sixty-four miles from Bowling Green, encamping on the 2d of

March at Edgefield, directly opposite Nashville, and separated from it by the Cumberland river. On the 8th of March they crossed the river and went into "Camp Andy Johnson," near Nashville, where the Head Quarters of the Regiment were established and five companies sent out on outpost duty. The next day one of these companies (B.) was attacked by rebels, and during the skirmish which ensued, private J. W. Greenly of that company was killed, the first Union soldier who gave his life for the Union, in Tennessee.

From Nashville they marched, on the 4th of April, to Columbia, on the line of the Nashville and Decatur R. R., and 46 miles distant from the former place. Company "K." was here detached as provost guard, and the regiment went into "Camp Walker," near the city. From their arrival at Columbia, until the 28th of May, they were almost incessantly engaged in expeditions—of greater or less magnitude—against the numerous bands of rebel forces which then infested the vicinity of their camp. In one of these expeditions Gen. Negley's Brigade—of which this regiment formed a part—marched from Pulaski, the county seat of Giles county, in Tennessee, to Florence, on the 8] Tennessee river, in Alabama, arriving at that place on the 16th of May, having driven the rebels from their ferry boats and shelled them out of their camp, and thence returned to Columbia on the 20th, having marched 187 miles in ten days. On the 24th of May, Co. "K." was relieved by Co. "C." as provost guard at Columbia, and on the 28th Companies A., B., G., and K. were detailed to go with an expedition against Chattanooga, in Tennessee; the rest of the regiment were occupied during the month of June, principally in guarding railroad bridges between Columbia and Pulaski. Thence they were marched to Huntsville, Alabama, on the 28th of July, from which time until the 18th of August—when they were ordered to Nashville—they were engaged in performing, around Huntsville, the same kind of duty that they had previously so well discharged in the vicinity of Columbia, preventing by rapid and decisive assaults, any organization or concentration of rebel forces in their vicinity.

On the 6th of September they were again ordered to Bowling Green, in Kentucky, at which place they remained until called upon to participate in the general movement of our army, which resulted on the 8th of October in the memorable battle of Perry-

ville,¹ where the rebel forces, under Gen. Bragg, were defeated by the Union troops, under Gen. Buell. The gallantry of the men and officers in this battle deserves special mention. The regiment stood, as a noble support to Stone's Kentucky Battery. Three times advanced upon by the rebels, who were as often repulsed, they stood without wavering, and delivered an effective and withering fire. Among their trophies were the colors of the First Tennessee, which they captured in a bayonet charge. That the First Wisconsin did its whole duty, is abundantly proved by the record of the casualties. Their loss in killed was 57; in wounded 127; in prisoners 7, and missing 7. The prisoners—among whom is Lieut. Caliger, of Company B., were all taken at night, while searching the field of battle for their dead and wounded. Major Mitchell, Capt. Green, of Company K., and Lieuts., Wise, of Company F., and Hambrook of Company E., were severely wounded.

The regiment is now at Murfreesboro, in Negley's Division of the "Army of the Cumberland."

GIBBON'S BRIGADE.

(See Iron Brigade, p. 264.)

THE "IRON BRIGADE OF THE WEST"—SECOND, SIXTH AND SEVENTH REGIMENTS.

SECOND REGIMENT.

(See Second Wis. Inf., pp. 34, 260.)

Colonel—LUCIUS FAIRCHILD.

Lieut. Col.—Thomas S. Allen.	Surgeon—Andrew J. Ward.
Major—George H. Stevens.	1st Ass't Surgeon—Peter S. Arndt.
Adjutant—Charles K. Dean.	2d Ass't Surgeon—Samuel Tucker.
Quartermaster—James D. Ruggles.	Chaplain—

9]

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—Henry B. Converse.	William W. Jones.	James M. Chapell.
B.—Robert H. Hughes.	Gilbert M. Woodward.	Denis B. Dalley.
C.—Geo. W. Gibson.	William Booth.	Frank H. Liscum.
D.—	James D. Wood.	E. P. Perry.
E.—Lyman H. Smith.	Alanson M. Thornes.	Melvin R. Baldwin.
F.—Wm. L. Parsons.	Andrew F. Sexton.	Martin Rodman.
G.—John Mansfield.	A. S. Hill.	Charles C. Dow.
H.—	George M. Humphrey.	William S. Winegar.
I.—George H. Otis.	Alonzo Bell.	William Noble.
K.—John R. Sperry.	Charles G. Esslinger.	Henry T. Sperry.

¹ Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862, Reports of Col. John C. Starkweather, 22 Rebellion Records 1155, Brig. Gen. Lovell H. Rosseau, Ibid. 1044-1049. See Gen. Order No. 47b, Ibid. 1032.

SIXTH REGIMENT.

(See Sixth Wis. Inf. pp: 46, 263.)

Colonel—LYSANDER CUTLER.

Lieut. Col.—E. S. Bragg.	Surgeon—A. W. Preston.
Major—Rufus R. Dawes.	1st Ass't Surgeon—J. C. Hall.
Adjutant—Frank A. Haskell.	2d Ass't Surgeon—A. D. Andrews.
Quartermaster—Lyman B. Upham.	Chaplain—

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—David K. Noyes.	John A. Coughran.	Howard F. Pruyn.
B.—Rollin P. Converse.	Arthur C. Ellis.	Charles P. Hyatt.
C.—Alexander S. Hooe.	Thos. W. Plummer.	Lloyd G. Harris.
D.—Sam'l Birdsall, Jr.	Edward P. Brooks.	Thomas Kerr.
E.—Joseph H. Marston.	Jerome B. Johnson.	
F.—Otto Schorse.	Oscar Graetz.	
G.—Phil. W. Plummer.		James L. Converse.
H.—J. F. Hauser.	Charles H. Ford.	John Beely.
I.—J. A. Kellogg.	Clayton E. Rogers.	Earl M. Rogers.
K.—John Ticknor.	Wm. N. Remington.	

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

(See Seventh Wis. Inf., pp. 50, 263.)

Colonel—WILLIAM W. ROBINSON.

Lt. Colonel—Charles A. Hamilton.	Surgeon—D. Cooper Ayres.
Major—George Bill.	1st Ass't Surgeon—L. B. Brainard.
Adjutant—Charles W. Cook.	2d Ass't Surgeon—E. F. Spalding.
Quartermaster—	Chaplain—Samuel W. Eaton.

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—Hollon Richardson.	William W. Ryan.	James Johnson.
B.—Martin C. Hobart.	Charles E. Weeks.	E. Andre Campbell.
C.—Allen R. Bushnell.	Jefferson Newman.	Ethan A. Andrews.
D.—Emerson F. Giles.		Alexander W. Bean.
E.—	David Shirrell.	Levi E. Pond.
F.—John B. Callis.	Henry F. Young.	John W. McKenzie.
G.—Homer Drake.	Fred L. Warner.	Samuel J. Miller.
H.—Mark Finnicum.	Robert C. Palmer.	Robert Montieith.
I.—George H. Walther.	Joseph N. P. Bird.	Christian C. Lefler.
K.—Alex. Gordon, Jr.	Frank W. Oakley.	George S. Hoyt.

10] The Second Regiment, which has been identified with the "Army of the Potomac" from its first organization down to the present time, and which was the representative of Wisconsin at the first battle of Bull Run, was joined later in the season, by the Sixth and Seventh Regiments. In the organization of the the army by Gen. McClellan, these regiments, together with the Nineteenth Indiana, were organized, as a brigade, and assigned to the command of Brig. Gen. Gibbon, Gen. King having been promoted to the command of a division. Thenceforward their

¹ Commissioned Major 34th Wis. Inf., Jan. 30, '63.

history is identical, and Wisconsin may well be proud of their record, which has procured for them the name of the "Iron Brigade of the West."

The winter was spent in camp at Arlington, Va., preparing for the spring campaign. In the grand review of the 27th of March, the Wisconsin troops, particularly the Second, were complimented for their soldierly appearance and thorough acquaintance with military drill.

They participated in the advance on Richmond, under command of Maj. Gen. McDowell; and subsequently under Maj. Gen. Pope, acted as rear guard to the "Army of the Potomac" at the time it fell back on Washington. In the performance of this duty, "the Sixth Wisconsin, the very last to retire, marched slowly and steadily to the rear, faced to the front again as they reached their new position, and saluted the approaching enemy with three rousing cheers and a rattling volley. Every Wisconsin man who heard those cheers, felt his heart thrill with pride for the gallant fellows who gave them."

In the three days fight of the 28th, 29th and 30th of August, at Gainesville¹ and Bull Run,² Gibbon's brigade suffered terribly. The Second went into the fight with about 430 men, and lost in killed, wounded and missing, 286; the Colonel and one captain being killed, and Major Allen, Capt. Smith, and Lieuts. Baldwin, Bell and Esslinger wounded. "Col. O'Connor fell fighting bravely, and dearly beloved by his regiment." Capt. J. F. Randolph of Company "H," was also killed in this battle." No truer or braver man has gone into action, or fallen a sacrifice to this wicked rebellion. The loss of the Sixth was 17 killed, and 91 wounded, the latter number including Col. Cutler and Lieuts. Johnson and Tichenor, and the Seventh lost, in killed and wounded, 75 men, including Captain Brayton, Co. "B," killed, and Capts. Walker and Walthers, Lieuts. Bird and Hobart, wounded. A correspondent from the field says of their action in these battles:

"Gibbon's Brigade covered the rear, not leaving the field till after nine o'clock at night, gathering up the stragglers as they "marched, preventing confusion, and showing so steady a line "that the enemy made no attempt to molest them."

Afterwards, in the short campaign in Maryland, under com-

¹ Gainesville, Va., Aug. 28th, 1862, Report of Lt. Col. Edward S. Bragg, 16 Rebellion-Records 382 and Brig. Gen. John Gibbon, 16 Ibid. 380-382.

² Bull Run (2nd) Aug. 30th, 1862, Brig. Gen. John Gibbon, 16 Ibid. 377-382.

mand of Maj. Gen. McClellan, they nobly sustained their reputation at the battles of South Mountain¹ and Antietam, which terminated the campaign by forcing the rebels to retire across the Potomac. In the battle of Sharpsburg, September 14th, Capt. W. W. Colwell, Co. "B," Second regiment, of La Crosse, was killed, while in command of the line of skirmishers. A fine officer, beloved by the whole regiment. His last words, as he was raised by the men of his command, were, "Advance the right, and press forward; don't give way." The Second went into the battle of Antietam, September 17th, 150 strong, and came out with 59. Lieut. Sanford, Co. "I," was killed; Lieut. 11] Col. Allen, Capts. Gibson and Ely, and Lieuts. Jones and Hill wounded.

This short and meagre sketch of this brigade, cannot be more appropriately terminated, than by recalling a special order issued by their commanding general, of which the following is a

[COPY.]

"HEAD-QUARTERS GIBBON'S BRIGADE,
NEAR SHARPSBURG, MD.,
October 7th, 1862.

"*Special Order No.*—

"It is with great gratification that the Brigadier General Commanding announces to the Wisconsin troops the following endorsement upon a letter to His Excellency, the Governor of Wisconsin. His greatest pride will always be to know that such encomiums from such a source are always merited.

"I beg to add to this endorsement the expression of my great admiration of the conduct of the three Wisconsin regiments, in Gen. Gibbon's Brigade. I have seen them under fire acting in a manner that reflects the greatest possible credit and honor upon themselves and their state. "THEY ARE EQUAL TO THE BEST TROOPS IN ANY ARMY IN THE WORLD.

[Signed,]

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

By command of Brig. Gen. GIBBON.

[Signed,]

J. P. WOOD,
Ass't. Adj't. Gen."

These regiments are now in the Fourth Brigade, Left Grand Division of the "Army of the Potomac."

¹ South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, 1862, Antietam, Md., Sept. 16-17, 1862, Reports of Col. Lucius Fairchild (2nd Wis.); Lt. Col. Edw. S. Bragg (6th Wis.), Capt. John B. Callis (7th Wis.), 27 Ibid. 252-258; Brig. Genl. John Gibbon, 27 Wis., 247-249.

THIRD REGIMENT.

(See Third Wis. Inf., pp. 38, 276.)

Colonel—THOMAS H. RUGER.

Lieut. Col.—William Hawley.

Surgeon—O. F. Bartlett.

Major—John W. Scott.

1st Ass't Surgeon—

Adjutant—Edwin E. Bryant.

2d Ass't Surgeon—

Quartermaster—John G. Knight.

Chaplain—William L. Mather.

Captains.

First Lieutenants.

Second Lieutenants.

A.—Geo. W. Stevenson.

James W. Hunter.

Edmund L. Blanchard.

B.—Ralph Van Brunt.

Chauncey Field.

Thomas E. Orton.

C.—Martin Flood.

Thomas Slagg.

D.—Andrew Clark.

Oren S. Howard.

Lyman J. Balcom.

E.—Gustavus Hammer.

Julian W. Hinkley.

Silas Gardner.

F.—Emanuel J. Bentley.

William Freeborn.

Charles L. Dering.

G.—Edward L. Hubbard.

Ephraim Giddings.

H.—George J. Whitman.

William B. Dicks.

I.—Warham Parks.

Joseph T. Marvin.

William M. Snow.

K.—Nahum Daniels.

Theodore J. Widvey.

James E. Crane.

This regiment passed the winter principally at Alexandria, of which place Col. Ruger was appointed Provost Marshal.

12] In the spring campaign they were assigned to the command of Maj. Gen. Banks, entering Winchester, Va., on the 12th of March, and accompanying him in the sudden retreat towards Washington, which commenced the 25th of May. They acted as a portion of the rear guard, and lost, in the various conflicts occurring by the movement, about 120 men in killed, wounded and missing. The retreat was conducted with the most admirable coolness, the men facing about, in line, three several times, giving the enemy a number of volleys.

This division returned soon afterwards to Winchester, to co-operate with the commands of Gens. Fremont and Sigel, and, on the 9th of August, took part in the battle of Cedar Mountain.¹ The regiment went into battle with 423 men, of whom 107 were either killed, wounded or missing. In the official report of Gen. Gordon, who commanded their brigade, special praise is awarded to the 3d Wisconsin and a Massachusetts regiment, for displaying great coolness under the terrible fire they were ordered to face.

During this action, Lieut. Col. Crane was killed. A man of genial temper and frankness of character—a wide circle of friends lament his death. He fell gallantly leading his men upon the enemy. Capt. O'Brien, of Company I, was wounded

¹ Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9th, 1862, Reports Col. Thomas H. Ruger, 107 Ibid. 123-125. Brig. Gen. George H. Gordon, 16 Ibid. 907-8.

early in the day, but refused to leave the field. He was mortally wounded later in the action, and died three days after. Major Scott, Capt. Hawley and Lieuts. Snow and Dering were also wounded. Lieut. Widvey of Company K, was taken prisoner.

Subsequently they took part in the short and brilliant campaign under Gen. McClellan, in which the battle of Antietam¹ was the finishing stroke to the invaders of Maryland. They took into action about 345 men, and lost, in killed and wounded, 197. In this battle Lieut. Reed was killed; and Col. Ruger, Capts. Stevenson and Whitman; Lieuts. Fields, Shepard, Parks and Dick were wounded.

They are now (Dec. 7,) in Gen. Gordon's Brigade, headquarters near Antietam Ford, Md.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—HALBERT E. PAINE.

Lieut. Colonel—Sidney A. Bean.

Major—Fred A. Boardman.

Adjutant—Walter S. Payn.

Quartermaster—A. J. McCoy.

Surgeon—A. H. Van Nostrand.

1st Ass't Surgeon—S. W. Wilson.

2d Ass't Surgeon—H. K. Merriman.

Chaplain—

Captains.

A.—Charles E. Curtice.

B.—George W. Carter.

C.—George W. Durgin.

D.—Joseph Bailey.

E.—Webster P. Moore.

F.—Nelson F. Craigue.

G.—James Keefe.

H.—Erastus J. Peck.

I.—Levi R. Blake.

K.—Jos. B. Reynolds.

First Lieutenants.

Alfred E. Chaffee.

H. W. Ross.

Gustavus Wintermeyer.

Edwin R. Herren.

Henry B. Lighthizer.

Harris Durkee.

Edward A. Clapp.

Albert St. Ores.

Daniel G. Jewett.

Second Lieutenants.

J. E. Williams.

H. B. Baker.

Henry Brooks.

Guy C. Pierce.

Charles D. Wooster.

Daniel B. Maxon.

Uri B. Pearsall.

James B. Farnsworth.

Stewart Newell.

Winchester, Va., May 25, 1862, report of Col. Thomas H. Ruger, 15 Rebellion Records 625.

13] The Fourth Wisconsin remained at Wisconsin Barracks, in Baltimore, during the winter, performing garrison duty and perfecting themselves in drill and thorough military organization.

On the 19th of February they left Baltimore for Newport News, at which place they embarked, on the 6th of March, for Ship Island, as a part of the expedition to New Orleans, under

¹ Antietam, Md., Sept. 17th, 1862, reports of Col. Thomas H. Ruger, 27 Ibid. 503-4. Brig. Gen. Geo. H. Gordon, 27 Ibid. 494-498. History Third Wisconsin Infantry, by Gen. Edwin H. Bryant.

² See Fourth Wis. Inf. and Fourth Wis. Cav., pp. 42, 283.

Gen. Butler. Arriving at their destination on the 12th, they were assigned to the Second Brigade, under command of Brig. Gen. Thos. Williams. They remained at Ship Island until the 15th of April when they were placed on board the Great Republic for transportation to New Orleans. From the 17th to the 27th, they were at the South-West Pass of the Mississippi. During this time Forts Jackson and St. Phillip, the rebel defences of the river, were bombarded by the mortar fleet of Commodore Porter. Commodore Farragut having succeeded in passing the forts with his fleet before their surrender, a part of the regiment was sent in small boats to land above and in the rear of Port St. Phillip, for the purpose of cutting off the retreat of the rebels from that place. To accomplish this, they were compelled to wade several miles, dragging their boats with them.

The expedition was entirely successful, between four and five hundred of the enemy being captured while attempting to escape to New Orleans. For the manner in which they performed this duty, they were complimented in General Orders by Gen. Butler. They were the second regiment to enter the city, on the 1st of May. On the eighth, they again embarked for Vicksburg, taking possession of Baton Rouge, the capital of Louisiana, on the way. On arriving at Vicksburg, Gen. Williams found his force too small to risk an attack upon that city, and returned to Baton Rouge. On the 19th of June, the Fourth again left this place, to participate in the second attack on Vicksburg. The fortifications having been materially strengthened, it was decided to open the navigation of the river by cutting a new channel. They were engaged at this work for twenty days, the low stage of water having defeated this project, they returned to Baton Rouge on the 28th of July.

Baton Rouge was evacuated on the 23d of August, when they returned to Carrollton, and were stationed at the parapet which forms the defences of New Orleans. In September, they were sent up the river in pursuit of guerillas, and, having ascertained the whereabouts of a band of Texan "Greasers," they attacked and pursued them three miles, into a cypress swamp, capturing 400 horses and 40 prisoners.

Few regiments have done less fighting than the Fourth; no regiment has undergone more hardship and privations. In every department where they have served, they have received the

encomiums of their commanding officers for their uniform good behavior and discipline. In an expedition up the Yazoo river, Capt. J. W. Flynn, of Co. "I.," and six men were killed by a shell, while detailed as sharpshooters upon the gunboat Tyler.

The regiment is now encamped at Carrollton, about eight miles above New Orleans.¹

Note.—In the absence of proper data from the regiment, I am under obligations to Lieut. H. A. Wilson, of the 30th Regiment, for the above record. He was promoted from the 4th, with which he had been in all their movements, up to November.

14]

²FIFTH REGIMENT.

COLONEL—AMASA COBB.

Lieut. Colonel—Wm. F. Berens.	Surgeon—C. E. Crane.
Major—	1st Ass't Surgeon—
Adjutant—Andrew S. Bennett.	2d Ass't Surgeon—
Quartermaster—John G. Clark.	Chaplain—

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—Horace Walker.	Wilson S. Goodwin.	James Macomber.
B.—Joseph B. Oliver.	George W. Madison.	George E. Bissell.
C.—Charles F. Hermann.	Fritz Von Baumback.	Charles W. Kempf.
D.—Theodore B. Catlin.	James Ordway.	Jeremiah H. Douglass.
E.—H. M. Wheeler.	H. R. Clum.	Asa W. Hathaway.
F.—Irving M. Bean.	Enoch Totten.	Miles L. Butterfield.
G.—Louis G. Strong.	George E. Hilton.	William H. Kees.
H.—Jeremiah J. Turner.	John McMurtry.	Alpheus H. Robinson.
I.—Rich'd H. Emerson.	Jacob H. Cook.	Richard Carter.
K.—J. Milton Mott.	James Derry.	Henry C. Farwell.

Left their winter quarters at Camp Griffin, near Lewinsville, Va., where they had been stationed during the winter, and marched, on the 9th of March, to Flint Hill, two miles from Fairfax Court House, whence they were marched to the Potomac, within four miles of Alexandria. There they embarked on the 23d to take part in the great expedition against Richmond, under command of Maj. Gen. McClellan.

From their arrival at Hampton in Virginia, on the 26th of March, to the day of the final retreat, their history is thoroughly identified with that of the "Army of the Peninsula." Their conduct in the battle of Williamsburg³ on the fifth of May, (where Capt. Bugh was severely wounded) was such as to

¹ Note.—For operations in which the "Fourth" engaged during the period above described see reports of Col. Halbert E. Paine of skirmish at Hamilton's Plantation, near Grand Gulf, Miss., June 24, '62, 21 Rebellion Record 35; and of Lt. Col. Sidney A. Bean of action, Aug. 5, '62, 21 Ibid. 75.

² See Fifth Wis. Inf., pp. 44, 283.

³ Williamsburg, Va., May 5th, 1862, report of Col. Amasa Cobb, 12 Rebellion Records 554-556, Brig. Gen. W. S. Hancock, Ibid. 533-543. Also 308-310, 370-371, 391-393.

elicit a flattering encomium from Gen. McClellan, who, on the 7th of May addressed the regiment as follows:

"My lads, I have come to thank you for your gallant conduct the other day. You have gained honor for your country, yourselves, your State and the army to which you belong. *Through you we won the day, and Williamsburg shall be inscribed upon your banner.* I cannot thank you enough for what you have done. I trust in you for the future, and know that you will sustain the reputation you have won for yourselves. By your actions and superior discipline you have gained a reputation which shall be known throughout the Army of the Potomac. Your country owes you its grateful thanks; as for myself I never can thank you enough."

While on picket duty near Golden Farm on the 28th of June, Capt. Evans of Company K. received a severe wound, from the effects of which he died on the 1st of August. Capt. Walker was also wounded at the same time.

The regiment bore its full share in the grand series of battles from June 29th to July 4th.¹

Col. Cobb has led his regiment successfully and bravely through all its actions to the present time, and they will regret to lose him, as they must by his recent election to represent his district in Congress. (Nov. 1862).

15] Lieut. Col. H. W. Emery died at his native place in Lisbon, New Hampshire, on the 13th of October. Appointed Lieutenant Colonel at the organization of the regiment, he entered upon the discharge of his duties with an ardent zeal. Physically, he was illy fitted for the privations and exposure of camp life, before which his constitution finally gave way. At the battle of Williamsburg in command of five companies of his regiment as skirmishers, he manifested a discipline and intrepidity which showed him worthy to command Wisconsin soldiers.

The regiment was present at, but took no active part in the battles of Fredericksburg and are now near that place in the Left Grand Division of the "Army of the Potomac."

¹ Goldins Farm, Va. Action June 28, 1862. Reports Col. Amasa Cobb, 11 Rebellion Records 475; Brig. Gen. W. S. Hancock, 11 Ibid. 466-470.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—ROBERT C. MURPHY.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| • Lieut. Col.—George W. Robbins. | Surgeon—Joseph E. Murta. |
| Major—John W. Jefferson. | 1st Ass't Surgeon—H. M. Murdock. |
| Adjutant—Ezra T. Sprague. | 2d Ass't Surgeon—L. G. Armstrong. |
| Quartermaster—Francis L. Billings. | Chaplain—John Hobart. |

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—Josiah B. Redfield.	A. L. Hungerford.	Charles Christenson.
B.—Albert E. Smith.	John A. Smith.	David Conger.
C.—Victor Wolf.	Thomas G. Butler.	John Woodworth.
D.—William J. Dawes.	B. S. Williams.	Samuel C. McDowell.
E.—William C. Young.	Marvin H. Helms.	Jacob Leffler.
F.—James H. Green.	James T. McClure.	Willard D. Chapman.
G.—W. B. Britton.	C. P. King.	William H. Sargent.
H.—Stephen Estee.	L. F. Munsell.	P. B. Willoughby.
I.—A. D. Hickok.	Duncan A. Kennedy.	S. J. Sargent.
K.—James O. Bartlett.	T. A. Fellows.	Charles Palmetier.

From their departure from the State, up to the middle of January, with the exception of the skirmish at Fredericktown, in the autumn of 1861, this regiment was engaged principally in guarding rail road bridges and other general duties, in the southern portion of Missouri, and in Arkansas.

On the 16th of January they left Camp Curtis, arriving at Cairo the next day. From Cairo they were ordered to Mount Pleasant, Mo., to participate in the attack on Island No. 10, whence they marched on the 7th of April to New Madrid.

Shortly after the reduction of Island No. 10, they were ordered to Corinth, and arrived at Pittsburg Landing on the 22d of April, when they at once took their place in the army destined for the reduction of Corinth. On the 9th of May, at the battle of Farmington, the 8th. regiment, under command of Lieut. Col. Robbins, lost in killed three; of whom two were commissioned officers; Capt. Perkins of Company C, and Lieut. Beamish of Company G, in each of whom the regiment lost a faithful and efficient officer; in wounded sixteen, and missing one.

On the 28th of May, leaving Farmington, the regiment, under command of Lieut. Col. Robbins, Col. Murphy being in charge 16¹] of the brigade, went into action before Corinth, and by their steady courage and demeanor, demonstrated their bravery under a heavy fire, losing, in this action, two killed and five

¹ See Eighth Wis. Inf. pp. 52, 292.

wounded. This was the last effort of the rebels to defend the city, which was entered by our troops two days afterwards.

Subsequently they were ordered to Iuka,¹ where they remained until the approach of the rebels under Price and Van Dorn, when they were again ordered to Corinth, and took part in the second battle of Corinth,² on the third and fourth of October. During this battle, Col. Murphy being absent, Lieut. Col. Robbins and Major Jefferson were wounded and carried from the field, and the command of the regiment devolved upon Capt. Britton, who nobly conducted the action. Their loss in this battle was 14 killed, 75 wounded, and 2 missing. After joining in the pursuit of the rebels which followed this battle, they returned to Corinth on the 14th of October, since which time they have been stationed in the vicinity of Waterford, Miss.

The eighth has nobly earned the encomiums bestowed upon it. Its record is such that Wisconsin may well feel proud of the "Eagle Regiment."

They are now (Dec. 8,) near Waterford, Miss., in the left wing of the "Army of the Tennessee," under command of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant.

3NINTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—CHARLES EBERHARD SALOMON.

Lieut. Colonel—Arthur Jacobi.	Surgeon—Herman Naumann.
Major—Herman Schlueter.	1st Ass't Surgeon—Lewis Lcehr.
Adjutant—Bernard Hartfeil.	2d Ass't Surgeon—Charles Ottilie.
Quartermaster—Gustavus Jacobsen.	Chaplain—John Bantly.

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—C. E. G. Horn.	Henry Stocks.	
B.—	Jacob Bohn.	Richard Kempter.
C.—George Eckhart.	Adolph Miller.	Jacob Blecher.
D.—Chas. C. Buchenau.	John Gerber.	
E.—Edward Ruegger.		Edward Klabbatz.
F.—Martin Voegele.	Phillp Kruer.	Franz Herman.
G.—	Otto Leissring.	
H.—Charles Frantz.	Hugo Koch.	Frederick Boltog.
I.—Peter Spehn.	William Schulten.	Herbert Platenhauer.
K.—		Albert Schroeder.

¹ Iuka, Miss., Sept. 19, 1862, Reports of Lt. Col. George W. Robbins, 24 Rebellion Records 89, Col. R. C. Murphy, Ibid. 60, Brig. Gen. C. S. Hamilton, 24 Ibid. 89-93.

² Corinth, Miss., Oct. 3 and 4, 1862, report of Maj. J. W. Jefferson, 24 Ibid. 202; Col. Joseph A. Mower, Comdg. Brig. 24, Ibid. 197-198.

³ See Ninth Wis. Inf., pp. 56, 300, ³

This fine regiment left Camp Sigel, at Milwaukee, under command of Col. F. Salomon, on the 22d of January, 1862, numbering 39 officers and 884 men. Though this regiment was raised under the special promise of Gen. Fremont, that it should compose a part of the division of General Sigel, the heroic compatriot of its members; the successor in command to Gen. Fremont did not feel under an obligation to carry out such a promise, and the regiment left for another destination. None of the Wisconsin regiments embrace so large a number of officers and soldiers of military experience as the Ninth. Notwithstanding such qualities, this regiment was destined to a mere frontier service, in which but little fighting was to be expected. The Wisconsin Ninth, however, performed this 17] rather unpleasant duty with all the long and hard marches, often through perfect wildernesses, with the promptness and discipline which always have distinguished German soldiers. The eagerness of the Ninth Regiment to encounter the enemy was not gratified until the 30th of September, at Newtonia.¹ In the first part of the battle but four companies, (D, E, G, and H,) were engaged against an enemy of a far superior number, strongly intrenched. The balance of the regiment with Gen. F. Salomon's brigade, arrived later; and also took part in the fight. Four days after this battle, the Ninth Regiment, with Gen. Salomon's brigade, was again on the march for another attack on Newtonia, which, however, had been evacuated by the enemy, who had experienced heavy losses, and did not feel strong enough to resist another attack. The retreat of the rebels was so hasty that a part of their camp equipment and a rocket battery fell into the hands of our forces. The death report from the regiment, of this battle shows a loss of one hundred and eighty-eight, in killed, wounded and missing, of which only eight are named as killed.

The best testimony in regard to the bravery of the Ninth Regiment is in the fact that the prisoners were uncommonly well treated by the enemy, especially on account of their courage, as they were frequently told by the rebels. Of these prisoners, one hundred and eight have been paroled, and according to the last accounts, are in Benton Barracks, at St. Louis. In

¹ Newtonia, Mo., Sept. 30, 1862. Reports Lt. Col. Arthur Jacobi, 19 Rebellion Records 293-4. Brig. Gen. Frederick Salomon, 19 Ibid. 286-288.

the battle of Prairie Grove, the Ninth Regiment was in the rear guard, without taking part actively in the fight.

The last report from the regiment shows that it was encamped at Rhea's Mills, Ark. The annual report of Col. C. E. Salomon, who has commanded the regiment since the first commander was appointed a Brigadier General, gives an account of all the marches and actions of the regiment, together with interesting statistics. As this is the only *annual* report which has been made to this office, it would have found a place in this report, if its length did not forbid it.

TENTH REGIMENT.

(See Tenth Wis. Inf., pp. 58, 307.)

Colonel—A. R. CHAPIN.

Lieut. Colonel—John G. McMynn.	Surgeon—Solon Marks.
Major—J. H. Ely.	1st Ass't Surgeon—Robert Mitchell.
Adjutant—William A. Collins.	2d Ass't Surgeon—Wm. A. Gordon.
Quartermaster—Benton McConnell.	Chaplain—

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—Robert Harkness.	F. J. Harrington.	Chester A. Burdick.
B.—Jacob W. Roby.	Amos L. Gates.	Daniel A. Steele.
C.—James C. Adams.	F. W. Perry.	Smith M. Noxon.
D.—O. B. Twogood.	Charles H. Ford.	Augustus E. Patchin.
E.—George M. West.	Norman Thatcher.	Robert Rennie.
F.—William H. Palmer.	Armisted C. Brown, Jr.	Abraham V. Knapp.
G.—A. J. Richardson.	Benjamin F. Johnson.	Joseph C. Hussey.
H.—Duncan McKercher.	Ingersoll George.	Robert H. Spencer.
I.—Samuel W. Herrick.	H. H. Fairchild.	John Small.
K.—	L. B. Hills.	L. Dwight Hinkley.

18] The record of this regiment from the time they left Camp Jefferson, near Bacon Creek, in Kentucky, at which place they were stationed during the greater part of the winter, until the 26th of April, is given in the following order from their commanding general:

“HEAD QUARTERS, THIRD DIVISION,
Camp Taylor, Huntsville, Apr. 26, 1862.

SOLDIERS:—Your march upon Bowling Green won the thanks and confidence of our commanding General. With engines and cars captured from the enemy, our advanced guard precipitated itself upon Nashville. It was now made your duty to seize and destroy the Memphis and Charleston Railway, the great military road of the enemy. With a supply train only

sufficient to feed you at a distance of two days march from your depot, you undertook the Herculean task of rebuilding twelve hundred feet of heavy bridging, which by your untiring energy, was accomplished in two days.

Thus, by a railway of your own construction, your depot of supplies was removed from Nashville to Shelbyville, sixty three miles, and in the direction of the object of your attack. The blow now became practicable. Marching with a celerity such as to outstrip any messenger who might have attempted to announce your coming, you fell upon Huntsville, taking your enemy completely by surprise, and capturing, not only his great military road, but all his machine shops, engines and rolling stock.

Thus providing yourselves with ample transportation, you have struck blow after blow with a rapidity unparalleled. Stevenson fell, sixty miles to the east of Huntsville. Decatur and Tusculumbia have been, in like manner, seized and occupied. In three days you have extended your front of operations more than one hundred and twenty miles, and your morning gun at Tusculumbia may now be heard by your comrades on the battle-field recently made glorious by their victory before Corinth.

A communication of these facts to Head Quarters has not only won the thanks of our Commanding General, but those of the Department of War, which I announce to you with proud satisfaction.

Accept the thanks of your commander, and let your future deeds demonstrate that you can surpass yourselves.

By order of

O. M. MITCHELL,

Signed

Brigadier General Commanding.

W. P. PRENTICE, A. A. G.

From this time they were engaged in guarding and keeping in repair the Memphis and Charleston Railway until they were called upon to join in the general movement of our troops to the northward, rendered necessary by the advance of Gen. Bragg toward Cincinnati, a movement which resulted, on the 8th of October, in the battle of Perryville.¹ In this action the 10th greatly distinguished themselves; for two hours holding their position without relief and long after their ammunition was expended. During this engagement, Major H. O. John-

¹ Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862; Report Col. A. R. Chapin, 22 Rebellion Records 1054-5; Brig. Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau, 22 Ibid. 1044-1049.

son was killed, and of the 372 men whom they took into battle, 36 were killed; 108 were wounded and 3 were missing. Brave men all, who nobly won honor to themselves, their State and their country.

19] They subsequently moved to the vicinity of Nashville, where they now are, and form part of the Fourteenth Army Corps, under command of Maj. Gen. Wm. S. Rosecrans.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—CHARLES L. HARRIS.

Lieut. Colonel—Charles A. Wood.	Surgeon—Henry P. Strong.
Major—Arthur Platt.	1st Ass't Surgeon—Edward Everitt.
Adjutant—Daniel Lincoln.	2d Ass't Surgeon—H. W. Boyce.
Quartermaster—Charles G. Mayers.	Chaplain—

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—Daniel Hough.	William L. Freeman.	John B. Hillier.
B.—Eri S. Oakley.	Otis Remick.	Wallace W. Day.
C.—Charles Perry.	James Lang.	M. V. B. Hutchinson.
D.—Jesse S. Miller.	William Hill.	Albert A. Chamberlain.
E.—L. H. Whitlesey.	Abner Powell.	Sidney Shepard.
F.—F. D. Stone.	Rial E. Jackson.	Caleb A. Northrup.
G.—Ed. D. Partridge.	Nathan Downs.	John A. Peaslee.
H.—Alex. Christie.	Eli H. Mix.	Charles Allen.
I.—Allen J. Whittier.	Jerome Cheesebro.	Nelson R. Doan.
K.—Hiram J. Lewis.	I. W. Hunt.	Artemus Adams.

This regiment was stationed, during the greater part of the winter, at Camp Curtis, near Sulphur Springs, in Missouri, guarding and keeping in repair a line of railroad, extending over sixty miles. Thence to Pilot Knob, which they left on the 23d of March, arriving at Reeves Station, on the Black River, on the 27th. From Reeves Station they marched 185 miles, to Jacksonport, in Lawrence county. On the 19th of May they were at Batesville, in Arkansas, which place they left on the 22d of June, crossing the Black River at Jacksonport, where they left their sick and pushed forward to Augusta. In this vicinity they remained until the 6th of July, when they marched 15 miles, to "a place where the rebels had made another blockade," followed the next day by the battle of Bayou Cache, in which the Eleventh lost 4 killed and 15 wounded, the latter number including the Colonel, one Captain and one Lieutenant. From Bayou Cache they marched to Helena, in Arkansas, arriving there on the 13th of July.

¹ Eleventh Inf., pp. 61, 313.

² Bayou Cache, Ark., July 7, 1862, Report of Col. Charles E. Hovey, Comdg. Brig., 19 Rebellion Records, 143-5.

A glance at their route through Missouri and Arkansas, will convey some idea of the privations they must have been called upon to undergo in a march through a comparative wilderness.

Their conduct at Bayou Cache is a sufficient indication as to what their conduct will be when called upon to assert Wisconsin valor on the battle field.

20] From Helena they marched to Patterson, in Missouri, where they now are, in the First Division of the "Army of South-East Missouri," under command of Brig. Gen. J. W. Davidson.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—GEORGE E. BRYANT.

Lieut. Colonel—Dewitt C. Poole.

Surgeon—Luther Cary.

Major—William E. Strong.

1st Ass't Surgeon—D. C. Bennett.

Adjutant—James Kerr Proutfit.

2d Ass't Surgeon—E. M. Rogers.

Quartermaster—Andrew Sexton.

Chaplain—Lemuel B. Mason.

Captains.

A.—O. T. Maxon.
B.—Giles Stevens.
C.—Francis Wilson.
D.—J. Martin Price.
E.—John Gillisple.
F.—George C. Norton.
G.—Daniel Howell.
H.—Milo E. Palmer.
I.—Van S. Bennett.
K.—Dan'l R. Sylvester.

First Lieutenants.

James W. Lusk.
Ben. F. Blackman.
M. J. Cantwell.
W. J. Norton.
Lewis T. Linnell.
Levi Odell.
W. Wallace Botkin.
C. B. Wheelock.
Francis Hoyt.
A. N. Chandler.

Second Lieutenants.

Charles Reynolds.
Chester G. Higbee.
Edward L. Whitney.
Harlow M. Waller.
James H. Thayer.
David Jones.
W. P. Langworthy.
Ephraim Blakeslee.
Levi M. Bresee.
George D. Clark.

This regiment was organized under the direction of Col. George E. Bryant, formerly a Captain in the three months volunteers, where he distinguished himself for gallantry and thorough acquaintance with the duties of the soldier.

They left Madison on the 11th of January, arriving at Weston, Missouri, on the 16th. On the 15th of February they marched from Weston to Leavenworth City, in Kansas, which place they left on the 1st of March for Fort Scott, accomplishing the distance—one hundred and fifty miles—in six days. From Fort Scott to Lawrence, and from Lawrence back again to Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri, arriving on the 27th of May. Here they embarked on the 29th for St. Louis. On arriving at St. Louis, they were placed on board a steamer for Columbus, Kentucky, arriving at the latter place on the 4th

¹ See Twelfth Wis. Inf., pp. 63, 319.

of June. During the months of June, July, August and September, the Twelfth were engaged in repairing and guarding the railway in Southwest Kentucky and Northwest Tennessee. In the beginning of October they were moved to Bolivar, in Tennessee.

A. B. Cary, Assistant Surgeon of this regiment, a young man of great promise, died on the 14th of September, at his residence in Wisconsin, of chronic dysentery, contracted while serving in the field. He gave his life in ministering to the wants of sick and dying soldiers.

This has been like the Eleventh, a *marching* regiment, and has not been engaged in any of the great battles which occupy 21] a prominent place in the eyes of the country. Yet it should be borne in mind that the duty these regiments were called upon to perform, although among the least obtrusive of the duties of the soldier, yet is also one of the most harrassing, and requires quite as much devotion to the cause in which all are engaged. They are now (Dec. 1,) in camp near Waterford Miss., in the Fourth Division of the Army of the Tennessee, under command of Major-Gen. U. S. Grant.

¹THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—WILLIAM P. LYON.

Lieut. Colonel—J. F. Chapman.

Major—Thomas O. Bigney.

Adjutant—William Ruger.

Quartermaster—Platt Eyclesheimer.

Surgeon—John Evans.

1st Ass't Surgeon—Elisha Horton.

2d Ass't Surgeon—S. L. Lord.

Chaplain—H. C. Tilton.

Captains.

A.—Edward Ruger.

B.—E. E. Woodman.

C.—August H. Kummel.

D.—E. W. Blake.

E.—R. H. Hewitt.

F.—F. F. Stevens.

G.—A. N. Randall.

H.—Charles S. Noyes.

I.—

K.—Pliny Norcross.

First Lieutenants.

L. T. Nichols.

J. L. Murray.

Daniel R. Lamoreau.

Simon A. Couch.

Eugene F. Warren.

S. S. Hart.

H. M. Balls.

Robert Glover.

Newton H. Kingman.

John H. Wemple.

Second Lieutenants.

Milton Bowerman.

G. C. Brown.

John T. Fish.

Nathaniel D. Walters.

S. S. Rockwood.

M. Crotzenberg.

E. W. Taylor.

Charles E. Graham.

William A. Kinlans.

Uriah S. Hollister.

This regiment left Camp Tredway, at Janesville, under orders for Kansas. From Weston, Missouri, they marched to Leavenworth City, where they stayed three weeks, thence to Fort Scott, and afterwards to Lawrence.

¹ See Thirteenth Wis. Inf., pp. 65, 325.

They were subsequently ordered to Columbus in Kentucky, at which place they arrived in the beginning of June, and about the middle of August were transferred to Fort Henry, in Tennessee, where they still remain in garrison.

On the first of September, Col. Maloney was recalled by the war department to his former command in the regular service, and Capt. W. P. Lyon, of the Eighth, was promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment. He has shown himself to be a well informed, brave and capable officer.

This regiment of fine *material*, have as yet been engaged in no great battle, but they have uniformly performed the duty assigned them, in a way to win the confidence of their commanding officers, and when the time comes, will prove on the field that they are not inferior to their brethren in arms from this State. We could not say more in their praise.

They are now in the district of Columbus, department of West Tennessee, commanded by Gen. U. S. Grant.

22]

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—JOHN HANCOCK.

Lieut. Colonel—Lyman M. Ward.

Major—James W. Polleys.

Adjutant—Van Epps Young.

Quartermaster—James T. Conklin.

Surgeon—Ira A. Torrey.

1st Ass't Surgeon—H. E. Zielley.

2d Ass't Surgeon—E. C. Stangeland.

Chaplain—J. B. Rogers.

Captains.

A.—

B.—Asa Worden.

C.—Absalom S. Smith.

D.—

E.—

F.—

G.—F. H. Magdeburg.

H.—C. M. G. Mansfield.

I.—Calvin R. Johnson.

K.—

First Lieutenants.

E. F. Ferris.

Colin Miller.

Samuel A. Harrison.

Andrew J. Manley.

O. W. Fox.

Second Lieutenants.

Charles F. Williams.

William F. Eldrige.

Alfred Corfee.

Aaron M. Watson.

W. I. Henry.

Delos A. Ward.

O. R. Potter.

John F. Prosser.

This regiment, made up principally of companies from the northern line of frontier counties, left Fond du Lac on the 8th of March, arriving at St. Louis on the 11th. They remained in Benton Barracks two weeks, and moved thence up the Tennessee river, with orders to report to Gen. Grant at Savannah.

On the 6th of April they marched from Savannah to Shiloh, arriving about midnight, where they were compelled to stand in the storm without shelter until daylight, and took part in the

¹ See Fourteenth Wis. Inf., pp. 67, 328.

memorable battle of the 7th of April.¹ In this engagement the regiment charged three successive times upon a rebel battery, and after a terrible contest captured it. One of the pieces was spiked by Lieut. Staley of Company D, and presented to the regiment by Maj. Gen. Halleck, and is now kept by the State as a trophy of the gallant action of her sons. In this battle Capt. Geo. E. Waldo, of Manitowoc was killed. Col. Wood, Lieut. Col. Messmore and Lieuts. M. M. Hurlbut and J. D. Post, were wounded, from the effects of which the latter died on the 27th of May. The total loss of this regiment was fourteen killed, seventy-two wounded and seven missing. Lieut. M. K. Barnes died of disease at Hamburg, Tenn., August 3d.

The hardships and exposure incident to this battle, and his position afterwards as Provost Marshall at Pittsburg Landing, induced disease by which Col. Wood was prostrated. He was taken home to Fond du Lac—to die, and add another noble victim to this war, brought on by an unholy rebellion.

At the second battle of Corinth,² on the 3d and 4th of October, the regiment, under the command of Col. Hancock, displayed signal bravery, and by its unflicking courage, sustained the reputation they had acquired at Shiloh, where they had earned the name of the "Wisconsin Regulars." Their brigade was commanded by Col. John M. Oliver of the Fifteenth Michigan, from whose official account of the battle the following extract is taken: "This regiment was the one to rely upon in any emergency. "Though suffering more loss than any other regiment in the command, "they maintained their lines and delivered their fire with all the precision "and coolness which could have been maintained upon drill."

"I would call your attention to the death of Capt. Vaughan, of the Fourteenth Wisconsin, who fell at the end of the old line of the enemy's breastworks, nobly supported by Capt. Harrison, of the same regiment. They steadily held the party of skirmishers on our right and front at the foot of the hill, where we had so long and fierce a fight. On Friday Capt. Harrison lost a leg, (since died). Captain Vaughan gave his life for his country. First Lieut. S. A. Tinkham, promoted for meritori-

¹ Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7, 1862, Report of Col. D. E. Wood, 10 Rebellion Records, 371-2.

² Corinth, Miss. (2nd Action), Oct. 3 and 4, 1862; Report of Brig. Gen. Thomas J. McKean, Div. Com., 24 *Ibid.*, 335-341; Col. John M. Oliver, Comdg. Brig., 24 *Ibid.* 351-356.

ous conduct at Shiloh, who was killed about the same time on Friday, deserves honorable mention for his services. Capt. Asa Worden and First Lieut. E. F. Ferris, particularly distinguished for their bravery and coolness, were wounded while in the active discharge of their duties."

In this action they lost in killed, wounded and missing ninety-eight men. Col. Hancock, its present commanding officer, has been actively engaged in four of the great battles of this war, viz: Blackburn's Ford, Bull Run, Shiloh and Corinth, in each of which he has proved himself a worthy inheritor of the honored name he bears. The regiment is now, Dec. 8, near Abbyville, Miss., in the left wing of "Army of the Tennessee," under command of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—HANS C. HEG.

Lieut. Colonel—David McKee.
Major—O. C. Johnson.
Adjutant—Henry Hauff.
Quartermaster—Selah Mathews.

Surgeon—Stephen O. Himoe.
1st Ass't Surgeon—Oscar Trenkler.
2d Ass't Surgeon—D. P. Wooster.
Chaplain—

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—John M. Johnson.		Oliver Thompson.
B.—Joseph Mathisen.	Ole G. Thompson.	Ole P. Olson.
C.—Hans Hanson.	John T. Rice.	James Larson.
D.—Albert Skofstad.	Lewis Nelson.	C. E. Tanberg.
E.—John Ingmundson.		
F.—Charles Gustaveson.	Thor Simonson.	Svend. Samuelson.
G.—John A. Gordon.	Wm. A. Montgomery.	John N. Brown.
H.—George Wilson.	Andrew A. Brown.	Cornellus E. Williams.
I.—Reynard Cook.	Findonus M. Gasman.	Christian Oleson.
K.—Mons Grinager.	Andrew Clement.	John P. Stromer.

This regiment was raised principally from the Scandinavian population of the State, under the auspices of Col. Hans Heg, 24] late State Prison Commissioner and on the second of March left Camp Randall. On its arrival at Chicago it was presented with a beautiful flag by the "Society Nora," of that city. Thence they were moved down the Mississippi, and incorporated with the force operating against Island No. 10. On the 8th of April the Union forces took possession of the place, and the fifteenth was put in garrison there.

On the 11th of June Col. Heg was ordered to proceed in the direction of Corinth, with eight companies, leaving two com-

panies at Island No. 10, as garrison, where they still remain. Since then the eight companies remaining under command of Col. Heg, have been moved from place to place, through Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Kentucky, taking part in several skirmishes and scouting parties, one of which is alluded to in the following order of the commanding General:

“HEADQUARTERS 14TH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT
OF THE CUMBERLAND, NASHVILLE, TENN.,
November 21, 1862.

“*Special Order No. 22.*

“The commanding General notices with much pleasure the “successful expedition sent out by Col. W. P. Carlin, commanding 31st Brigade, in the direction of Clarksville.¹ Two infantry regiments, under Lieut. Col. McKee, of the 15th Wisconsin, having marched 100 miles over muddy roads, through constant rains, without tents, have returned with 46 prisoners, 100 small arms, 18 horses and 20 mules taken from the guerillas who infest the country.

“This handsome little success, which shows what good infantry can do under an enterprising leader, reflects much credit on all who were engaged in it.

By command of

Maj. Gen. ROSECRANS,

(Signed.)

C. GODDARD,

Maj. and A. A. A. Gen.”

This Brigade, under command of Col. Carlin, also bore a conspicuous part in the battle of Perryville, on the 8th of October. I quote from Gen. R. B. Mitchell's report: “Col. Carlin immediately formed his Brigade, and at double quick charged upon the enemy, who, after a moment's stand, gave way to the impetuosity of the charge, and breaking in disorder ran precipitately through the town of Perryville, Col. Carlin pressing them closely till they reached the other side, and formed under the protection of two batteries, which were in position there. The gallant Carlin charged with his Brigade through the enemy's lines, completely piercing his centre, but finding his order had outstripped all support, he fell back during the confusion of the enemy, to a position immediately adjoining the town, and placing his battery in position on the west side

¹ Report of Lt. Col. David McKee, 29 Rebellion Records, 10,

"of the town, the rebel batteries and our own fired directly over it until darkness made further action impossible."¹

I have no statement of the loss sustained by the Fifteenth on this field. At this date, Dec. 20, it is near Murfreesboro, Tenn., in the Ninth Division of the "Army of the Cumberland," under command of Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans.

25]

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—BENJAMIN ALLEN.

Lieut. Col.—Cassius Fairchild.
Major—Thomas Reynolds.
Adjutant—George M. Sabin.
Quartermaster—John E. Jones.

Surgeon—G. W. Eastman.
1st Ass't Surgeon—Asa H. Hayes.
2d Ass't Surgeon—Henry W. Turner.
Chaplain—Lark S. Livermore.

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—John W. Cotanch.		Anthony Gallagher.
B.—		
C.—Pascal M. Hovey.	Isaac J. Hibbard.	Ernest Seifert.
D.—		
E.—William F. Dawes.		
F.—	Angus T. Northrup.	
G.—John R. Wheeler.		
H.—	William S. Monroe.	Devillo Saunders.
I.—Bertram E. Stevens.		
K.—R. P. Derrickson.		John Gough.

This Regiment, one of the largest which has left the State, had completed its organization about the middle of February, and left Camp Randall, Madison, on the 13th day of March, under orders for St. Louis. Here they remained but one day, embarking on the 15th for Fort Henry, Tenn., to join Gen. Grant's command. Previous to their arrival Gen. Grant had moved his command to Savannah, at which place the regiment joined him on the 20th of March.

They took part in the battle of Shiloh² on the 6th and 7th of April. They were posted as the advance guard of the army, in which position they exchanged the first shot with the enemy, and afterwards nobly did their duty during that terrible first day's battle. Capt. Saxe was killed at the first fire, and Capt. Pease received a mortal wound, from the effects of which he died on the 22d of April. Col. Allen, Lieut. Col. Fairchild and

¹ Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862; 22 Rebellion Records, 1076, 1077, 1079.

² Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 6-7, 1862, Report of Col. Benjamin Allen, 10 Rebellion Records 286-8; Report of Wisconsin Shiloh Monument Commission (1909).

See Sixteenth Wis. Inf., p. 71.

Cpts. Train and Wheeler were wounded. The total loss in killed and wounded at this battle was 245. In no action of Wisconsin regiments has more bravery and determined resistance been shown than in the action of this regiment in that memorable contest. The coolness and intrepidity of the field officers, in connection with whom should be mentioned Adjutant Sabin, and in which they were nobly supported by the whole regiment, has already become a prominent item in the history of this war. The many attempts of the enemy to entrap the regiment on the morning of the 6th inst., were most gallantly repulsed, and by the coolness of the Colonel most ingeniously thwarted.

They participated in the siege of Corinth, under command of General Halleck, and after its occupation by our troops were stationed in the vicinity during the summer, and took part in the battle of Corinth¹ on the 3d and 4th of October, where their loss was 35 in killed and wounded.

After their return from the pursuit of the enemy which followed this battle, they were stationed for a short time at Grand 26] Junction, from which place they marched on the 28th of November, in the direction of Holly Springs. On the 30th they were engaged in the battle in front of the rebel stronghold on the Tallahatchie, which resulted in the surrender of the enemy's fortifications at that place, which was entered by our troops on the 1st of December. The regiment at this date numbered 499. Having become so reduced, it was deemed advisable by the commanding General to consolidate the ten companies into five, which has been done. Colonel Allen is now in Wisconsin, assisted by his surplus line of officers, recruiting for five additional companies from among the drafted men in camps of rendezvous. The regiment is now near Grand Junction, Tennessee.

¹ Corinth, Miss., Oct. 3 and 4, 1862, Reports of Maj. Thomas Reynolds, 24 Rebellion Records, 348-350; Col. John M. Oliver, 24 Ibid. 351-350; Brig. Gen. Thomas J. McKean, 24 Ibid. 335-341; Brig. Gen. John McArthur, 24 Ibid. 344-346.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—ADAM G. MALLOY.

Lieut. Colonel—Thomas McMahon.	Surgeon—Henry McKennan.
Major—William H. Plunkett.	1st Ass't Surgeon—C. D. Davis.
Adjutant—	2d Ass't Surgeon—Eben Jackson.
Quartermaster—Charles E. Furlong.	Chaplain—Napoleon Mignault.

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—P. H. McCaulay.	John Crane.	Patrick McGrath.
B.—Hugh McDermot.	John E. Mahoney.	Martin Schulte.
C.—Patrick O'Conner.	Samuel Ray.	Martin Curran.
D.—Donald D. Scott.	John C. Maas.	John Little.
E.—	James McDermot Roe.	Peter Feagan.
F.—Patrick Geraughty.	Peter Smith.	Allen McDonald.
G.—William Beauprie.	Joseph G. Moreau.	Theodore Boucher.
H.—Charles Armstrong.	Samuel Apker.	
I.—Julius G. Nordman.	Orlando R. Austin.	Thomas H. Rellly.
K.—Rollin H. Crane.		

This regiment, composed mainly of Irishmen, was recruited at large throughout the State, and, having completed its organization, left Camp Randall in two divisions, the first on the 20th of March, and the second on the 23d, for St. Louis. Here they were placed in Benton Barracks, and were soon ordered to Corinth, in the vicinity of which place they were stationed during the summer.²

They took part in the second battle of Corinth,³ on the third and fourth of October. Up to this date the regiment had not been called upon to participate in any general engagement. They fought gloriously. To defeat an attempt of the enemy to outflank our forces, the Seventeenth was ordered to "charge bayonets." With a deafening cheer of their national "Faugh a ballah," heard so often on the battle fields of old Europe, they rushed upon the rebels, routing and dispersing them in wild disorder. Their behavior merited the encomiums of Gen. McArthur, who said "Boys of the Seventeenth, you have made 27] the most glorious charge of the campaign." In this action the regiment lost in killed, wounded and missing, forty-one men. Among the wounded were Capt. H. McDermott, of Company B, who was shot through the shoulder while leading his company; also Lieut. Nordman.

¹ See Seventeenth Inf., p. 73.

² Hamer's Crossing, Miss., Skirmish Oct. 2, 1862, Report of Patrick H. McCaulay, 24 Rebellion Records, 149.

³ Corinth, Miss., Oct. 3, 4, 1862, Reports of Col. John L. Doran, 24 Ibid. 350; Col. John M. Oliver, Comdg. Brig. 24 Ibid. 351, 354, 356. See Ibid. 254, 335-341.

On the resignation of Col. John L. Doran, Lieut. Col. A. G. Malloy was promoted to the command of the regiment; Major McMahon was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel, and Adjutant William H. Plunkett, Major, promotions worthily bestowed, and which will materially increase the efficiency of the regiment.

They are now near Waterford, Miss., in the left wing, "Army of the Tennessee," under command of Maj. Gen. Grant.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—GABRIEL BOUCK.

Lieut. Col.—Samuel W. Beall.

Major—Charles H. Jackson.

Adjutant—Gilbert L. Park.

Quartermaster—Fred A. Brewer.

Surgeon—E. J. Buck.

1st Ass't Surgeon—Geo. H. Briggs.

2d Ass't Surgeon—J. J. Whitney.

Chaplain—George Stokes.

Captains.

A.—James P. Millard.

B.—S. B. Boynton.

C.—Newton M. Layne.

D.—George A. Flisk.

E.—William Bremmer.

F.—Joseph W. Roberts.

G.—

H.—David H. Saxton.

I.—William A. Coleman.

K.—

First Lieutenants.

Edward Coleman.

Thomas A. Jackson.

William N. Carter.

D. W. C. Wilson.

William H. Alban.

Ira H. Ford.

Alexander Jackson.

Second Lieutenants.

Robert F. Mullen.

Ransom J. Chase.

Peter Sloggy.

L. N. Carpenter.

John Snyder.

Riley P. Colt.

Ogden A. Southmayd.

Malcolm Bruner.

About the first of February, this regiment was in Camp, although as yet scarcely full to the minimum. The weather was inclement and prevented their attaining much proficiency in drill during the short time which intervened between their organization as a regiment, and their departure from Milwaukee, on the thirtieth of March. They merely touched at St. Louis, being hurried forward to join the main army at Pittsburg Landing. On the morning after their arrival, the memorable sixth of April, just one week from their departure from Milwaukee, they were called upon to take part in the battle of Shiloh. Their loss in this and the succeeding day's conflict, was in killed 24; and among whom were Col. Alban, Major Crain and Capt. Compton; wounded, 82; including Lieuts. Coleman and Potter; and in prisoners, 174; among whom were four Captains and four Lieutenants.

The following extract from a letter from Governor Harvey,

¹ See Eighteenth Inf., p. 74.

28] written at Cairo while on his errand of mercy to the sick and wounded. Wisconsin soldiers, should form a portion of the record of the Eighteenth.

* * * * *

"My heart bleeds at the sad fortune of this regiment, the most recently gathered of all our regiments. Encamped at Milwaukee in an inclement season, affording no opportunity for either company or regimental drill; without a single regimental officer, and I believe no company officer of military experience; they were ordered from Milwaukee to St. Louis, with the expectation of passing some time at Benton Barracks in becoming familiar with their duties. But they were hurried from the cars to a boat, disembarked at Pittsburg Landing Saturday night, and sent from the river directly to the front of Sherman's Division, and plunged into the hottest of the fight on Sunday morning. Many of the men heard the order to load and fire for the first time in their lives, in the presence of an enemy. They did all that men could do. Many regiments of that fight may well covet the impressions which the 18th Wisconsin left of personal bravery, heroic daring and determined endurance."

Two of the field officers fell in this battle, Col. James S. Alban and Major J. W. Crain, and Capt. J. H. Compton of the line. Col. Alban was an old resident of the State, and had worthily filled many positions of trust and honor. Their deaths were those of the brave, and their deeds of heroism will live in the memory of a grateful people.

Capt. Gabriel Bouck, of Company E, Second Regiment, was promoted to command of this regiment on the 22d of April. During the summer they were stationed at Corinth. On the third and fourth of October they participated in the battle of Corinth.¹ Here "Col. Bouck, cool and sagacious, with his gallant Eighteenth Wisconsin, did most effectual service; was detached to guard Smith's bridge, which he afterwards, by order destroyed, and brought his command into the division in excellent order."

Cpts. Millard, Layne, Fisk, Bremmer and Saxton, and Lieuts. Wilson, Ford, Woodruff, Stokes and Southmayd, taken prison-

¹ Corinth, Miss., Oct. 3, 4, 1862; Reports of Col. John M. Oliver, Brig. Comdg., 24 Rebellion Records, 351-356; Brig. Gen. Thomas J. McKean, Div. Comdg., 24 Ibid., 335-341.

ers at Shiloh, are now exchanged and have again returned to their regiment.

The regiment is now (Dec. 8,) near Abbyville, in the left wing, "Army of the Tennessee, under command of Maj. Gen. Grant.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—HORACE T. SANDERS.

Lieut. Col.—Charles Whipple.	Surgeon—Peter Winter.
Major—Alvin E. Bovay.	1st Ass't Surgeon—H. C. Markham.
Adjutant—Lorenzo Van Slyck.	2d Ass't Surgeon—Lyndulph Nichols.
Quartermaster—Frank Morton.	Chaplain—Joseph H. Nichols.

29]	Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.	Rollin M. Strong.	Henry A. Tator.	Alex. P. Ellenwood.
B.	Albert A. York.	Jonathan S. Patten.	Wallace W. Gordon.
C.	Charles Case.	Henry D. Nichols.	W. R. V. Frisby.
D.	Samuel K. Vaughan.	William H. Spain.	Edward O. Emerson.
E.	Patrick Bennett.	Charles D. Willard.	S. C. Tuckerman, Jr.
F.	Martin Scherff.	Wolf A. Rapps.	William Spiegelberg.
G.	J. N. Stone.	Henry W. Kingsbury.	Otto Puhlman.
H.	Albert Grant.	John Wright.	Cromwell Laithe.
I.	Amos O. Rowley.	Chipman A. Holley.	Levi Welden.
K.	Henry Meyers.	Harmon Wentworth.	Silas C. Seaman.

By special authority from the War Department the organization of the Nineteenth, as an independent regiment, was commenced in the month of December, 1861, and completed in the beginning of April. By General Order, No. 18, from the War Department, all independent organizations were abolished, and thenceforth the Nineteenth has been on the same footing as other volunteer regiments.

On the 20th of April they were ordered to Camp Randall, at Madison, to take charge of the rebel prisoners sent to Wisconsin after the fall of Fort Donelson. Upon the transfer of the prisoners to Chicago, they were ordered to the Potomac, and left Madison on the second of June, arriving in Washington on the fifth. From Washington they were ordered to Norfolk, in Virginia, where they still remain. The following extract from the "Norfolk Union" will show in what estimation they are held there:

"We do not wish to detract from, or in any respect call in question the claim to the brave, moral and high-toned qualities of the people of the good old State of Connecticut, so renowned in all that gives dignity to a christianized civilization of the highest order; but we think a part of the great

¹ See Nineteenth Inf., p. 76.

"North-West will be entitled to be known as the Connecticut of the West in this respect; and we are led to these remarks by exemplary conduct and quiet bearing of the Wisconsin regiment, now stationed here, under command of its gallant leader, Col. Sanders. Our people had become favorably impressed with the Delaware Ist, and sincerely regretted its removal, but we believe, they are fully compensated by the substitution of the 19th Wisconsin, which has won the entire confidence of the people."

Col Sanders at present occupies a triplicate position: as President of the Military Commission, commander of the Provost Marshal's Guard and Colonel of the Nineteenth. The presence of himself and regiment seems necessary to the good people of Norfolk.

Assistant Surgeon T. J. Linton died of disease at Portsmouth, Virginia, on the 24th of September.

30]

TWENTIETH REGIMENT.

Colonel—HENRY BERTRAM.

Lieut. Col.—Henry A. Starr.

Major—

Adjutant—Henry V. Morris.

Quartermaster—William H. York.

Surgeon—Chandler B. Chapman.

1st Ass't Surgeon—Emanuel Munk.

2d Ass't Surgeon—M. A. Mosher.

Chaplain—William H. Marble.

Captains.

A.—Aug. H. Pettibone.

B.—Byron W. Telfair.

C.—Charles E. Stevens.

D.—Almerin Gillett.

E.—John Weber.

F.—Nelson Whitman.

G.—Edward G. Miller.

H.—Henry C. Strong.

I.—William Horlocker.

K.—Howard Vandegrift.

First Lieutenants.

James M. Brackett.

Emery F. Stone.

George W. Barter.

Fred. Kusel.

Albert H. Blake.

Albert J. Rockwell.

George W. Root.

Albert P. Hall.

Nathan Cole.

Second Lieutenants.

Samuel P. Jackson.

Frederick A. Bird.

Jacob McLaughlin.

Charles B. Butler.

Charles A. Menges.

David W. Horton.

James Ferguson.

George W. Miller.

David B. Arthur.

Samuel B. Jackson.

This regiment was organized under the call for seventy-five thousand. The men were recruited during the months of June and July. The organization was completed and the regiment mustered into the United States service in the beginning of August.

The field officers of this regiment were all promoted from the old regiments in the field. Col. Bertine Pinckney, formerly Lieut. Col. of the 3d, Lieut. Col. Bertram, Captain of Company

* See Twentieth Inf., p. 355.

A, in the same regiment, and Major H. A. Starr, Captain in the First, all of whom are capable men and officers of experience.

On the 30th of August they left Camp Randall under orders for St. Louis, where they arrived on the 31st. On the sixth of September they were ordered to Rolla, at which place they remained for ten days, when they marched to Springfield, on the twenty-second.

Quartermaster J. A. Douglas, whose health had been declining for some time previous, died on the 14th of October. He was universally esteemed by the regiment.

They remained in the vicinity of Springfield until the beginning of December, when they were called upon to take part in the movement of Gen. Herron's forces for the purpose of effecting a junction with Gen. Blunt, who was holding the enemy in check near Cane Hill¹ Arkansas, and thereby prevent the rebels from entering Missouri. On Sunday, the seventh of December, they came in sight of the enemy at Prairie Grove,² Ark., having marched one hundred miles in three days. Their conduct during the terrible fight which followed, showed they did not need their General's reminder, as he placed them in position, that "Wisconsin had never been disgraced by her sons in arms." They charged upon and took a rebel battery of six guns at the point of the bayonet, and being unable to take the guns from the field, disabled them, and slowly retired without confusion, under 31] the fire of *five* rebel regiments. Capts. John McDermott and John Weber, and Lieut. Thos. Bintliff, were killed in this fearful charge, and Lieut. Col. Henry Bertram, Capts. O. Gillett and H. C. Strong, with Lieuts. Jackson, Bird, Butler, Blake, Ferguson, Root and Miller wounded. The total loss was 49 killed, 148 wounded and 8 missing.

This sketch may be properly concluded by quoting the following brief order of the commanding General:

"CAMP PRAIRIE GROVE, ARKANSAS,
December 10th, 1862.

"GOVERNOR E. SALOMON: ■

"I congratulate you and the State on the glorious conduct

¹ Cane Hill, Ark., Nov. 28, 1862, Report of Brig. Gen. James G. Blunt, 32 Rebellion Records 41-46.

² Prairie Grove, Ark., Dec. 7, 1862, Reports Col. Henry Bertram, 32 Rebellion Records, 127-8; Brig. Gen. James G. Blunt, 32 Ibid. 69-79; Brig. Gen. Francis J. Herron, Comdg. Div., 32 Ibid. 101-106, 826-7.

"of the Twentieth Wisconsin Infantry in the great battle of "Prairie Grove. Nobly have they sustained the reputation of "the State. I earnestly recommend the immediate promotion "of Lieut. Col. Bertram to the Colonelcy."

[Signed.]

F. J. HERRON,

Brig. Gen. Commanding 1st and 3d Divisions."

Col. Pinckney having resigned on account of ill-health, Lieut. Col. Bertram was promoted to the command of the regiment on the 10th of Dec. 1862.

1ST TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Colonel—BENJAMIN J. SWEET.

Lieut. Colonel—H. C. Hobart.

Surgeon—J. T. Reeve.

Major—

1st Ass't Surgeon—Ben. C. Brett.

Adjutant—Michael H. Fitch.

2d Ass't Surgeon—S. S. Fuller.

Quartermaster—H. C. Hamilton.

Chaplain—Orson P. Clinton.

Captains.

A.—Alexander White.

B.—Charles N. Paine.

C.—Alf. S. Godfrey.

D.—John Jewett, Jr.

E.—Ferd. Ostenfeldt.

F.—Edgar Conklin.

G.—Milan H. Sessions.

H.—Fred. L. Clark.

I.—Simeon B. Nelson.

K.—Chas. H. Walker.

First Lieutenants.

Nathan Levitt.

Hiram Russell.

William Wall.

Henry Turner.

Rudolph Weisbrod.

Milton Ewen.

John C. Crawford.

Timothy T. Strong.

Abner B. Smith.

Wyman Murphy.

Second Lieutenants.

Hiram K. Edwards.

James H. Jenkins.

Robert W. Jackson.

Fred W. Borchardt.

Jason W. Newell.

Charles H. Morgan.²

James M. Randall.

William A. Fargo.

Edward Delany.

Joseph La Count.

This regiment was recruited and organized during the months of July and August, under the President's last call for three hundred thousand men, and is formed of companies recruited from Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Waupacca and Outagamie counties.

32] The field officers were all promoted from service in old regiments. Col. Sweet, formerly Lieut.-Colonel of the Sixth; Lieut.-Colonel Hobart from the Fourth, and Major Schumacher from the Sixth.

They left Camp Bragg—under orders for Cincinnati—on the 11th of September, and immediately on their arrival in that

¹ Twenty-first Wis. Inf., p. 358.

² District Attorney Barton Co. Missouri 4 years, member legislature, Mo., 1872-8; Member from Mo. of 44th, 45th, 48th, 53rd and 61st Congresses; Lt. Col. 5th Mo. Inf. Spanish war.

city were transferred to the Kentucky side of the river, and took their position in the defense of Cincinnati. They remained in this vicinity until the approach of the rebel army under Gen. Bragg, when—on the 8th of October—they took part in the battle of Perryville,¹ less than one month after they left the state. Placed in the front of the batteries of the right brigade, they met the approach of the enemy with a withering fire, which they sustained with the greatest coolness, until overpowered and compelled to retire. In this battle, they lost in killed forty-one, including Major Schumacher, Capt. Gibbs, and Capt. George Bentley, of Company "H." Lieutenant E. D. Kirkland, of Co. "H," and Lieut. Mitchell of Co. "C;" in wounded, one hundred and one, including Col. Sweet, one Captain and two Lieutenants; in prisoners, one hundred and twenty-one, among whom was Lieut. J. C. Crawford, of Co. "G," taken prisoner while looking after the dead and wounded on the field of battle, at night. There were also missing fifteen, who are supposed to have been killed or taken prisoners.

This regiment is now (Dec. 15,) near Nashville, Tennessee, in the Third Division of the "Army of the Cumberland," under command of Major-Gen. Rosecrans.²

³TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Colonel—WILLIAM L. UTLEY.

Lieut. Colonel—Ed. Bloodgood.	Surgeon—George W. Bicknell.	
Major—E. D. Murray.	1st Ass't Surgeon—C. D. Blanchard.	
Adjutant—William Bones.	2d Ass't Surgeon—Jerome Burbank.	
Quartermaster—John E. Holmes.	Chaplain—C. D. Pillsbury.	
Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—G. R. Williamson.	Francis Mead.	George Baumann.
B.—Thos. P. Northrop.	George H. Brown.	William H. Calvert.
C.—Chas. W. Smith.	Darwin R. May.	Isaac W. Kingman.
D.—A. G. Kellam.	Charles E. Dudley.	J. Oscar Conrick.
E.—Isaac Miles.		Gage Burgess.
F.—Owen Griffith.	Nelson Darling.	Robert Pugh.
G.—James Bintliff.	Thomas H. Eaton.	Flutie Annis.
H.—Gus. Goodrich.	Wallace H. Jennings.	Albert S. Cole.
I.—	Perry W. Tracy.	Marshall W. Patton.
K.—G. E. Bingham.	John Stewart.	Ephraim K. Newman.

¹ Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862. Reports of Brig. Gen. Lovell A. Rousseau, 22 Rebellion Records 1044, 1046, 1049; Col. John C. Starkweather, 22 Ibid. 1155-6.

² See Echoes of the Civil War, Brevet Col. Michael H. Fitch.

³ See Twenty-second Inf., p. 359.

⁴ Commissioned Col, 38th Wis. Inf., March 8, '64.

This regiment is made up almost exclusively of men from the counties of Racine, Rock, Green and Walworth. Col. Utley has been, for many years, prominent in military matters of the 33] State, and twice occupied the position of Adjutant-General. The task of organizing the first volunteer regiments of the State—in the year 1861—devolved upon him. In this work, new to Wisconsin, and without precedent or experience, his military knowledge and energy contributed largely to the efficiency and fame of Wisconsin soldiers.

The regiment was ordered to Cincinnati, and left Racine on the 16th of September, arriving at Cincinnati on the 18th. They were encamped in Kentucky, about five miles southwest of the city, until the last of November, when they removed to Nicholasville, below Lexington, where they are at this date.

1ST TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Colonel—JOSHUA J. GUPPY.

Lieut. Colonel—Edmund Jussen.

Major—Charles H. Williams.

Adjutant—William G. Pitman.

Quartermaster—Franklin Z. Hicks.

Surgeon—James Prentice.

1st Ass't Surgeon—John Groening.

2d Ass't Surgeon—E. H. Irwin.

Chaplain—C. E. Weirich.

Captains.

A.—³William F. Vilas.

B.—Charles M. Waring.

C.—Edgar P. Hill.

D.—Joseph E. Green.

E.—³James M. Bull.

F.—Jacob A. Schlick.

G.—John F. Hazelton.

H.—D. Cyrus Holdridge.

I.—Anson R. Jones.

K.—E. S. Fletcher.

First Lieutenants.

Sinclair W. Botkin.

John E. Duncan.

Oliver H. Sorensen.

Joshua W. Tolford.

John A. Bull.

Elisha L. Walbridge.

Chester W. Tuttle.

Robert Steele.

John Starks.

Andrew J. McFarland.

Second Lieutenants.

Alexander Atkinson.

Warren Gray.

John Shoemaker.

Frank A. Stoltze.

Henry Vilas.

Daniel C. Stanley.

William H. Dunham.

Alpheus W. Baker.

John M. Sumner.

John B. Malloy.

This regiment is composed principally of Dane and Columbia County men. Col. Guppy is a well known resident of Portage City. He was Lieut. Colonel of the Tenth Regiment and has had the advantage of a military education, and one year's service in the field. Lieut. Col. Jussen was a member of the State Legislature of 1861 and 1862.

The regiment was, for the time it had been in camp, the best drilled of any from the State.

¹ See Twenty-third Inf., p. 362.

² Member assembly 1885; Postmaster General and Secretary of the Interior 1885-1889; U. S. Senator, 1891-1897.

³ Commissioned Lt. Col, 5th Wis. Inf., Nov. 10, 1864.

They left Camp Randall, *en route* for Cincinnati, on the twelfth of September and established their headquarters at Camp Bates, in Kentucky, about five miles above the city, on the Ohio river. They were subsequently moved near Paris in Kentucky. Here they remained until the last of October, when they marched to Nicholasville. Thence they marched to Louisville, arriving on the 15th of November, having accomplished the march of 85 miles in four days. At Louisville they embarked on the 18th of November, under orders for Memphis, at which place they 34] arrived on the 27th, where they now are in the First Brigade, First Division, Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith commanding, and are unattached to any army.

Capt. Frost, Co. "K," died on Dec. 18, in hospital at Memphis.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—CHARLES H. LARRABEE.

Lieut. Col.—Edwin L. Buttrick.	Surgeon—Herman Hasse.
Major—Elisha C. Hibbard.	1st Ass't Surgeon—J. P. Wheeler.
Adjutant—Arthur McArthur.	2d Ass't Surgeon—M. C. Hoyt.
Quartermaster—G. E. Starkweather.	Chaplain—Francis Fusseder.

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—Richard H. Austin.	Thomas E. Balding.	George Bleyer.
B.—William H. Eldred.	Howard Greene.	Charles D. Rogers.
C.—Carl Von Baumbach.	Peter Strack.	Charles Hartung.
D.—Alva Philbrook.	Samuel B. Chase.	Christian Nix.
E.—Duncan C. Reed.	David Y. Horning.	R. P. Elmore.
F.—John W. Clark.		Charles P. Huntington.
G.—Henry M. Bridge.	William Kennedy.	E. K. Holton.
H.—H. W. Gunnison.	Gustavus Goldsmith.	John G. Tannatt.
I.—Frederick A. Root.	Robert J. Chivas.	John L. Mitchell. ²
K.—Orlando Ellsworth.	Edwin B. Parsons.	L. T. Battell.

This is properly called a "Milwaukee Regiment," fully nine-tenths of its members are from that city. To form it she gave from the flower of her youth, and its best and most influential citizens. Col. Larrabee was the former popular Major of the Fifth regiment. Lieut. Col. Buttrick is a prominent citizen of Milwaukee, and Major Hibbard is the well-remembered Captain of the "Milwaukee Zouaves" of the Fifth.

This regiment left Milwaukee for Louisville, Kentucky, on the fifth of September. On their arrival at that place they were placed in Camp Jo. Holt. Here they remained until the tenth

¹ See Twenty-fourth Inf., pp. 369.

² State Senator, 1872-73, 1873-74; Member 52nd and 53rd Congress; U. S. Senator, 1893-1899.

when they were ordered to Cincinnati, to assist in the defense of that city. They reached Cincinnati the next day, and were placed in position at Covington, Kentucky.

They returned to Louisville about the twentieth, and on the first of October commenced their march towards Perryville.¹ They took part in the battle fought at this place on the eighth of October. They were held as a reserve until about three o'clock in the afternoon, when they were ordered to support a battery. While performing this duty they lost one man, who was instantly killed.

They took part in the pursuit of Bragg, which followed, and after various marchings and counter marchings went into camp at Nashville, where they now are.

The Twenty Fourth is in the right wing of the "Army of the Cumberland," under command of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans.

35] TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—MILTON MONTGOMERY.

Lieut. Colonel—Samuel J. Nasmith.	Surgeon—Martin R. Gage.
Major— ³ J. M. Rusk.	1st Ass't Surgeon—Jacob McCreary.
Adjutant— ⁴ George G. Symes.	2d Ass't Surgeon—William A. Gott.
Quartermaster—William H. Dorons.	Chaplain—T. C. Golden.

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—James Berry.	⁵ C. M. Butt.	John R. Casson.
B.—William H. Joslyn.	William Roush.	William H. Bennett.
C.—H. D. Farquharson.	L. S. Mason.	Thomas Barnett.
D.—James D. Condit.	Mortimer E. Leonard.	Charles S. Farnham.
E.—John G. Scott.	John W. Smelker.	John M. Shaw.
F.—James C. Farrand.	Parker C. Dunn.	Oscar E. Foote.
G.—Vivus W. Dorwin.	J. W. Brackett.	Robert J. Whittleton.
H.—Ziba S. Swan.	Charles F. Olmsted.	Henry C. Wise.
I.—Robert Nash.	Daniel N. Smalley.	John T. Richards.
K.—Robert M. Gordon.	Charles A. Hunt.	Lewis F. Grow.

This regiment is made up of companies from Grant and the river counties. Col. Montgomery is a prominent citizen of Sparta, Monroe county. Lieut. Col. Nasmith was promoted to his present position from a captaincy in the Seventh.

Under orders from Maj. Gen. Pope, commanding department of the Northwest, this regiment left La Crosse on the 20th of

¹ Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862; Report of Brig. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, 22 Rebellion Records, 1081-1082.

² See Twenty-fifth Inf., p. 372.

³ Bank Comptroller, 1866-9; Member 42nd, 43rd and 44th Congress; Governor, 1882-89; Secretary of Agriculture, 1889-93.

⁴ Commissioned Col. 44th Wis. Inf., April 13, '64.

⁵ Commissioned Maj. 48th Wis. Inf., Feb. 6, '65.

September, for St. Paul, Minn., and from thence to aid in quelling the Indian troubles in Minnesota; one company being assigned to Sauk Center; two companies to Plainsville; two companies to Acton; two companies to New Ulm; one to Leavenworth; one to Fairmount, and one to Winnebago City, the headquarters of the regiment being established at New Ulm. After the capture of the Indians they were ordered to rendezvous at Winona, and arrived at Madison on the 18th of December.¹ By special authority from Brig. Gen. Elliott—commanding department of the Northwest, in the absence of Gen. Pope—furloughs were granted to almost the entire regiment to enable the soldiers to spend Christmas at home.

They are now at Camp Randall, Madison, awaiting orders.

2TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—WILLIAM H. JACOBS.

Lieut. Colonel—Charles Lehmann.	Surgeon—Francis Huebschmann.
Major—Philip Horwitz.	1st Ass't Surgeon—S. Vandervaart.
Adjutant—Jacob Schlosser.	2d Ass't Surgeon—Theodore Fricke.
Quartermaster—F. W. Hundhausen.	Chaplain—William Vette.

36] *Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—William George.	August F. Mueller.	
B.—Fred C. Winkler.	Francis Lackner.	Charles H. Doerflinger.
C.—John P. Seeman.	William John Fuchs.	Bernhard Domschke.
D.—August Ligowsky.	August Schueler.	Herman Ferstenberg.
E.—Anton Kettlar.	Charles W. Neukirch.	John F. Hagen.
F.— ³ Henry Baetz.	Charles Pizzala.	Albert Wallber.
G.—		Julius Meisswinkel
H.—Hans Boebel.	Joseph Wedig.	Charles Vocke.
I.—William Smith.	Henry C. Berninger.	John Orth.
K.—Louis Pelosi.		Edward Carl.

Notwithstanding the Germans had already sent an entire regiment into the field, besides the number of German companies in the various regiments of infantry, cavalry and batteries of artillery, the last call for 300,000 was no sooner issued, than the German patriotism of Wisconsin declared its intention of being represented in that body of men by another German regiment. This desire was universal; recruits poured in, and but a short time had elapsed, when so many volunteers were enrolled, that the Twenty-Sixth was full to the maximum and it became necessary to assign companies to other organizations.

¹ Report of Brig. Gen. H. H. Sibley relating to difficulties with Indians, 19 Rebellion Records, 728. See 32 *Ibid.* 772, 896.

² See Twenty-sixth Inf., p. 375.

³ State Treasurer, 1870-1874.

Among the officers are thirteen who have seen service, eleven of whom have been in war, either in this country or in Europe. About one half of the commissioned officers, and perhaps one fifth of the privates have been in military service before. Col. Jacobs, although without previous military experience, developed such zeal and energy while in the State, as to give earnest of his soon becoming a skillful officer.

It was the intention of the Department, to order the regiment to the South-West, but the personal influence of Gov. Salomon, with a representation of the fact that the general understanding—during the time of enlistment—was, that the regiment would be attached to the command of Maj. Gen. Sigel; procured a reversal of the original design, and they were ordered to Washington.

In accordance therewith, they left Camp Sigel, Milwaukee, on the sixth of October, and on their arrival at Washington, were at once sent forward to Gen. Sigels corps.

In a review which took place soon after their joining the command, their action was such as to call forth the highest encomiums from their commanding general, who pronounced them the best disciplined body of troops in his corps, considering the time they had been in camp.

They are now (Dec. 20) near Stafford Court House, Va., in the Eleventh Corps of the "Army of the Potomac," under command of Maj. Gen. Burnside.

37] 'TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—CONRAD KREZ.

Lieut. Col.—John J. Brown.	Surgeon—C. Krack.
Major—Ten Eyck G. Olmsted.	1st Ass't Surgeon—Franz Simon.
Adjutant—Charles Meyer.	2d Ass't Surgeon—J. C. Saltzmann.
Quartermaster—William N. Shafter.	Chaplain—William I. Stowe.

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—C. H. Cunningham.	John Borland.	Edward Bach.
B.—E. W. Stannard.	Aaron Hobart.	Julius Schlaich.
C.—Frederick Schnellen.	David Schrelak.	Julius Bodenstab.
D.—Joseph Rankin.	Peter Mulholland.	Thos. McMillan.
E.—Alfred G. Marschner.	John A. S. Ferdler.	Carl Witte.
F.—Samuel D. Hubbard.	E. W. Robbins.	Wm. F. Mitchell.
G.—Wm. Wigham.	James Gunn.	Robert Horner
H.—Chas. Corneliussen.	Ole Jacobson.	Albert L. Lund.
I.—	James C. Barnes.	Wm. T. Cole.
K.—		

¹ See Twenty-seventh Wis. Inf., p. 376.

The Twenty-Seventh Regiment is composed of six companies raised in the counties of Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Kewaunee, with others from various localities. In the assignment of companies to this regiment many fell short of the minimum, by which it was delayed in its organization, and readiness to leave the State. By request of the Governor, special permission from the War Department was given to continue recruiting for this and the Thirty-First Regiments, also in a similar position.

The organization is now complete, and they anxiously await orders to take their place beside others of Wisconsin's Sons, in doing battle for liberty and the Union.

The Colonel, Conrad Krez, is a gentleman of fine character and abilities. The regiment is yet at Camp Sigel, Milwaukee.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—JAMES M. LEWIS.

Lieut. Colonel—Charles Whitaker.	Surgeon—William H. Smith.
Major—Edmund B. Gray.	1st Ass't Surgeon—L. K. Hawes.
Adjutant—John A. Savage.	2d Ass't Surgeon—D. M. Miller.
Quartermaster—Geo. W. Wylie.	Chaplain—E. S. Peake.

38]	Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.	John A. Williams.	Arthur Holbrook.	William E. Coats.
B.	M. G. Townsend.	¹ C. K. Davis.	Chas. B. Slawson.
C.	Thos. N. Stevens.	Andrew J. Gilmore.	Lowell L. Alvord.
D.	Ed. S. Reddington.	Hiram N. Hayes.	James M. Mead.
E.	Jas. S. Kenyon.	William E. Bingham.	Charles J. Collier.
F.	Calvert C. White.	Jeremiah Noon.	Walker L. Bean.
G.	Ellihu Enos, Jr.	David Turner.	Willis V. Tichenor.
H.	Herman A. Meyer.	² James Murray.	Wallace Goff.
I.	A. S. Shiverick.	Lindsay J. Smith.	Alex. T. Seymour.
K.	Ira A. Morton.	William J. Briggs.	Levi J. Billings.

This regiment, composed principally of men from the counties of Waukesha and Walworth, left Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, on the 20th of December, under orders for Cairo, where they arrived next day. They were immediately placed on board a steamer and sent to Columbus, Kentucky, where they now are. No regiment from the State has excelled this in moral stamina, and general intelligence.

The varied experience of Col. Lewis, as Surgeon of the Second regiment, and during his captivity, as prisoner at Richmond, together with the general confidence in the ability of himself and

See Twenty-eighth Wis. Inf., p. 377.

¹ Commissioned Captain 4 Ark. Cav., Jan. 23, '64.

the officers of his regiment, will lead us to follow its movements with no common interest.

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—¹CHARLES R. GILL.

Lieut. Col.—Gerrit T. Thorne.	Surgeon—William C. Spaulding.
Major—William A. Greene.	1st Ass't Surgeon—Robert Addison.
Adjutant—Valentine Sweeney.	2d Ass't Surgeon—D. Dubois.
Quartermaster— ² Samuel Baird.	Chaplain—John J. Herrick.

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—Bradford Hancock.	Oscar F. Mattice.	George Weeks.
B.—Thomas R. Mott.	Charles Wood.	Royal P. Bronson.
C.—H. E. Connit.	³ James O. Pierce.	Lovell T. Willard.
D.—G. H. Bryant.	David W. Curtis.	Charles H. Townsend.
E.—Hezekiah Dunham.	Darius J. Wells.	George W. Hale.
F.—Charles A. Holmes.	Emil Stoppenbach.	John B. Scott.
G.—Fred C. Festner.	Oscar Mohr.	Alba N. Kent.
H.—C. C. Ammack.	John W. Blake.	Thomas Delany.
I.— ⁴ Oliver C. Bissell.	William K. Barney.	Henry Niedecken, Jr.
K.—W. A. Delamatyr.	Edwin Marsh.	William V. Perry.

The Twenty-Ninth, made up mainly of volunteers from Dodge, Jefferson, Dane and Washington counties, left Camp Randall on the 2d of November, under orders to report at Cairo. On their arrival they embarked on the steamer "New Uncle Sam," and 39] proceeded to Helena, Arkansas, where they are at this date, (Dec. 19). This regiment is in the Second Brigade, "Army of the South-West," Brig. Gen. Steele commanding.

Col. Gill, although without former military experience, is already versed in the theory, and will not be found wanting when called upon to put it in practice.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT.

Colonel—DANIEL J. DILL.

Lieut. Col.—E. M. Bartlett.	Surgeon—Otis Hoyt.
Major—John Clowney.	1st Ass't Surgeon—E. J. Farr.
Adjutant—T. C. Spencer.	2d Ass't Surgeon—E. O. Baker.
Quartermaster— ⁵ S. S. Starr.	Chaplain—A. B. Green.

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.— ⁶ Samuel Harriman.	Arthur L. Cox.	Henry A. Wilson.
B.—Lewis S. Burton.	William H. Gill.	Thomas Priestley.

¹ State Senator, 1860-61; Attorney General, 1866-70.

² Prom. Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. Vols., Feb. 29, '64.

³ Prom. Major and A. A. G., U. S. Vols., May 8, '63.

⁴ Commissioned Lt. Col. 41th Wis. Inf., Sept. 13, '64.

⁵ Prom. Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. Vols., Feb. 29, '64.

⁶ Prom. Col. 37th Wis. Inf., March 7, '64.

See Twenty-ninth Wis. Inf., p. 379; Thirtieth Wis. Inf., p. 383.

C.—Alex. A. Arnold.	Darius D. Chappell.	John McMaster.
D.—David C. Fulton.	Lewis O. Marshall.	William A. Robinson.
E.—Edward Devlin.	Edward C. Foster.	² Samuel W. Smith.
F.—Edgar A. Meacham.	Ezra R. Strong.	L. Dow Gunn.
G.—Asa B. Swain.	John E. Tilton.	Henry J. Curtice.
H.—Andrew Bedal.	George Marshall.	Joseph Matthews.
I.—Napoleon B. Greer.	Charles Buckman.	Benjamin Cowen.
K.—John Klatt.	George E. Densmore.	Myron F. Hubbard.

This regiment is composed of six companies from the St. Croix and Chippewa Valleys, two from Waushara and two from Iowa counties.

The material composing it is equal to that of any which has left Wisconsin, as may be inferred from the duties it has been called upon to perform within the State; for, as “a prophet is not without honor, save in his own country,” it may well be supposed that their conduct has been meritorious, to call forth the encomiums so freely bestowed on them, in the performance of duty at home.

Col. Dill was promoted to the command from a captaincy in the Sixth Regiment, where he had the experience of nearly a year's campaign in the field.

The regiment is now at Camp Randall, awaiting orders.

³THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Colonel—ISAAC E. MESSMORE.

Lieut. Colonel—Francis H. West.	Surgeon—Darius Mason.
Major—William J. Gibson.	1st Ass't Surgeon—J. B. Gaylor.
Adjutant—Francis I. Sudduth.	2d Ass't Surgeon—Wm. M. Thomas.
Quartermaster—Rufus King.	Chaplain—Alfred Brunson.

40]	Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—	H. A. Chase.	Geo. F. Lewis.	H. C. Anderson.
B.—	R. B. Stephenson.	N. B. Treat.	Thomas Beattie.
C.—	Ira D. Burdick.	Paul Jerdeau.	Wm. Williamson.
D.—	O. B. Thomas.	Nathaniel C. Denio.	Chas. M. Lockwood.
E.—	James B. Mason.	Daniel B. Dipple.	Hiram Stevens.
F.—	Chas. W. Burns.	Chas. L. Fayette.	James Raynor.
G.—	Geo. D. Rogers.	Farlin Q. Ball.	James P. Corbin.
H.—	E. K. Buttrick.	John P. Millard.	Samuel J. Hooker.
I.—	John B. Vilet.	Harvey M. Brown.	Edwin Turner.
K.—	E. A. Bottum.	Geo. R. Peck.	

This regiment, like the Twenty-Seventh, was left, by the order of the War Department prohibiting recruiting, with less than the minimum. Six companies from Iowa, La Fayette and

¹ Prom. Major 1st Wis. H. Artillery, Sept. 9, '64.

² Commissioned Col. 3rd U. S. Vols., Feb., '65.

³ See Thirty-first Wis. Inf., p. 384.

⁴ Prom. Major 36th Wis. Inf., Feb. 9, '64.

Crawford counties were ordered into camp at Prairie du Chien, and special permission—before alluded to—was obtained to continue recruiting for this regiment. It is now much above the minimum strength, and of good *material*.

On the 14th of November it was removed from Prairie du Chien, in charge of the camp of rendezvous for drafted men, at Racine, where it now remains, awaiting orders to join the army in the field.

Col. Messmore was formerly Lieut. Colonel of the Fourteenth, and took active part in the memorable battle of Shiloh, on the 7th of April.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

²Colonel—James H. Howe.

Lieut. Colonel—Wm. A. Bugh.

Surgeon—George D. Wilbur.

Major—A. B. Smedley.

1st Ass't Surgeon—Jams La Dow.

Adjutant—Ben. M. Beckwith.

2d Ass't Surgeon—Geo. W. Fay.

Quartermaster—G. P. Farnsworth.

Chaplain—

Captains.

A.—Chas. H. DeGroat.

B.—Wm. R. Hodges.

C.—Jos. H. Carlton.

D.—Jas. Freeman.

E.—Irwin Eckels.

F.—Mat. J. Meade.

G.—Wm. B. Manning.

H.—Wm. S. Burrows.

I.—Geo. R. Wood.

K.—John E. Grout.

First Lieutenants.

G. G. Woodruff.

George Patten.

James H. Hubbard.

Norman H. Whittemore.

Calvin D. Richmond.

Michael F. Kalmbach.

James L. Jones.

Jas. K. Pompelly.

William Young.

Lewis Low.

Second Lieutenants.

Mortimer B. Pierce.

Albert S. Bixby.

Alfred L. Tucker.

William A. Tanner.

Lemuel H. Wells.

Paul Daken.

W. F. D. Bailey.

Thomas Bryant.

David J. Quimby.

John Walton.

This regiment, composed of volunteers from the northern line of counties, left their camp at Oshkosh on the 30th of October, under orders for Cairo, where they arrived next day. From 41] Cairo they were immediately sent forward to Columbus, Kentucky, and subsequently to Memphis, where they now are, attached to Gen. Sherman's command.

Col. Howe resigned his position as Attorney-General of the State, to which office he had been re-elected for a second term, to take command of this regiment. He will make a popular and able officer.

Lieut.-Colonel Bugh was promoted to his position from a captaincy in the Fifth regiment. He was severely wounded in the battle of Williamsburg, on the 5th of May, in which he displayed signal coolness and bravery.

¹ See Thirty-second Wis. Inf., pp. 385.

² Attorney General, 1860-62; Judge U. S. Dist. Judge.

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Colonel—Jonathan B. Moore.

Lieut. Colonel—²Fred S. Lovell.

Surgeon—J. B. Whiting.

Major—Horatio H. Virgin.

1st Ass't Surgeon—C. R. Blackall.

Adjutant—³William Warner.

2d Ass't Surgeon—D. W. Carley.

Quartermaster—John W. Nichols.

Chaplain—A. A. Overton.

Captains.

First Lieutenants.

Second Lieutenants.

A.—Jeremiah C. Moore.

George B. Carter.

Oliver C. Denny

B.—George R. Frank.

George Ilaw.

Matthew Birchard.

C.—John E. Gurley.

David H. Budlong.

William Weir.

D.—Wm. S. Ernhart.

Uriah F. Briggs.

Noble L. Barner.

E.—Ira Miltimore.

Henry S. Swift, Jr.

P. H. Swift.

F.—A. Z. Wemple.

W. L. Scott.

Charles W. Stark.

G.—Frank B. Burdick.

George E. Harrington.

Elliot N. Liscum.

H.—Joseph F. Linsley.

Chauncey R. Thayer.

Nicholas Smith.

I.—Walter Cook.

Carlton G. Stetson.

George H. Nichols.

K.—Adoniram Whiteher.

Albert S. Sampson.

Daniel E. Shea.

Raised from the southern tier of counties of Wisconsin, the men of this regiment are wholly from the families of the well-to-do farmers of that locality, and constitute one of the best drilled and disciplined regiments from the State.

“Old Grant” is again most worthily represented, by the Colonel and her other sons of this regiment. Lieut. Col. Lovell is one of the oldest citizens of the State, and a prominent lawyer of Kenosha. He was a member of the first and second Constitutional Conventions and was Speaker of the Assembly in 1858–9. He has made a most accomplished drill officer.

The regiment was mustered into the United States service in the beginning of October, and left Camp Utley, Racine, for Cairo on the 11th of November. From Cairo they were ordered to Helena, and from thence to the Tallahatchie, where they now are.

42] THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT (9 months).

[DRAFTED MILITIA.]

Colonel—Fritz Anneke.

Lieut. Col.—Henry Orff.

Surgeon—J. E. Weinan.

*Major—

1st Ass't Surgeon—

Adjutant—Herman Hesse.

2d Ass't Surgeon—Theodore Kopf.

Quartermaster—J. A. Becher.

Chaplain—

¹ See Thirty-third Wis. Inf., p. 386.² Commissioned Col. 46th Wis. Inf., Jan. 2, '65.³ Commissioned Major 44th Wis. Inf., Sept. 13, '64; U. S. Senator from Missouri, 1905–1911.⁴ Commissioned Col. 135th U. S. C. T., May 27, '65.⁵ See Thirty-fourth Wis. Inf., p. 393.⁶ George H. Walther, Commissioned Major, Jan. 30, '63.

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—W. E. Ferslew.	Henry T. Calkins.	Michael Leahy.
B.—James A. Ruby.	Henry Fox.	Dennis J. F. Murphy.
C.—J. G. Wilmot.	F. H. J. Obladen.	John Johann.
D.—Noble W. Smith.	Elliot M. Scribner.	Wm. H. Pettit.
E.—Cornelius Cuntz.	Charles Bauer.	Chas. W. Lachmund.
F.—Henry Kenkel.	James Loneragan.	Rudolph Kirschner.
G.—Charles A. Lang.	Robert Strohmamm.	C. F. Blumenstein.
H.—Isidore de St. Ange.	Wm. P. Barclay.	Leonard Laplante.
I.—F. A. B. Becker.	Edward J. Kelley.	
K.—		

This is the first regiment being organized from the drafted men of this State, for nine months service. Col. Fritz Anneke has the reputation of a skillful officer in the old country, and was promoted from Maj. General McClernand's staff to his present position.

Lt. Col. Orff was formerly Lieutenant Colonel of the 9th Wis. Inf.

CO. G, BERDAN'S SHARPSHOOTERS.

(See Berdan's Sharpshooters, pp. 82, 394.)

Captain—FRANK E. MARBLE.

First Lieutenant—C. A. Stevens. *Second Lieutenant*—Perrin C. Judkins.

Regimental Adjutant—WM. H. HORTON.

Wisconsin contributed one company to this regiment, which, on its organization, was assigned to position as "Company G." They passed the winter principally in Camp of Instruction near Washington, and accompanied the army under Gen. McClellan in its advance on Richmond, from the debarkation near Yorktown, until the final withdrawal and return towards Washington.

They took part in the grand series of battles before Richmond, in one of which, that of the thirtieth of June, Capt. Drew was instantly killed while rallying his men after a temporary confusion caused by the sudden falling back of a Pennsylvania regiment. Sergeant Staples—also, well known in the vicinity of Madison, was killed while assisting his captain.

43] Subsequently they participated in the movements of the army under Gen. Pope, and bore their share in the battles of Gainesville and Bull Run on the 28th, 29th and 30th of August, where six of their number were wounded.

The record of this company is such that they cannot receive justice in a sketch like this. They have done their whole duty.

They are now (Dec. 8), near Falmouth, Va., in the Center Grand Division of the "Army of the Potomac."¹

²FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY.

Colonel—Edward Daniels.

Lieut. Col.—Oscar H. La Grange.	Reg'l Quartermaster—
Major 1st Batt.—Thomas H. Mars.	Surgeon—Ernest Kramer.
Major 2d Batt.—Henry Pomeroy.	1st Ass't Surgeon—
Major 3d Batt.—W. H. Torrey.	2d Ass't Surgeon—H. J. Young.
Reg'l Adjutant—H. S. Town.	Chaplain—E. M. Phillips.

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—	Alonzo Holcomb.	Justus Williams.
B.—G. O. Clinton.		J. T. Consaul.
C.—Levi Howland.	James C. Mann.	Charles Pettibone.
D.—Nelson Bruett.	George K. McGunnegle.	
E.—Stephen V. Shipman.	John Ogden.	Thomas W. Johnson.
F.—John Hyde.	P. J. Williamson.	
G.—Nathan Paine.		G. G. Seaton.
H.—Lewis M. B. Smith.	J. M. Comstock.	F. A. Blood.
I.—Charles L. Porter.	W. W. La Grange.	John Little.
K.—A. S. Seaton.	G. D. Coyle.	Joseph E. Atwater.
L.—Henry Harnden.	Hiram Hillard.	
M.—Newton Jones.	John A. Owen.	Columbus Caldwell.

The complete organization of this regiment was effected in February, and on the 17th of March they left Camp Harvey, under orders for St. Louis. On their arrival they were transferred to Benton barracks, where they were furnished with horses and otherwise completely equipped. Thence they were ordered to Cape Girardeau and left St. Louis on the 27th of April. From Cape Girardeau the headquarters of the regiment were removed to Bloomfield, and detachments were constantly sent out in various directions, through the country, which performed good service in preventing any organization of the rebels in their vicinity.³

On one of these excursions, parts of companies A and D, under command of Major La Grange, attacked and dispersed a body of rebel guerillas at Chalk Bluffs,⁴ in Arkansas. Their loss

¹ Operations, April 4-21, and May 27-29, 1862, Reports Col. (Hiram) Berdan, 12 Rebellion Records 301, 701.

² See First Cavalry, p. 78, 401.

³ May 10, 1862—Skirmish near Bloomfield, Mo., Report of Col. E. Daniels, 19 Rebellion Records 64.

⁴ Chalks Bluff, Ark., May 15, 1862, Report of Col. E. Daniels, 19 Ibid. 65-66. Also p. 67-68.

was two killed, and six wounded, including Lieut. Phillips of Co. A, among whom was Lieut. Merrill of Co. D.¹

44] Subsequently the regiment penetrated the swamps of the "Panhandle," reaching Little River at Homersville, where they captured the rebel steamer Daniel Miller, worth about fifteen thousand dollars, loaded with sugar, molasses, whiskey and rebel officers.

On the first of August, a detachment of twenty-three men from Company "I," under command of Capt. Porter, surprised a rebel company of eighty-five men at Jonesborough, and took eleven prisoners, together with some arms, horses and wagons. The next day—after a desperate fight against overwhelming numbers, Capt. Porter was forced to capitulate, having lost in this adventure, killed, five; wounded, two; paroled as prisoners, eight, and missing, eight.

From Bloomfield, the regimental headquarters were transferred to Madison, Arkansas, the regiment being scattered over about two hundred and fifty miles of territory.

This meagre sketch falls far short of doing justice to the brave men of this regiment, who have suffered great privations, in the making of a record which should find a place among our historic treasures.

Owing to the continued illness of Col. Daniels, the regiment has been for some time in command of Lieut. Col. La Grange, a very popular and efficient officer.

They are now at Patterson, Mo., attached to the "Army of South-East Missouri," commanded by Brig. Gen. Davidson.

²SECOND REGIMENT CAVALRY.

Colonel—Thomas Stephens.

Lieut. Colonel—Levi Sterling.	Reg't Quartermaster—H. P. George.	
Major 1st Batt.—Wm. H. Miller.	Reg't Commissary—J. B. Bradford.	
Major 2d Batt.—H. E. Eastman.	Surgeon—Clark G. Pease.	
Major 3d Batt.—Ed. D. Luxton.	1st Ass't Surgeon—Alex. McBean.	
Reg't Adjutant—Jos. P. Scott.	2d Ass't Surgeon—M. P. Hanson.	
Chaplain—		
Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—William Woods.	Napoleon Boardman.	Geo. T. Wilkins.
B.—John Whytock.	Thos. La Flesh.	Burrill S. Reppy.

¹Operations—Skirmish at L'Anguille, Ark., Aug. 3, 1863. Reports of Lt. Col. O. H. La Grange, 19 Rebellion Records 202; Maj. Henry S. Eggleston, 10 *Ibid.* 202-203. Also, 250, 251, 253, 254, 273, 552-3, 560, 639, 690, 644.

²See Second Cavalry, pp. 80, 403.

C.—Myron W. Wood.	Daniel L. Riley.	John Showalter.
D.—Jos. H. Burnell.	Chas. S. Bentley.	Charles H. Cox.
E.—Geo. N. Richmond.	Carmi C. Beach.	Austin Cannon.
F.—Newton DeForrest.	R. R. Hamilton.	Marquis F. Cutting.
G.—Nicholas H. Dale.	James P. Walls.	Edwin Skewes.
H.—Henry Von Heyde.	Ernst J. Meyers.	Samuel E. Rundle.
I.—Geo. W. Ring.	Ben. L. Brisbane.	John Larkin.
K.—Ben. G. Crocker.	Avery H. Stone.	Geo. B. Davidson.
L.—A. M. Sherman.	James L. Leroy.	George Grout.
M.—Nathaniel Parker.	F. A. Kimball.	J. C. Metcalf.

45] On the 24th of March, this regiment left Camp Washburn, under orders for St. Louis, at which place they arrived on the 26th, and were quartered in Benton Barracks. Here they were mounted and completely equipped, and, on the 15th of May, the first battalion left for Jefferson City, followed on the 19th by the second and third battalions. They left Jefferson City on the 28th *en route* for Springfield, where they arrived on the 10th of June. From Springfield they were ordered, on the 13th, to join Gen. Curtis's command. The junction was effected at Augusta. They were present at the battle of Bayou Cache, on the 7th of July, and afterward accompanied Gen. Curtis's command to Helena, Arkansas, in the vicinity of which place they now are.

This regiment is familiarly known as "Washburn's Cavalry," having been recruited by the Hon. C. C. Washburn. He was retained in its immediate command but a short time, having been promoted to the position of Brigadier General. Col. Stephens, now in command of the regiment, was former Inspector-General of this State. They are now in the Third Division of the "Army of Eastern Arkansas," under command of Gen. Gorman.

3rd THIRD REGIMENT CAVALRY.

Colonel—William A. Barstow.

Lieut. Colonel—Richard H. White.	Reg't'l Commissary—F. Quarles.
Major 1st Batt.—Elias A. Calkins.	Surgeon—B. O. Reynolds.
Major 2d Batt.—Benj. S. Henning.	1st Ass't Surgeon—W. H. Warner.
Major 3d Batt.—J. C. Schroeling.	2d Ass't Surgeon—Joseph S. Lane.
Reg't'l Adjutant—Henry Sandes.	Chaplain—Hiram W. Beers.
Reg't'l Quartermaster—A. W. Farr.	

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—J. D. Damman.	Robert Carpenter.	John Davis.
B.—William Wagner.	L. B. Reed.	William Sharpe.
C.—Edward B. Stevens.	James B. Pond.	Marshall M. Ehle.

* See 3rd Thrid Wis. Cav., pp. 81, 404.

D.—Leander J. Shaw.	Fernando C. Kizer.	L. W. Robinson.
E.—Alexander M. Pratt.		Arthur C. Kent.
F.—David S. Vittum.		Clark B. Wilsey.
		Henry Goodsell.
G.—John P. Moore.		William R. Graham.
		Supernumerary 2d Lt.
		John W. Van Myers.
H.—Nathan L. Stout.	William H. Thomas.	Dewitt C. Brown.
		Supernumerary 2d Lt.
		Josiah G. Cavert.
I.—Theodore Conkey.		
K.—Ernest Off.	John P. McDonell.	
L.—Thomas Derry.	Charles A. Perry.	James Campbell.
M.—Henry F. Rouse.	Jay Thompson.	Paschal P. Rouse.

46] The regiment was fully organized, and accepted into the United States service by the muster of the Colonel and field officers on the 28th of January, and left Camp Barstow, Janesville, on the 26th of March for Benton Barracks, St. Louis. A railroad accident, on the same night, resulting in the instant death of ten men, mortally wounding two, and slightly injuring twenty-eight.

They left St. Louis, under orders for Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 22d of May, and arrived at their destination on the 27th. Here they received their horses and horse equipments, having previously been fully equipped with these exceptions.

About the first of June, Col. Barstow was appointed Provost Marshal General of Kansas, and ordered to disperse his regiment, one company in a place, in various parts of Kansas; extending from near the Nebraska line on the North, to Fort Scott on the South. The regiment was thus scattered until the 8th of September, when Col. Barstow was relieved from duty as Provost Marshal, and ordered to concentrate his regiment at Fort Scott.

Up to this date the regiment had been engaged in no general battle, but had been on constant picket and scout duty, and employed in fighting scattering bands of guerillas and protecting the people and property on the borders of Kansas for a distance of nearly two hundred miles. Since then it has participated in the battles of the "Army of the Frontier."

The regiment is now in the "Army of the Frontier," under command of Brig. Gen. Blunt, the Head Quarters being at Fort Scott, Kansas.

¹ MILWAUKEE CAVALRY.

This Company was organized at Milwaukee during the month of October, 1861, and joined Gen. Fremont's army at St. Louis, as an independent acceptance. The officers in charge were

Captain—Gustave Von Deutsch.

First Lieutenant—Charles Lehman.

Second Lieutenant—Albert Galoskowski.

Subsequently the company became identified with and now forms a part of the 5th Regiment Missouri Cavalry, its Captain having been made Lieut. Colonel of the Regiment. I am unable to give a detailed account of the movements of this Company, owing to its absorption in the Missouri organization. No reports from it have reached this office. The first Lieut. Chas. Lehman, now occupies the position of Lieut. Col. of the 26th Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers.

47] ²FIRST HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Captain—A. J. Langworthy.

First Lieut.—Wallace M. Spear.

Second Lieut.—John Jameson.

Jun. First Lieut.—C. C. Messervey.

Jun. Second Lieut.—F. L. Graves.

On the ninth of December, 1861, Company "K," of the Second Regiment, Capt. A. J. Langworthy, was detached from the regiment for "heavy artillery duty," under Special Order No. 172, from the head quarters of the army. In pursuance of this order, they moved the same day into Fort Cass, on Arlington Heights, Va., to which they had been assigned for garrison duty.

The following official compliment was paid this Battery:

"HEAD QUARTERS DIVISION,
Arlington, February 22, 1862.

"Lieut. CALEB HUNT, *Commanding Ft. Cass*:

"SIR:—The General commanding the division directs me to "furnish you with the following extract from the inspection by "Lt. Drouillard, of Ft. Cass, under your command:

"REMARKS:—This is the best volunteer command that I have "seen in the service."

"I have the honor to be,

"Very respectfully your obedient servant,

"SAM'L BRECK,

"Ass't Adj't Gen'l."

¹ See Milwaukee Cav., pp. 81, 411.

² First Heavy Artillery, p. 435.

Their number has been largely augmented by recruits from the State, and still remain in charge of Fort Cass, at Arlington, Va.

Lieut. Caleb Hunt died Dec. 1, 1862, at Milton Junction, the result of injuries received in an attempt to get on a railroad car while in motion.

¹ FIRST BATTERY.

Captain—Jacob T. Foster.²

First Lieutenant—Daniel Webster. Second Lieut.—Ephraim L. Hackett.

Jun. First Lieut.—C. B. Kimball. Jun. Second Lieut.—O. F. Nutting.

Surgeon—Henry W. Cansdell.

On the 23d of January this battery left Racine, under orders for Louisville, Ky. On their arrival they were placed in Camp of Instruction near the city, where they remained until the beginning of April, when they marched in the direction of Lexington, and after performing duty at various places, to which they 48] were ordered, in that part of the State, took possession of Cumberland Gap after its evacuation by the rebels, on the 17th of June. To move these heavy guns a distance of 30 miles across the Cumberland mountains, and in places which the enemy had pronounced impracticable for *light* artillery was indeed a Herculean task, but it was accomplished and the "La Crosse Artillery" had the honor of hoisting and saluting the stars and stripes, on the strongest of the enemy's forts. They participated in the retreat from this place, and on the 21st of November arrived at Cincinnati. Here they remained until the 26th, when they embarked for Memphis, where they now are.

Capt. Foster was made Chief of Artillery by General Morgan on the 26th of April, giving him command of twenty-six guns.

They are now in the Right Wing, Thirteenth Army Corps, under command of Maj. Gen. Sherman.

³ SECOND BATTERY.

Captain—Ernest F. Herzberg.

First Lieutenant—Chas. Beger.

Second Lieut.—Carl Schulz.

Jun. First Lieut.—J. Schabel.

Jun. Second Lieut.—J. Bulander.

¹ See First Battery, pp. 76, 411.

² Commissioned Lt. Col. 1st Wis. H. A., Sept. 9, '64.

³ See Second Battery, pp. 76, 411.

¹ FOURTH BATTERY.

Captain—John F. Vallee.

First Lieut.—Geo. B. Easterly.

Second Lieut.—Chas. A. Rathburn.

Jun. First Lieut.—M. M. McDevitt.

Jun. Second Lieut.—Alex. See.

The Second and Fourth Batteries left Camp Utley, Racine, on the 28th of January, for Baltimore, where they arrived on the 31st, and were immediately ordered to Washington. They remained but a few hours in Washington, as they were ordered to Fortress Monroe, *via* Baltimore. They arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 3d of February, and were placed for duty in the "Water Battery," where they yet remain.

²THIRD BATTERY.

Captain—Lu. H. Drury.

First Lieutenant—C. Livingston.

Second Lieut.—Henry Currier.

Jun. First Lieut.—H. F. Hubbard.

Jun. Second Lieut.—W. J. Colburn.³

49] The Badger Battery left Camp Utley, Racine, under orders for Louisville, Kentucky, on the twenty-third of January. On their arrival they were ordered into Camp of Instruction near Louisville, and, while there, their armament was changed by the substitution of rifled thirty-two pounders for their light guns. On the tenth of March they left Louisville for Nashville, arriving on the 14th. Here they went into camp and remained until the 29th, when they took up their line of march for Savannah, Tenn. Thence they were transferred to Pittsburg Landing in the middle of April. From Pittsburg Landing, they marched, during the summer from place to place in Tennessee and Kentucky, and on the second of October left Louisville, coming up with the rear guard cavalry pickets of the enemy on the following morning. These were dislodged by a few shell from the long range Parrotts, and the battery pressed forward to Perryville. They were present at, though they took no part in the battle at this place, but were employed in the pursuit of the retreating enemy, and took part in the skirmish near Stanford on the 15th of October, and subsequently encamped at Mount Vernon.

Capt. Drury, of this battery, has been appointed Chief of Ar-

¹ See Fourth Battery, pp. 77, 417.

² See Third Battery, pp. 77, 416.

³ Commissioned Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. Vols., Sept. 19, '64.

tillery in Gen. Van Cleve's Division, with the charge of three batteries.

The "Badgers" are now near Nashville, in the Left Wing of the "Army of the Cumberland," under command of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans.

¹ FIFTH BATTERY.

Captain—Oscar F. Pinney.

First Lieut.—

Second Lieut.—Almon Smith.

Jun. First Lieut.—C. B. Humphrey.

Jun. Second Lieut.—Jos. McKnight.

Surgeon—Robert G. James.

This battery left Camp Utley, Racine, on the 15th of March, for St. Louis, and arrived at that place next day. On the 19th they took their departure from St. Louis, with orders to report at New Madrid, where they were employed in building forts. In the latter part of April they were moved to Hamburg, Tenn. They participated in the battle of Farmington² on the 9th of May. Four guns of the battery, under Lieuts. Hill and Gardner, were ordered to the extreme front to defend a bridge, across which the rebels must pass in order to make the attack. They remained here three days and fell back in compliance with the order of Gen. Pope. From this place they marched from point to point in northern Mississippi and Alabama. On the 23d of August, Lieut. A. Smith died at Iuka Springs.

They left Louisville on the first of October with Buell's army. On the evening of the 7th two of their guns engaged three of the enemy's and after a duel of several hours, silenced and drove them from the field. On the morning of the battle of Perryville,³ they were held as reserve, and at five in the afternoon were ordered to support Gen. McCook's division, as they were driven back by 50] the enemy. In this position they had room to use only five guns, the sixth being silent. Their steady and accurate fire compelled the enemy's battery to change position. The rebels attempted three times to take the battery but were as often repulsed by the sturdy valor of the support and the destructive fire of the battery. Here they lost one killed and one wounded. Gen. McCook, in presence of his staff, thanked the Captain and battery for their gallantry, saying that "they saved the division

¹ See Fifth Wis. Batt., pp. 77, 419.

² Farmington, Miss., May 9, 1862, Mentioned 10 Rebellion Records, 724, 725, 726.

³ Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862. Mentioned 22 Ibid. 1041, 1076, 1078, 1081.

from disgraceful defeat," and that he "could not appreciate their services too highly."

They continued in pursuit of the rebels until the 15th of October, at Crab Orchard, where they rested a short time, and on the 20th commenced their march to Nashville, by way of Lancaster. They arrived at Nashville on the 7th of December, having marched above five hundred miles.

They are now (Dec. 8,) near Nashville, in the fourteenth army corps, "Army of the Cumberland," under command of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans.

¹ SIXTH BATTERY.

Captain—Henry Dillon.

First Lieutenant—S. F. Clark.

Second Lieutenant—J. W. Fancher.

Jun. First Lieut.—T. R. Hood.

Jun. Second Lieut.—J. G. Simpson.

Surgeon—Clarkson Miller.

Left Racine on the fifteenth of March, for St. Louis, arriving at that place next day. They embarked for New Madrid, on the nineteenth, and took part in the siege of Island No. 10. After Island No. 10 fell into our hands, they remained there, doing garrison duty, until about the 10th of June, when they were ordered to Pittsburg Landing, and were in the vicinity of Rienzi during the greater part of the summer.

They took part in the Battle of Corinth² on the third and fourth of October, and lost in killed 6, including Lieut. Dan'l T. Noyes, and in wounded, 21.

The Sixth Battery went into the fight with ninety-three men all told, and that number made up partly of men detailed from infantry regiments of three different states. They were considered a "forlorn hope," but by their severe fighting and dogged bravery, they actually turned the tide of battle in our favor and won the fight. Officers and men, loyal and rebel, all agree, that no more desperate or better fighting was ever done than by that battery at the battle of the 4th. Well may our State be proud of her troops.

They are now (Dec. 9) at Oxford, Miss., in the Left Wing of the "Army of the Tennessee," under command of Maj. Gen. Grant.

¹ See Sixth Wis. Batt., pp. 77, 421.

² Corinth, Miss., Oct. 3-4, 1862, Report of Capt. Henry Dillon, 24 Rebellion Records, 240-1. Mentioned, Ibid. 169, 174, 205, 215, 228, 232, 236, 239, 259.

51]

¹ SEVENTH BATTERY.

Captain— — — —

First Lieutenant—Henry S. Lee.

Second Lieutenant—A. B. Wheelock.

Jun. First Lieut.—Galen E. Green.

Jun. Second Lieut.—Samuel Hayes.

This Battery left Camp Utley, Racine, on the fifteenth of March, and arrived at St. Louis next day. On the nineteenth they left St. Louis for New Madrid, which place they reached on the twenty-first. They performed their share in the siege of Island No. 10, and, after its reduction, remained there as garrison until the thirteenth of June, when they embarked for Hickman, Kentucky, and joined Gen. Mitchell's brigade at Union City. In the latter part of June they marched to Trenton, where the battery was divided, three guns being stationed at Humboldt, and three at Trenton.

They are still (Dec. 5) at Humboldt and Trenton, in the District of Jackson, "Army of the Tennessee," under command of Maj. Gen. Grant.

²EIGHTH BATTERY.

Captain—Stephen J. Carpenter.

First Lieut.—Obediah German.

Second Lieut.—J. D. McLean.

Jun. First Lieut.—H. E. Stiles.

Jun. Second Lieut.—H. L. Wheeler.

Left Camp Utley, at Racine, for St. Louis, on the 18th of March, arriving on the 20th. At St. Louis, they embarked for Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 4th of April. On the 10th of May, they commenced their march to Fort Riley, at which place they remained two days, and set out on their return to Fort Leavenworth on the 17th. There they embarked, on the 27th, for Columbus, Kentucky, arriving on the 4th of June. From Columbus, they were ordered to Humboldt, at which place they remained from the 18th of June to the 1st of July, when they commenced the march to Corinth, reaching the latter place on the 9th. From Corinth, they were sent on a scouting expedition to Jacinto and Bay Springs. At the latter place they came up with the enemy, on the 12th of August, and skirmished with him till dark. Thence to Iuka Springs, on the 14th. From Iuka Springs, they were ordered to Nashville, at which place they arrived on the 4th of September. Thence they marched to

¹ See Seventh Wis. Batt., pp. 77, 423.² See Eighth Wis. Batt., p. 425.

Louisville, arriving on the 26th. They left Louisville, on the 1st of October, to take part in the movement of our army to meet Bragg, and, on the 8th of October, took part in the battle of Perryville.

They participated in the pursuit of the enemy which followed the battle, overtaking him near Lancaster, on the afternoon of the 14th. They were engaged in the skirmishes of the next day; shelling the enemy out of Lancaster, and following him up to Crab Orchard. From Crab Orchard, they marched to Lebanon, arriving on the 22nd. From Lebanon to Bowling Green, arriving on the 1st of November. Thence to Nashville, where they encamped on the 7th, after a skirmish with Morgan's forces at Tyree Springs, on the morning of the same day.

The center section of the battery—under command of Lieut. John D. McLean, was left at Eastport, Mississippi, by order; thence they marched to Iuka Springs (Sept. 12) and to Corinth (Sept. 13). Again returned to Iuka Springs, where they were engaged in the battle of Iuka. After this battle, marched to Corinth and took part in the battle of Corinth, on the 3d and 4th of October.

They are now (Dec. 9) near Nashville, in the right wing of the "Army of the Cumberland," under command of Major-Gen. Rosecrans.

¹NINTH BATTERY.

Captain—Cyrus H. Johnson.

First Lieutenant—Jas. H. Dodge.

Second Lieut.—J. A. Eddington.

Jun. First Lieut.—W. D. Crocker.

Jun. Second Lieut.—

The "Randall Battery" left Camp Utley, Racine, on the 18th of March, and arrived at St. Louis on the 20th. Here they were fully equipped with six guns captured at Fort Donelson, and ordered to Kansas. They disembarked at Fort Leavenworth on the 14th of April, and remained until the 26th, when they commenced their long march to Denver City, Colorado Territory, where they arrived on the 2nd. of June. On the 5th, Lieut. J. H. Dodge, with his section, was ordered to Fort Union, in New Mexico, whence he subsequently marched to Fort Lyon, C. T. On the 14th, Lieut. W. D. Crocker was ordered to Fort Lyon, whence he afterwards (July 12) marched

¹ See Ninth Wis. Batt., p. 427.

to Fort Larned, Kansas. The balance of the battery, under command of Capt. Johnson, marched, on the 22nd. of June, to Fort Lyon, C. T., whence he returned to Denver City.

The Battery is now (Dec. 18) at Fort Lyon, C. T., except Lieut. W. D. Crocker, with his section, who are at Fort Larned, Kansas.

1ST TENTH BATTERY.

Captain—Yates V. Beebe.

First Lieutenant—P. M. Groesbeck. Second Lieutenant—E. W. Fowler.

Jun. First Lieut.— Jun. Second Lieut.—O. A. Clark.

Surgeon—George Riddell.

This battery left Camp Utley, Racine, on the 18th of March, under orders for St. Louis, at which place they arrived on the 53] 20th. While at St. Louis Lieut. Toner and twenty-five men were transferred to the eighth; and Lieut. Hicks with forty-five men to the ninth battery, by order of Maj. Gen. Halleck.

They remained at Benton Barracks some time, and were ordered to Corinth via Cairo with four guns. While at Corinth their numbers were augmented by recruits from Wisconsin, and their armament increased to six guns. During the summer they were stationed at Corinth, and they participated in the battles around that place on the 3d and 4th of October, after which they were transferred to Nashville, where they took part in the skirmish before that place on the 5th of November.

Their duty has been principally guarding important points. They were also frequently employed in scouting parties.

The battery is now (Dec. 14,) at Nashville, Tenn., detailed for garrison duty, under Gen. Mitchell, who commands the post.

2ND ELEVENTH BATTERY.

Captain—John Rourke.

First Lieutenant—John McAfee. Second Lieut.—Wm. L. McKenzie.

Jun. First Lieut.—Charles Bagley. Jun. Second Lieut.—

The greater portion of the volunteers, in this battery—almost without exception of Irish birth—were recruited by Lieut. John McAfee for the Seventeenth, but the company organization of the regiment having been completed, this company was left detached.

¹ See Tenth Wis. Batt., p. 428.

² See Eleventh Wis. Batt., p. 429.

At the request of Col. Mulligan of the Illinois "Irish Brigade," they were organized as a battery of artillery under Capt. John Rourke, of Milwaukee, and attached to his command, the number necessary to complete the organization being provided in Illinois.

They left Camp Randall on the 6th of April and went into camp at Chicago, where they remained until the "Brigade" was ordered into active service.

Since that time they have remained under the immediate command of Col. Mulligan. Their present location unknown.

12TWELFTH BATTERY.

Captain—William Ziehrich.

First Lieut.—

Second Lieut.—Marcus Amsden.

Jun. First Lieut.—L. D. Immel.

Jun. Second Lieut.—

54] The Twelfth Battery was recruited under the auspices of Capt. Wm. A. Pile, of Missouri, by special permission of Governor Harvey. The men were sent to St. Louis in squads, as fast as enlisted, with the understanding that they would there be organized and equipped as a Wisconsin battery. Capt. Pile appears to have abused the confidence of the Governor, and deceived the men he enlisted, by assigning them, in part, to infantry companies and elsewhere as he saw fit, and completing his battery with other recruits, under the name of the First Missouri Artillery.

By special request of Gov. Salomon, the matter received the attention of the General commanding and subsequently, with the consent of the War Department, the Governor revoked Capt. Pile's commission, and he was removed from command. The battery was then reinforced by a fine body of about sixty men which left Janesville on the 1st of September, and is now one of the most efficient in the department to which it is attached.

When joined by this detachment they were transferred to the vicinity of Corinth, Miss. They took part in the battle at that place on the 3d and 4th of October. Gen. Sullivan riding up to the battery on the field, said: "Boys, I am proud of you, you have done nobly. The dead in front of your battery show the work you have done."

* See Twelfth Wis. Batt., p. 431,

They joined in the pursuit of the enemy after the battle, returning to Corinth on the 3d of November. They are now (Dec. 9,) at Oxford, Miss., in the left wing of the "Army of West Tennessee," under command of Maj. Gen. Grant.

On the 4th of August the War Department issued General Order No. 99, making a requisition by draft, for 300,000 additional troops, the quota assigned to this State being 11,904. Under the provisions of the above order for an enrollment of the militia, a general order was issued from this office to the sheriffs of the various counties in the State, on the 8th of August, authorizing the appointment of deputies, and requiring the return of militia to be completed and made to this office before the first of September following. A letter of instruction was also issued to the sheriffs, on the tenth of August, with proper blanks to facilitate a speedy and correct return, requiring in addition a list of volunteers already in the service from the several towns. An examination of the returns gave evidence of their being too incomplete to be relied upon as furnishing accurate and trustworthy data, and they were, with few exceptions, returned to the sheriffs for correction. During the delay thereby occasioned, the repeated requests by Your Excellency of the War Department, for an extension of time for volunteering were denied, excepting for the completion of the Twenty-Seventh and Thirty-First Regiments. Volunteering had been, however, prosecuted successfully during the time permitted, thereby reducing the number to be raised by draft to four thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, exclusive of five thousand nine hundred and four, to fill old regiments. On the 21st of October, General Order No. 33 was issued, fixing the time for draft; and on the 24th, General Order No. 34, assigning the quotas to the several towns in the counties delin- 55] quent in volunteers. With but few exceptions, the draft was made in conformity with General Order No. 33. In two or three instances, the assignment of quotas failed to reach the Draft Commissioner in time for a compliance with the requirement upon the date fixed, for which a date was subsequently fixed, and the draft has now been made in all except Manitowoc county,

where evidence of gross injustice in surgical examinations, has rendered it necessary to order a re-examination.

In but two counties, Ozaukee and Washington, were there any violent demonstrations of opposition. In the former, some evil minded persons succeeded in exciting the passions and prejudices of the ignorant and misguided. The Draft Commissioner was violently assaulted, escaping with his life only by flight, and the records were destroyed. But the authors of this had kindled a flame, which soon outran their control, and an infuriated mob ran riot through the town; old personal differences were made the occasion of attack; houses, with their contents, were demolished, and the wrecks of once happy homes, now stand, through the village of Port Washington, as a sad memento of lawless violence. One hundred and twenty-six of the ringleaders were subsequently arrested, and the draft enforced under the direction of the United States Provost Marshal Walter D. McIndoe. Although temporarily delayed in Washington County by interference with the Draft Commissioner, no serious difficulty occurred and the draft has since been made. Owing to lack of transportation, at the proper time, by the Commissioner, but few drafted men from that county have yet reported; arrangements are now being made to bring them to camp. Those who have failed to report, are considered as deserters, and will be brought in by the U. S. Special Provost Marshal.

I am, at this date, unable to give a detailed statement of the results in each county, but annex a general statement to which you are respectfully referred. (See schedule "F") showing the number drafted from the several counties, with the aggregate number reported discharged for various reasons, volunteers in old regiments as permitted, and number now in camp for organizing companies and regiments.

The results of the present draft show most forcibly the necessity for some legislative enactment, making a classification of those liable to, and a proper exemption from future draft. Instances have occurred of peculiar hardship, in which large families, from whom one or more had previously volunteered, were deprived of the only remaining support of the family; and other instances equally trying, show the wisdom of statutory relief for similar cases in the future.

The Indian raid in Minnesota, before alluded to, and which resulted so disastrously to that State, also gave rise to uneasiness on our northern frontier, and for a time threatened serious consequences, the result of panic rather than of actual danger.

The settlers along the frontier rushed terror stricken from their homes, for more thickly settled localities, deserting their farms and leaving their crops ungathered. Though most in our own State have returned to their homes reassured of safety, some have left entirely; preferring to sacrifice their homesteads, than to remain subjects of continued fear. A State military organization would do much to reassure the timid, and give confidence to those in the more exposed localities, and thereby prevent what might otherwise prove a serious hindrance to immigration.

56] Nor should the defenceless condition of the northern frontier be overlooked, even though there should be no danger in the event of a collision with a foreign power; in the many evils now surrounding us, we are not securely exempt from dangers to our own State, which may demand a disposition of its resources in a proper defence of the Superior shore, and other exposed localities.

The report of my predecessor stated the number of serviceable arms belonging to the State to be six hundred and seventy-three (673). Quite a number beside were at that time in the hands of the regiments then organizing. All that could be found have since been gathered, although a great share were worthless. Up to the past autumn there has not been a supply of United States arms in readiness for regiments when mustered, and the necessity for their use in guard duty led to the issue of a limited number, from forty to one hundred to each regiment for that purpose. The guard, giving up his gun to each relief, felt no individual responsibility for the care of it, while any evil disposed person could seriously damage it without probability of detection. By this course, many have been lost to the State, notwithstanding the measures taken to avoid it. Among the United States arms issued to our regiments, there have also been some useless without repairs, which, on the departure of the regiment, have been left with the State. I have caused such of these as could be made serviceable, together with those first named, to be repaired,

In response to the requisition of your excellency, upon the War Department for arms, the State was furnished, in October last, with 2,000 Garibaldi rifled muskets, with accoutrements and 40,000 rounds of ammunition.

There are now four thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine (4,989) serviceable arms in the State, with accoutrements, and a limited quantity of ammunition, of which you are respectfully referred to schedule "H" for a detailed statement.

It has been necessary to employ additional assistance for the State Armorer, in the repairs mentioned, at an expense in the aggregate of one hundred and sixty-one dollars and twenty-five cents. Much credit is due to Capt. McFarland for his zealous care in his department.

At the time I entered upon the duties of this office, the railroad pass system for volunteers, before in operation, had been suspended by the officers of the roads, owing to a difficulty in making collections from the volunteers.

Many of those in the regiments then encamped in the State had been three and four months without pay, their families in some instances suffering for lack of provisions and fuel, which might be alleviated in some manner if the volunteer could get home.

In this state of affairs Governor Harvey directed me to make arrangements with the railroad officers at points where the regiments were encamped, for the transportation of the men, and if possible in some way by which the State should not become liable in the matter.

I made arrangements with the Milwaukee and Mississippi, the La Crosse and Milwaukee and the Milwaukee and Northwestern Railroads for the transportation of volunteers by an agreement as follows, viz:

The passes were all to be issued from my office, and countersigned by an officer designated in each regiment. An account 57] was to be made to me monthly, giving the name of the volunteer, and the route travelled upon passes issued. I further agreed that at the time of the payment of the regiments, I would use all diligence to secure the amount due from each volunteer, by stoppage upon the pay-roll or otherwise, and pay over to each road the amount collected upon the passes issued over it, thus standing in the position of an agent, and the State to be absolved from any responsibility in the matter.

The result, though involving much labor and trouble, afforded the desired aid to the soldier, and proved satisfactory to the railroad companies. I have treated this matter at length, as it was in some measure outside my official position, in which, I am not a disbursing officer. An exhibit of the receipts and disbursements in this matter is appended to this report in schedule "G."

The pass system has been discontinued and is not likely to be again instituted.

In this connection, I desire to express my thanks to Mr. A. G. Darwin, of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien road, at this place, for his valuable aid in the movement of companies constituting the fourteen regiments last raised. Mr. Darwin arranged for the transportation over all roads, at the time and places designated from this office, thereby relieving me of further oversight in the matter, and avoiding confusion and delay. His services were purely voluntary and gratuitous, of which I take pleasure in making public acknowledgment.

The monthly returns of regiments, as required by section 5, chapter 112, laws of 1862, have been more promptly made to this office for the past two months than heretofore.

Of those due the first of December, twenty-four (24) have been received from regiments of infantry and cavalry, and twelve (12) from companies of artillery and sharpshooters. Of the balance, some have undoubtedly been sent, that have failed to reach this office, while in a few cases the failure to report for months after repeated requests, can only be attributed to gross negligence on the part of those having the matter in charge. Unfortunately, the State has no power to enforce the performance of the duty, and the families of soldiers in such regiments are obliged to suffer for the delinquencies or willfulness of the officers. Complaint has been made from some regiments of an inability to get proper blanks for the purpose. To obviate this difficulty in the future, I have had six months supply printed and forwarded to the regiments.

The specific duties ordinarily connected with the Adjutant General's office, have constituted but a portion of the labor performed the past year. In addition to these, the making up of the quotas of counties and all statistical matter connected with the draft have devolved upon this office, which, with the mass of correspondence and personal inquiries in reference to

it, have created labor incessant, and arduous in the extreme. The requirements of section 5, chapter 112, Laws of 1862, for copies of regimental returns to the Secretary of State, with the almost constant inquiries from soldiers and others, for certificates and information, have occupied the time of one person exclusively, and in the increasing number of regiments, will require additional help in that department.

There have been issued from this office during the past year two thousand three hundred and forty-seven commissions, and 58] recruiting appointments; fifty-two general, and four hundred and four special orders, with a correspondence voluminous.

In the performance of this labor, I am indebted to Messrs. S. Nye Gibbs, J. M. Lynch, and other gentlemen composing the clerical force of this office. They have been unremitting in their exertions, in season and out of season, and during the past six months often engaged thirteen hours per day for days consecutively, in perplexing labors.

I commend them to the favorable notice of your Excellency, for the manner in which they have discharged these duties.

The number of clerks has varied during the year from two to eight, in keeping with the necessities of the office.

The aggregate amount of salaries paid is four thousand six hundred and sixty-five dollars (\$4,665). In reply to a letter of inquiry, I have received information of the expense, real or approximate, of the Adjutant General's offices in other States, which is as follows:

Connecticut	\$5,250 00
Iowa	7,940 00
New York	17,800 00
Maine	7,530 00
Maryland	1,000 00
Massachusetts	12,800 00
Minnesota	3,600 00
Ohio	9,200 00
Pennsylvania	6,490 00
Rhode Island	2,800 00
Vermont	3,600 00
Wisconsin	4,665 00

A comparison of the number of regiments raised in this State with the others mentioned, and the relative duties of this office, will I trust, give evidence of a proper degree of economy in its management.

In reviewing the preceding pages, I am deeply sensible of the very imperfect record it presents of the patient endurance and undaunted bravery of those who have gone from us to do battle in this great contest. In the absence of official records of engagements it cannot be deemed strange or intentional if I shall have omitted mention of much that has been brilliant in action, and the many instances of personal bravery. It is with grateful pride we remember that the conduct of our troops has ever been such as to win admiration and the highest encomiums of praise.

I am aware also of the very meagre tribute it pays to the heroism and memory of the many whose names are now mentioned with quivering lips, whose deeds of valor are being rehearsed around the camp fires, and whose monuments are already reared in thousands of aching hearts in Wisconsin homes.

The record of Wisconsin's noble dead for the past year, includes not only her many sons who have "fallen in the front of war," and the suffering brave in camp and hospital, but the name of one who laid himself a sacrifice upon the altar of liberty—her Chief Magistrate, the Hon. L. P. Harvey. Wisconsin *alone* has given such a sacrifice.

59] Thanking God for the impulse which had led him to a completed work, his name is inscribed among the fallen,—a noble martyr in this war, brought upon us by an unholy rebellion.

The widow of our lamented Governor, fully imbued with the spirit of her husband in his mission to the sick and wounded, is carrying forward the work he was compelled to lay down.

To the brave men who have gone from us, the grateful thanks of our State are due. Of those who have fallen, abler tongues than mine will speak the praise.

AUGUSTUS GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

MILITARY OFFICERS OF THE STATE

EDWARD SALOMON, *Governor and Commander-in-Chief.*

Names.	Date of Commission.
AUGUSTUS GAYLORD, <i>Adjutant-General,</i>	January 7, 1862.

NATH'L F. LUND, *Quartermaster-General,* September 2, 1862.

EDWIN R. WADSWORTH, *Commissary-General,* May 28, 1861.

JAMES R. MEARS, *Paymaster-General,* April 10, 1862.

E. B. WOLCOTT, *Surgeon-General,* April 18, 1862.

(Vacant,) *Inspector-General,* April 18, 1861.

M. H. CARPENTER, *Judge Advocate Gen'l,* October 20, 1862.

W. H. WATSON, *Military Secretary.*

APPENDIX

CONTENTS.

General Orders.

A—Roster of state companies.

B—Regimental roster of the volunteer regiments, with changes to date by promotion or otherwise (omitted in this reprint).¹

C—Schedule showing the total number of volunteers originally in the several regiments from the State, with changes and present numerical strength.

D—Table of regiments, Colonel commanding and date of departure from the State.

E—Schedule of militia enrollment, exemptions by commissioners, number liable to military duty and volunteers from each county of the State.

F—Draft statistics, aggregate number reported, discharged, volunteered in old regiments, and remaining in camp.

G—Statement of railroad passes issued, with collections and disbursements.

H—Schedule of State, ordnance, arms, and accoutrements with companies, and in armory.

¹ Consolidated and printed in roster.

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GENERAL ORDERS

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, February 6th, 1862.

General Order No. 1.

I. General Order No. 17, issued Sept. 17, 1861, is hereby so modified and changed, that when companies are formed, and numbering forty men mustered into the service of the State, they may hold an election for First Lieutenant; and when filled to number eighty-three men, may elect a Captain and Second Lieutenants in the active service. In each instance the number of men specified must be present and voting, and the return must show the above facts, with the names of the members attached.

II. This order will apply to all companies, of Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery, now forming or to be formed, under the volunteer system of this State.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

AUG. GAYLORD.

Adjutant General.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, March 13, 1862.

General Order No. 2.

The following orders are directed by the Governor to be published, for the information of all concerned.

1. General Order No. 18, (current series) from the War Department, having been received, providing as follows, to wit:

"No independent organization, as such, will be hereafter recognized in the U. S. service. Copies of the rolls of mus-

“ter into service will be sent as soon as practicable to the Governors of the States to which they belong, by the commanders of all brigades, regiments or corps heretofore recognized as independent of State organizations; and all vacancies of commissions in such regiments and corps, will hereafter be filled by the respective Governors, according to law.”

It is therefore ordered that all persons holding authority direct from the U. S. Government, report at the earliest day practicable, in accordance with the tenor of the paragraph above quoted.

2. Orders having been this day received from the Major General commanding the Department of the Mississippi, directed that all the troops mustered into the United States service, whether Cavalry, Artillery or Infantry, be sent forward to St. Louis as rapidly as possible; the utmost energy and diligence is hereby enjoined upon all officers in command of regiments or independent corps, in preparing their commands for immediate departure. Wherever such regiments or corps as are not fully organized, their commanders are directed to report the deficiency and its cause forthwith to this office.

3. The several regiments and companies named below will hold themselves in readiness for departure for St. Louis on the days mentioned, and their officers are charged to spare no effort to complete all preparations for the purpose. **Capt. C. H. Johnson**, Battery No. 9, will proceed with his command to Camp Utley, at Racine, on the 17th inst., in order to go forward with the other companies on the 18th.

The following days are appointed for the departure of the troops:

March 15th, 1st Cavalry, Kenosha, Col. Daniels.
18th, Artillery Companies No. 8, 9 and 10.
20th, 17th Infantry, Madison, Col. Doran.
22d, 2d Cavalry, Milwaukee, Col. Washburn.
25th, 3d Cavalry, Janesville, Col. Barstow.
27th, 18th Infantry, Milwaukee, Col. Alban.
29th, 19th Infantry, Racine, Col. Sanders.

By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

AUG. GAYLORD,

Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Madison, May 25, 1862.

General Order No. 3.

In pursuance of the proclamation of the Commander-in-Chief of the State, appealing with confidence to the patriotism of her sons for a prompt response to the call for another, the Twentieth regiment of Wisconsin volunteers, the following orders are issued for the organization of the regiment:

1. The regiment will consist of ten companies, each company to be organized as follows:

Minimum.	Maximum.
1 Captain.	1 Captain.
1 First Lieutenant.	1 First Lieutenant.
1 Second Lieutenant.	1 Second Lieutenant.
1 First Sergeant.	1 First Sergeant.
4 Sergeants.	4 Sergeants.
8 Corporals.	8 Corporals.
2 Musicians.	2 Musicians.
1 Wagoner.	1 Wagoner.
64 Privates.	82 Privates.
—	—
83 Aggregate.	101 Aggregate.

64] For the regiment there will be—

Minimum.	Maximum.
830 Company officers and enlisted men.	1010 Company officers and enlisted men.
1 Colonel.	1 Colonel.
1 Lieutenant-Colonel.	1 Lieutenant-Colonel.
1 Major.	1 Major.
1 Adjutant.	1 Adjutant.
1 Regimental Quartermaster.	1 Regimental Quartermaster.
1 Surgeon.	1 Surgeon.
1 Assistant Surgeon.	1 Assistant Surgeon.
1 Chaplain.	1 Chaplain.
1 Sergeant Major.	1 Sergeant Major.
1 Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant.	1 Regimental Quartermaster Serg't.
1 Regimental Commissary Sergeant.	1 Regimental Commissary Sergeant.
1 Hospital Steward.	1 Hospital Steward.
2 Principal Musicians.	2 Principal Musicians.
—	—
844 Aggregate.	1024 Aggregate.

II. Captains and Lieutenants will be appointed by the Governor, with authority to recruit companies, and will receive commissions of even date with their appointments: provided the companies are raised within 30 days, the time limited; the Governor reserving to himself the right to revoke the commission or change the grade on the ground of incapacity or want of diligence.

III. Non-commissioned officers of Companies will be appointed by the Captains of Companies, subject to the approval of the Colonel commanding, when the Regiment is organized. The regimental staff, commissioned and non-commissioned, except the medical staff, will be appointed in the manner provided in the Army Regulations.

IV. Pay of privates will commence from the day of their enlistment into the service of the United States. Officers raising companies and receiving final commissions, will receive pay for 30 days prior to organization of command, if so long employed.

V. Officers of the several departments connected with the organization of Volunteers, will not hereafter recognize the right of any person claiming to be engaged in organizing a Company or Regiment to make requisitions for transportation, quarters, subsistence or clothing, or incur expense for any purpose whatever, without proper evidence of appointment of such person, as herein provided for. The public are hereby notified that the State is in no wise liable for any bills made by recruiting officers for this regiment. The United States will pay promptly all bills properly made out and certified as hereinafter notified. [See section 8.]

VI. Whenever any person authorized to organize a Company shall have enrolled the names of ten or more Volunteers, he will transmit the roll to the Adjutant General of the State, with a request that transportation be provided for such Volunteers to the Regimental Camp; and a certificate on his honor that they are to the best of his knowledge able-bodied men, between the ages of 18 and 45 years; that he has the written consent of the parents or guardians of such as are minors, for their enlistment, and that so far as he can ascertain they are free from any defect that would incapacitate them from military service. Fraud or premeditated deception in the certificate will disqualify the person making it from holding any position in the Volunteer forces of the State. On receiving the application and certificate as provided in the foregoing, transportation will be furnished to the regimental Camp, where they will be examined by the Surgeon, mustered into the service, and provided with quarters, subsistence and clothing.

VII. Officers recruiting will observe carefully the follow-

ing provisions in the instructions to United States mustering officers, to wit:

“Volunteers and militia are not to be less than 18 nor more than 45 years of age. All officers and men must be sound and active; free from all malformations, defects of sight, hearing, ulcers, piles, rupture, fracture, dislocation and disease of any kind. But the lack of, or defect in the *left* eye, or slight injury of the *left* hand, will not reject the man.

And also the provision of section 4, of chapter 4, of the General Laws of the extra session of 1861, to-wit:

“Minors may be mustered into the said regiments on the written consent of their parents or guardians, and those having no parent or guardian may be mustered on the written consent of a justice of the peace of the town or city where, for the time being, such minor resides.”

And further to the following extract from the order of Major-General McClellan:

“As to minors, every precaution should be taken to prevent their enlistment, except as provided by the regulations. In a majority of cases the recruiting officer may be justified in recording the age as stated by the person offering to enlist. Yet many cases occur in which he should rely more upon his own judgment, and less upon the recruit's affirmation, in ascertaining his probable, if not his actual age, in every doubtful case. Therefore, as to the minority or non-age of the man, it becomes the duty of the officer to judge for himself to a certain extent, and not in any case to accept a recruit who, under anxiety to enlist, manifestly mis-states his age.”

Much stress is laid upon the foregoing instructions, in regard to minors, from the fact that the Department is daily importuned for the discharge of recruits claimed to be under age, and thereby exempt from duty.

*VIII. The following extract from General Order No. 70, from the War Department, specifies the expenses properly incurred in the business of recruiting volunteers, and what items as such will be recognized in payment.

Bills must, in all cases, specify the date of expenditure, particular items and amount, and the company or regiment for which the expense was incurred. They must be accompanied by the receipt of the party to whom the payment was

* Modified by letter of instruction May 30, issued to recruiting officers.

made, and by the certificate of the officer incurring the expense that it was necessary for the public service, for troops raised for the United States, and that the amount charged was accurate and just. Among the expenses properly chargeable may be enumerated:

First. Rent of rendezvous or office for recruiting.

Second. Commutation of fuel and quarters for officers already mustered into service, when detached on recruiting duty.

Third. Subsistence of volunteers prior to their muster in the service. After such muster, subsistence will be provided by the Subsistence Department. If possible, subsistence will 66] be issued in kind as recognized in the regular service, or, if other articles are substituted, the cost of the whole must not exceed the regular supplies, and will be paid for at rates not exceeding the current prices at the place of purchase. If subsistence cannot be furnished in kind, and board be necessary, it will be furnished at a rate not to exceed 40 cents per diem.

Fourth. Necessary transportation of volunteers prior to completion of company organization and muster into service as a company. After completion of such organization and muster, transportation will be paid by the Quartermaster's Department. Transportation will be paid at the rate of 2 cents per mile for railroad travel, and at the current rates for stage and steamboat fare.

Fifth. Rent of grounds and buildings for camping purposes, or cost of erection of quarters; of cooking stoves, when absolutely necessary; of clerk and office hire, when authorized by the Adjutant General, and all expenses incidental to camps or rendezvous.

Sixth. Knives and forks, tin cups and tin plates for volunteers.

Seventh. Necessary medicines and medical attendance prior to organization of regiments, or the mustering in of regimental surgeons.

Eighth. Actual railroad, stage or steamboat fare, necessarily incurred by authorized agents in raising or recruiting volunteers.

Ninth. Advertising—officers recruiting will be authorized to advertise for recruits in not to exceed two newspapers for each rendezvous under their charge.

Tenth. Fuel and straw, previous to company organization, according to the allowance for the regular army.

Eleventh. All other expenses allowed for recruiting in the regular service, not herein mentioned, and incurred for volunteers previous to their muster into the United States service.

IX. For the purpose of promoting discipline, the person holding authority to organize a company, may appoint a corporal whenever not less than ten volunteers for his company shall have been mustered into the service; and when not less than twenty volunteers shall have been so mustered, he may appoint a sergeant. The officers so appointed may be immediately mustered into the service as such.

X. When forty or more volunteers for a company organization shall have assembled at a regimental camp, and shall have been accepted by the medical examiner, a first lieutenant will be mustered. When the minimum of 83 shall have been reached, the captain and second lieutenant will in like manner be mustered, and the company muster roll be transmitted to the Adjutant General of the State. When a person designated as an officer shall be found disqualified, the vacancy will be filled by the Governor.

XI. Field officers of regiments now or hereafter in service without the State, will recommend candidates for vacancies, and such weight will be given to their recommendations as may be deemed proper. In general, promotions in the direct line will be made, but commissions will be withheld from all officers known to be of other than good moral character, and strictly temperate habits.

XII. Commandants of regiments will be supplied with regimental and company books, and all necessary blanks by a proper requisition upon this office.

67] XIII. All communications pertaining to the organization of the regiment should be addressed to the Adjutant General of this State.

XIV. It is important that the greatest dispatch should be used in filling his regiment, and the utmost activity and energy are enjoined in carrying into effect the above order.

By order of the Governor and Commander in-Chief.

AUG. GAYLORD,

Adjutant General, Wis.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
MADISON, MAY 28, 1862.

General Order No. 4.

1. The camp of rendezvous for the 20th regiment Wisconsin infantry will be at Camp Randall, in the city of Madison, to which place recruits for the regiment will be forwarded, as per section 6, of General Order No. 3,

II. So much of section 4, of General Order No. 3, as pertains to pay of officers, is hereby modified and changed, under recent instructions received from the War Department. "Officers raising companies and receiving final commissions, will receive pay for thirty days prior to organization of command, if so long employed," *provided*, that the regiment is completed by the 28th of June. If the regiment is not complete by that date, payment of company officers will be made by the United States only from the date of organization of their respective commands, and for all personal service prior to that date, the State will assume no liability whatever. All proper recruiting expenses will be allowed by the United States. [See section 8, of General Order No. 3.]

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

AUGUSTUS GAYLORD,
Adjutant-General of Wisconsin.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, June 13, 1862.

General Order No. 5.

Instructions from the War Department have been received to recruit eight men for Capt. Drew's company (G,) raised from this State, and now in the 1st Regiment Berdan's Sharpshooters.

Qualified recruits will report at this office, where after an examination of their skill in the use of arms, they will be enlisted, provided with quarters, clothing, subsistence, and transportation to the Regiment, and will receive pay from the date of enlistment. None need apply for this choice corps unless confident of their qualification for its special and important service.

Accepted recruits will be paid their fare from their homes to 68] Madison, provided they bring a certificate of residence signed by a justice of the peace in the town where they reside. No expenses will be allowed for rejected recruits.

By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief,

AUG. GAYLORD,

Ad't. Gen., of Wisconsin.

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF WISCONSIN,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Madison, June 19, 1862.

General Order No. 6.

The Governor directs that the following instructions and orders from the War Department be published, for the information of officers and privates now absent from Wisconsin regiments on furlough, from camp or hospital:

OF FURLOUGHS.

“Furloughs are only granted when accompanied by a surgeon's certificate that the soldier is incapacitated for duty, and will be during the entire period for which the furlough is asked, and in no case are furloughs granted for more than twenty days.”

EXTENSION OF FURLOUGHS.

“A certificate of the attending physician, giving in detail the condition of the soldier, the extent to which the wound or disease deprives him of the use of limb or faculty, and that the soldier will be incapacitated for duty during the entire period for which the extension is asked, attested by the certificate of a magistrate or notary public that the physician is a respectable practitioner, will be required in all cases by the officer who gave the furlough, before he can extend the furlough. Soldiers wounded in battle on furlough, will report by physician's certificate every twenty days.”

The application for extension should be made to the officer who gave the furlough, not to the surgeon whose certificate is attached.

The application for extension should be forwarded before the expiration of the furlough.

The post office address of the soldier should always be given.

The number of the furlough should also be given. The certificate of the attending physician should be in conformity with the surgeon's certificate attached to furlough, stating the cause of disability, and if from disease, the physician should, from his knowledge of any facts in the case, give his professional opinion as to the origin of the disease, and time necessary for a complete recovery.

General Order No. 28, current series, Department of the Mississippi, May 17th, 1862, says:

II. Where soldiers on sick leave are ready to return to duty, they will report to the medical officer of the nearest hospital, 69] who will give them certificates to that effect. On presenting such certificate, the Quartermaster's Department will furnish them transportation to their regiments.

PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.

(Give P. O. address—County and State.)

(Date.)

I, the undersigned, attending physician of———, of Company ——, —— Regiment, —— from —— to the present date, do hereby certify that ——, and that in consequence thereof he is, in my opinion, incapacitated for duty; and I further declare my belief, that he will not be able to resume his duties in a less period than—— days.

(Signature of Physician.)

The magistrate or notary public will certify that the signature is genuine, that he is a respectable physician, and resident of the county above given, and is entitled to the full confidence of all with whom he may be brought into business relations in his profession.

II. Extract from General Order No. 60, of the War Department:

“Second. A large number of volunteers are absent from “their regiments, who are now fit for duty. To enable them to “return, the Governors of States are authorized to give them “certificates or passes, which will entitle them to transportation to the station of the nearest United States mustering officer

“or quartermaster, who will pay the cost of transportation on such certificate or pass, and provide transportation for the soldier to his regiment or station.”

Volunteers who have sufficiently recovered to return to duty, will make application to the Adjutant General of the State, accompanied by a certificate of residence from a Justice of the Peace of the town where such soldier resides, and receive a pass to this city for medical examination and transportation to their regiments.

III. To officers:—

“*General Orders No. 61.*—The great number of officers absent from their regiments without sufficient cause, is a serious evil, which calls for immediate correction. By paragraph 177, general regulations, the power of commanding officers to grant leave of absence is limited to a “time of peace.” In time of war leave of absence will only be granted by the Secretary of War, except when the certificate of a medical officer shall show beyond doubt, that a change of location “is necessary to save or prevent permanent disability,” (paragraph No. 186 general regulations); in such case the commander of an army, a department, or district, may grant not exceeding twenty days. At the expiration of that time if the officer be not able to travel, he must report to the Adjutant General of the army for an extension, accompanied by the certificate of a medical officer in the usual form, and that he is not able to travel. If it be not practicable to procure such a certificate, in consequence of there being no army physician in the place where the officer resides, the certificate of a citizen physician, attested by a civil magistrate, may be substituted. All officers of the regulars and volunteers, except those on parole, now absent from duty with leave, will be considered “absent without leave” (paragraph No. 1,426, general regulations,) unless they are found at their posts within fifteen days after the date of this order, or are authorized by orders from the Adjutant General to be absent, which orders will in all cases be based on a certificate as above described, and must be exhibited to the paymaster before payment is made them.

“All invalid and wounded officers who are able to travel, although their disability may not have been removed, (paragraph 187, general regulations,) will repair without delay—those from the east to Annapolis, to report to the general commanding

camp of instruction; those from the west to report to the commanding officer of Camp Chase, Ohio. At those points they will remain until able to proceed to their regiments, or until an examining board may decide adversely on their ability to return to duty within a reasonable time, and orders may be given by the President for their discharge. Their excellencies the Governors of States, are requested to make known this order, and to contribute to its execution as may be in their power. Mustering and recruiting officers are directed to do the same. Extra copies of the order will be furnished them for distribution. Failure to comply with the above regulations will be reported to the Adjutant General by regimental commanders."

The Governor would impress upon all interested, the necessity of immediate compliance with above orders.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adj't Gen. of Wisconsin.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, Wis., June 25, 1862.

General Order, No. 7.

I. The Commander-in-Chief directs the attention of recruiting officers, and the public generally, to the following extract from an order of the War Department, to encourage enlistments in the regular and volunteer forces.

"It is ordered that a premium of *two dollars* shall be paid for each accepted recruit, that volunteers for three years or during the war; and every soldier who hereafter enlists in either the regular army or the volunteers for three years or during the war, may receive his first month's pay *in advance*, upon the mustering of his company into the service of the United States, or after he shall have been mustered into and joined a regiment already in the service."

II. Information has reached this department of interference in the recruiting service, by officers from adjoining States, and to discourage enlistment with such officers by volunteers from this State, all persons are hereby notified that an enlistment in any company or regiment other than that raised and recruited under officers commissioned by the Governor of

this State, will debar them from any aid from the Volunteer Fund or other benefits pertaining to their rights as Wisconsin Volunteers.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

AUGUSTUS GAYLORD,
Adjutant-General, Wis.

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HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, July 16, 1862.

General Order No. 8.

I. The Governor directs the following division of the State into Regimental Districts, and the assignment of one Regiment to each for recruiting, as follows:

The Twenty-First Regiment from the counties of Fond du Lac, Winnebago, Calumet, Manitowoc, Kewaunee, Door, Brown, Outagamie, Oconto, Waupaca, Shawanaw, Portage, Wood, Marathon and Green Lake.

The Twenty-Second Regiment from the counties of Racine, Kenosha, Waukesha, Walworth, Jefferson, Rock and Green.

The Twenty-Third Regiment from the counties of Dane, Columbia, Sauk, Marquette, Waushara, Iowa and La Fayette.

The Twenty-Fourth Regiment from the counties of Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Washington, Sheboygan and Dodge.

The Twenty-Fifth Regiment from the counties of Grant, Crawford, Richland, Vernon, Juneau, Adams, La Crosse, Monroe, Jackson, Trempealeau, Buffalo, Pepin, Eau Claire, Clark, Pierce, St. Croix, Dunn, Polk, Dallas, Chippewa, Burnett, Douglas, La Pointe and Ashland.

From each of the above named Districts a sufficient quota of men is required for a full regiment.

The commanding officers for the several regiments will soon be appointed, who will immediately canvass their respective districts for information as to the proper recruiting officers and localities.

Meantime, let neighborhood meetings be called to consider the proper persons for recommendation as line officers; and where persons deemed to be capable of raising companies in a short time can be immediately fixed upon, it is suggested that the officer charged with the raising of the regiment be imme-

diately advised thereof, wherever he may be, so that the business of recruiting may be entered upon without delay. The same general plan of organization will be followed as in the Twentieth Regiment, and the camp of rendezvous for the several districts announced in a future order.

II. The attention of *all* recruiting officers is directed to the following extracts from the order of the War Department relative to their action:

“If any recruit shall be enlisted by such officer, who shall afterwards, on medical inspection, prove to have been obviously unfit for the service at the time of his enlistment, all expenses caused thereby shall be paid by such officer, to be stopped against him from any payment that may be coming to him from the Government thereafter.”

“Articles of enlistment, as in the regular army, will be made out in triplicate by such recruiting officers, one copy of which will be sent to the Adjutant General of the State, one to the Adjutant of the regiment, and one will be kept by the recruiting officer.”

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

AUG GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

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HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, July 21, 1862.

General Order No. 9.

The camps of rendezvous for the several regiments to be raised in this State, will be at the places herein designated, each under the control of the person named as Post Commandant, viz:

- 21st Regiment, Oshkosh, Col. B. J. Sweet.
- 22d Regiment, Racine, Col. W. L. Utley.
- 23d Regiment, Madison, Col. B. Pinkney.
- 24th Regiment, Milwaukee, to be designated.
- 25th Regiment, La Crosse, Col. L. S. McKenney.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

AUG GAYLORD,
Adjutant General, Wis.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, July 25, 1862.

General Order No. 10.

Section three, from an act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, entitled "An act to provide for additional medical officers of the Volunteer service," provides as follows:

"That instead of one Assistant Surgeon, as provided by the second section of the act of July 22, 1861, each regiment of Volunteers in the service of the United States shall have two Assistant Surgeons."

Under the provisions of the act above mentioned all State Assistant Surgeons under commission and attached to the Volunteer forces from this State are hereby required to report themselves immediately to the nearest United States mustering officer, for muster into the service from the date of the passage of the act above named, and will then make written report to this office of the place and date of such mustering.

By order of the Governor.

AUG GAYLORD,
Adj't Gen. of Wisconsin.

73] HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, July 30th, 1862.

General Order No. 11.

The camp of Rendezvous for the 21st Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers is hereby located at Oshkosh, instead of Fond du Lac, as designated in General Order No. 9.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

AUG GAYLORD,
Adjutant General of Wisconsin.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, August 4, 1862.

General Order No. 12.

The Governor directs the publication of the following order from the War Department; annulling all leaves of absence or furloughs to officers or privates now in the service:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 31.

The absence of officers and privates from their duty under various pretexts, while receiving pay, at great expense and burden to the Government, makes it necessary that efficient measures should be taken to enforce their return to duty, or that their places be supplied by those who will not take pay while rendering no service. This evil, moreover, tends greatly to discourage the patriotic impulse of those who would contribute to support the families of faithful soldiers. It is, therefore, ordered by the President that, on Monday, the 11th day of August, all leaves of absence, furloughs, by whomsoever given, unless by the War Department, are revoked, absolutely annulled, and all officers capable of service are required forthwith to join their regiments, under penalty of dismissal from the service, or such penalty as a court-martial may award, unless the absence be occasioned by lawful cause.

Second.—The only excuse allowed for the absence of officers or privates from duty after the 11th day of August, are: First, the order or leave of the War Department; second, disabilities from wounds received in service; third, disability from disease that renders the party unfit for military duty; but any officer or private whose health permits him to visit watering places or places of amusement, or make social visits, or to walk about the town, city or neighborhood in which he may be, will be considered fit for military duty, and as evading his duty by absence from his command or ranks.

Third.—On Monday, the 18th of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M., each regiment and corps shall be mustered. The absentees will be marked, three lists of the same made out, and, within forty-eight hours after the musters, one copy shall be sent to the Adjutant-General of the army and one to the commander of the corps. The third is to be retained, and all officers and privates fit for duty absent at that time shall be regarded as 74] absent without cause, their pay will be stopped, and they will be dismissed from the service, or treated as deserters, unless restored, and no officer shall be restored to his rank unless by the judgment of a court of inquiry, to be approved by the President. He shall establish that his absence was not without cause.

Fourth.—Commanders of corps, divisions, brigades, regiments and detached posts, are strictly enjoined to enforce the muster

and return as aforesaid. Any officer failing in his duty herein will be deemed guilty of gross neglect of duty and dismissed the service.

Fifth.—A committee shall be appointed by the Secretary of War to superintend the execution of this order in the respective States; the United States Marshals in their respective districts; the Mayor and Chief of Police of any town or city; the Sheriffs of their respective counties of each State, and all Postmasters and Justices of the Peace are authorized to act as special Provost Marshals, to arrest any officer or private soldier fit for duty, who may be found absent from his command without just cause, and convey him to the nearest military post or depot. The transportation and reasonable expenses of this duty, and five dollars will be paid for each officer or private arrested.

By order of the President.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Sec'y of War.

The authority vested in the Executive of the State by the War Department, to effect the return of absentees to their regiments, will be promptly enforced, and all officers throughout the State, civil or military, are hereby charged with the faithful and energetic performance of duty under the above order. All persons are requested to give information to any of the above named officers or to this office, of soldiers who are fit for duty, or known as deserters.

Those whose sickness or wounds render them still unable to return, must forward immediately to this office the certificate of an attending physician of their inability to travel without endangering life, or a permanent disability, and the certificate of a magistrate or notary public that the physician is entitled to full confidence in his profession. The Governor expects every man to act promptly in the line of duty, and hopes that no instance will arise which shall compel the use of forcible measures to secure its performance.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

AUGUSTUS GAYLORD,

Adj. Gen'l Wisconsin.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, August 8th, 1862.

General Order No. 13.

The Governor having received Instructions from the President of the United States, by virtue of an Act of Congress, to
75] proceed forthwith to obtain a correct enrollment of the persons liable to military duty in the State, the following order is hereby made public, to that end.

I. It is made the duty of the Sheriffs in the several counties of the State to secure such enrollment. They will be authorized to appoint deputies in each town or ward to assist, and may, in their discretion, appoint the assessors in each town or ward as such deputies. They will proceed immediately to prepare lists of all able-bodied men, residents of the county, between eighteen and forty-five years of age. Blanks and specific instructions will be immediately forwarded to the Sheriff of each county for that purpose.

II. When completed, the Sheriffs shall cause the enrolled list to be kept for examination for three days at some public place in each town or ward. The Governor directs the attention of all loyal citizens to the necessity of having this roll correct and impartial, and invites them to examine the rolls in the several towns, in order that persons who may have avoided enrollment, or been overlooked, may be added to the roll, the names of whom shall be added by the Sheriff.

III. The several Sheriffs are directed to proceed as rapidly as possible in the discharge of the duties required, and will, on the completion of the roll in any town or ward, cause a copy to be made, to be retained by them, and the original to be forwarded to the Adjutant General's office. The rolls for the whole state must be filed in that office by the first of September at farthest, and to this end all due diligence is charged upon the several officers.

IV. Resident Sheriffs will perform the duties in all counties attached to their own, for judicial purposes.

V. The persons charged with the execution of the duties under this order will receive a reasonable compensation from the United States.

By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adj't Gen'l Wisconsin.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,*General Order No. 14.*

Madison, August 8, 1862.

The failure of so large a number of recruiting officers to make reports to this office of the number of men enlisted, as required by the letter of instructions, needs immediate correction.

I. The Governor directs that all recruiting officers for the regiments now being organized in the State shall, on the 15th inst., report to this office the total number and names of men enlisted by them to that date, specifying the number then in camp, and those remaining at the recruiting station. Failure to comply with the above order will be deemed sufficient cause for a revocation of the recruiting appointment.

II. It is further directed, that all recruiting officers shall, on or before the 25th day of August next, send to the camp of the several regiments to which they are assigned, all men enlisted by them, that the organization of companies may be made, and the position of recruiting officers determined.

76] III. The 20th Regiment being already under orders to appear in camp for muster, on the 18th inst., so much of paragraph number two of this order as requires the return of men on the 25th inst., is not applicable to that regiment.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

AUG. GAYLORD,
*Adjutant General.*ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, Wis., Aug. 11, 1862.HON. EDWARD SALOMON, *Governor of Wisconsin*:

SIR:—I have the honor to submit to your Excellency the enclosed statement, showing the number of volunteers from this State already in the United States service, and the further number required to complete the quota of Wisconsin under the entire call.

Before the call for the 20th Regiment, this State had furnished in its several regiments and companies of infantry, cavalry, artillery and sharpshooters, a total of twenty-four thousand six hundred and fifty-three (24,653) men. The column indicating the number of this force sent from each county is compiled from the company rolls, as returned to this office by the Captains of the several companies in the service,

Under the call for six regiments of volunteers, (from 20th to 25th, now organizing), and that more recent, for our quota of drafted men, the further number required is seventeen thousand nine hundred and four, making a total quota from Wisconsin, under the entire call from the War Department, of forty-two thousand five hundred and fifty-seven (42,557.)

The tabular statement is herewith submitted, giving the proportionate number required from the several counties, the number already furnished, and the number requisite to complete the quota.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

AUGUSTUS GAYLORD,

Adjutant General, Wis.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number Wisconsin Volunteers in the service from the 1st to the 19th Regiment inclusive, together with Cavalry, Artillery and Sharpshooters	24,653
Number required in call for six regiments.....	6,000
Number required in call for drafted men.....	11,904
Total quota of Wisconsin.....	42,557

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STATEMENT—Continued.

Counties.	Total quota.	No. raised.	No. to raise.	Counties.	Total quota.	No. raised.	No. to raise.
Adams.....	357	268	89	Marathon.....	162	116	46
Ashland.....	29	.....	28	Marquette.....	452	227	225
Brown.....	645	327	318	Milwaukee.....	3,433	1,276	2,157
Buffalo.....	213	85	128	Monroe.....	452	409	43
Calumet.....	434	275	159	*Oconto.....	198	317	.....
Chippewa.....	105	103	2	Outagamie.....	527	236	291
Clark.....	44	33	11	Ozaukee.....	861	184	677
Columbia.....	1,342	842	500	Pepin.....	132	39	93
Crawford.....	444	267	177	Pierce.....	258	216	42
Dane.....	2,415	1,582	833	Polk.....	78	52	26
Dodge.....	2,442	1,002	1,440	Portage.....	412	373	39
Door.....	163	29	134	Racine.....	1,171	629	542
Douglas.....	46	1	45	Richland.....	535	532	3
Dunn and Dallas..	150	130	20	Rock.....	2,014	1,437	577
*Eau Claire.....	174	191	.....	St. Croix.....	296	176	120
Fond du Lac.....	1,875	1,131	744	Sauk.....	1,038	806	232
Grant.....	1,714	1,212	502	Shawanaw.....	46	41	5
Green.....	1,063	708	355	Sheboygan.....	1,474	810	664
Green Lake.....	694	575	119	Trempealeau.....	141	42	99
Iowa.....	1,044	406	638	Vernon.....	604	444	140
Jackson.....	229	210	19	Walworth.....	1,455	874	581
Jefferson.....	1,578	831	747	Washington.....	1,297	375	922
*Juneau.....	478	489	.....	Waukesha.....	1,474	540	934
Kewaunee.....	304	49	255	Waupaca.....	487	329	158
Kenosha.....	742	338	404	Wausara.....	482	346	136
La Crosse.....	670	663	7	Winnebago.....	1,305	999	306
Lafayette.....	997	435	562	*Wood.....	133	232
La Pointe.....	20	4	16				
Manitowoc.....	1,229	390	839	Total.....	42,557	24,653	18,150

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Total number raised.....	24,653
Total number to be raised.....	18,150
Total quota	42,803
*Less Excess—	
Eau Claire	17
Juneau	11
Oconto	119
Wood	99
	246
	42,557

P. S.—A statement of the number of volunteers raised in each town in the State, will be compiled at the earliest moment practicable.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, August 12, 1862.

General Order No. 15.

I. The Governor directs, by virtue of authority received from the War Department, that the power given to him to furnish passes to loyal citizens for traveling beyond their several counties and beyond the State, be, and the said power is hereby delegated to the several Judges of the Circuit and County Courts, and to the Mayors of cities and Presidents of incorporated villages.

II. The above named officers are hereby requested and authorized to grant said passes in all proper cases, it being the intention of Government not to hinder ordinary business travel, but simply to prevent the change of location by persons who desire to avoid being drafted into the service of the country.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

AUGUSTUS GAYLORD,
Adjutant General Wisconsin.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, August 13, 1862.

General Order No. 16.

The Governor directs that the following extract from a despatch from the Secretary of War, be published for the information of the people of the State, to wit:

“Foreigners who have voted at our elections, are regarded
“as having exercised a franchise that subjects them to military
“duty.

“Declaration of intention to become naturalized is not in
79] “itself sufficient to prevent their taking advantage of
“their alienship, but a man who votes must bear arms.”

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adj't Gen'l Wisconsin.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, Aug. 15th, 1862.

General Order No. 17.

I. The new regiments now organizing in this State, above the Twenty-fifth, will be numbered respectively from the Twenty-sixth to the Thirty-seventh inclusive, and if not completed by the twenty-second of this month, the incomplete regiments will be consolidated, and the superfluous officers mustered out.

The deficiency to make up the quota of the State under the call for three hundred thousand men, then existing, will be drafted.

II. The bounty paid to volunteers in these new regiments, will cease after the 21st inst. Volunteers to fill up old regiments will be received and paid the bounty and advance pay, until the first day of September. If the old regiments should not be filled by volunteers before the first day of September, a special draft will be made for the deficiency.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General Wis.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, August 16, 1862.

General Order No. 18.

I.—Enrolling officers are notified that firemen who have joined companies since the date of the President's order of August 5th, for a draft of militia, are not exempt from service.

II.—The inability to make immediate provision for the proper accommodation at camps, of the volunteers now being enlisted in the State, render it necessary that temporary accommodations shall be provided in the vicinity of the place of their enlistment.

It is therefore ordered, that companies or squads for all regiments other than the 20th, shall remain at their present localities until otherwise directed from this office.

Officers in charge are authorized to contract for the subsistence of the men at rates not to exceed forty cents per day, for board and lodging, until ordered into camp.

These accounts, properly vouched and receipted, will be paid by the United States disbursing officer at Madison or Milwaukee.

80] This delay will be but temporary, and the patriotic citizens of towns where such rendezvous is made, are requested to contribute to the comfort of the men by such means as may be necessary.

III.—The Governor is in receipt of the following order from the War Department, to wit:

*Sir*th.—“The exigencies of the service require that officers now in the field should remain with their commands, and no officer now in the field, in the regular or volunteer service, will, under any circumstances, be detailed to accept a new command.”

No leave being granted, the commissions of those persons who have been designated to commands in volunteer regiments now organizing in the State, and who are prevented by the above order from acceptance of the same, are hereby revoked.

By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adj't. Gen'l Wisconsin.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, August 16, 1862.

General Order No. 19.

I. Owing to the pressure of business upon the department, it will be impossible to immediately assign all companies.

In the six regiments up to the Twenty-fifth inclusive, the companies will be received in the order in which they may be reported full to this office, by officers holding recruiting appointments for those regiments respectively. When the regiment is full, the others will be assigned to new regiments.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

AUGUSTUS GAYLORD,
Adj't Gen'l Wisconsin.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, August 18, 1862

General Order No. 20.

The Governor has been notified by the War Department that the number of men required to fill the regiments now in the field from Wisconsin, was, on the 13th day of August, five thousand nine hundred and four (5,904). It is therefore ordered,

I. That if the regiments now in the field are not filled before the first day of September by volunteering, a special draft 81] will be ordered to fill them; which draft will be first levied upon such counties as shall not have filled their quota of troops under the previous calls.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

AUGUSTUS GAYLORD,
Adjutant General Wisconsin.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, August 20, 1862.

General Order No. 21.

I.—The following named persons are hereby designated by the Governor in the several counties, as Commissioners and Examining Surgeons, under General Order No. 99, from the War Department, providing for a draft of the Militia. Commissions and instructions will be immediately forwarded by mail to such persons, who will proceed with their duties promptly in accordance with the instructions.

II.—Sheriffs, Commissioners and Surgeons will proceed in the performance of their duties, although their counties may have furnished their quota.

By order of the Governor.

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General of Wis.

Counties	COMMISSIONERS.		EXAMINING SURGEONS.	
	Name.	Residence.	Name.	Residence.
Adams	S. W. Pierce.....	Friendship.....		
Ashland	A. Cramer.....	Bayfield.....		
Brown	Tim. O. Howe.....	Green Bay.....	Harry Pearce.....	Green Bay.....
Buffalo.....	R. Strohman.....	Fountain City.....		
Burnett.....				
Calumet.....	G. A. Jenkins.....	Charleston.....	D. La Count.....	Charleston.....
Chippewa.....	T. C. Pound.....	Chippewa Falls.....		
Clark	James O'Neil.....	Nell'sville.....		
Columbia.....	M. M. Davis.....	Portage City.....	Rob't W. Earle.....	Columbus.....
Crawford.....	Benj. Bull.....	Prairie du Chien.....		
Dane.....	L. B. Vilas.....	Madison.....	John Favill.....	Madison.....
Dallas.....				
Dodge.....	Stoddard Judd.....	Fox Lake.....	Chas L. Reed.....	Horicon.....
Door.....	E. B. Stevens.....	Sturgeon Bay.....		
Douglas.....	Jas S. Ritchie.....	Superior.....		
Dunn.....	Wm. Wilson.....	Menomonee.....	Walter Crocker.....	Menomonee.....
Eau Claire.....	W. P. Bartlett.....	Eau Claire.....		
Fond du Lac.....	Mason A. Seeley.....	Ripon.....	W. H. Walker.....	Fond du Lac ..
Grant.....	S. O. Paine.....	Platteville.....	J. W. Hyde.....	Lancaster.....
Green.....	E. T. Gardner.....	Monroe.....	J. C. Hall.....	Juda.....
Green Lake.....	G. D. Waring.....	Berlin.....		
Iowa.....	John Bracken.....	Mineral Point.....	G. W. Burrall.....	Dodgeville.....
Jackson.....	Carl C. Pope.....	Black R'r Falls.....		
Jefferson.....	Luther A. Cole.....	Watertown.....	W. W. Reed.....	Jefferson.....
Juneau.....	J. T. Kingston.....	Necedah.....		

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Counties.	COMMISSIONERS.		EXAMINING SURGEONS.	
	Name.	Residence.	Name.	Residence.
Kewaunee...	Wm. S. Finley...	Kewaunee...		
Kenosha...	J. W. Webster...	Kenosha...	A. H. Thompson...	Kenosha...
La Crosse...	C. W. Marshall...	La Crosse...	P. S. McArthur...	La Crosse.
La Fayette...	J. W. Blackstone...	White Oak Sp's.	Wm. Monroe...	Fayette.
La Pointe...	A. Whittlesey...	La Pointe...		
Manitowoc...	Jos. Vilas, Jr...	Manitowoc...	Aug. Schencke...	Manitowoc.
Marathon...	A. W. Lawrence...	Wausau...	J. E. Thayer...	Wausau.
Marquette...	C. S. Kelsey...	Montello...	Henry Jenkins...	Westfield.
Milwaukee...	E. H. Brodhead...	Milwaukee...	L. Kissling...	Milwaukee.
Monroe...	J. T. Hempel...	Sparta...	G. W. Mulligan...	Sparta.
Oconto...	B. J. Brown...	Oconto...		
Outagamie...	G. H. Myers...	Appleton...	M. Tompkins...	Appleton.
Ozaukee...	Wm. A. Pors...	P't Washington...	T. Hartwig...	Cedarburg.
Pepin...	A. W. Miller...	Pepin...	J. C. Davis...	Pepin.
Pierce...	J. W. Beardsley...	Prescott...		
Polk...	H. D. Barron...	St. Croix Falls...	C. P. Garlick...	Osceola Mills.
Portage...	B. L. Sharpstein...	Stevens Point...	A. S. McDill...	Plover.
Racine...	J. R. Doolittle...	Racine...	M. R. Teegarden...	Racine.
Richland...	D. L. Downs...	Richland Center...	L. D. Gage...	Richland Cen.
Rock...	S. J. Todd...	Beloit...	L. J. Burrows...	Janesville.
St. Croix...	H. L. Humphrey...	Hudson...	Otis Hoyt...	Hudson.
Sauk...	M. Temple...	Newport...	H. G. Lackmund...	Sauk City.
Shawano...	G. B. Edmunds...	Shawano...		
Sheboygan...	Geo. S. Graves...	Sheboygan F'ls.	J. J. Brown...	Sheboygan.
Trempealeau...	F. W. Newland...	Trempealeau...	A. Atwood...	Trempealeau
Vernon...	Carson Graham...	Viroqua...		
Walworth...	David Williams...	Springfield...	A. S. Palmer...	Geneva.
Washington...	E. H. Gilson...	West Bend...	F. Ortaill...	West Bend.
Waukesha...	V. Tichenor...	Waukesha...	R. Dunlap...	Waukesha.
Waupaca...	Wilson Holt...	Waupaca...	H. Babcock...	Weyauwega.
Waushara...	G. H. Gile...	Wautoma...	J. E. Evans...	Poyissippi.
Winnebago...	B. S. Heath...	Menasha...	Chr. Linde...	Oshkosh.
Wood...	Joseph Wood...	Grand Rapids...		

Commissions will be forwarded to Surgeons to fill the vacancies left above.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Madison, August 20, 1862.

General Order No. 22.

I. The following companies are assigned to the Twenty-second Regiment Wis. Vol., Col. Wm. L. Utley, Commanding, to wit:

Racine Company.....	Capt. Williamson.
Janesville Company.....	Capt. Miles.
Geneva Company.....	Capt. Smith.
Monroe Company.....	Capt. Bintliff.
Monroe Company.....	Capt. Perkins.
Beloit Company.....	Capt. Hodgden.
Delavan Company.....	Capt. Kellam.
Racine Company.....	Capt. Griffith.
Racine Company.....	Capt. Darling.
Beloit Company.....	Capt. Northrop.

83] II. The following companies are assigned to the Twenty-third Regiment, Col. J. J. Guppy, Commanding, to wit:

Madison Zouaves.....	Capt. Vilas.
Lewis Guards	Capt. Bull.
Capitol Guards.....	Capt. Jones.
Guppy Guards.....	Capt. Green.
Columbus Guards.....	Capt. Hazelton.
Baraboo Rifles.....	Capt. Williams.
Sauk Rifle Rangers.....	Capt. Frost.
Portage Rifles.....	Capt. Hill.
Lafayette Guards.....	Capt. Waring.
Lodi Badgers.....	Capt. Irwin.

III. The officers above named will hold their respective companies in readiness for transportation to camp on the 25th inst., for which purpose each officer will await the order and pass, from this department.

IV. In order to secure places in the regiments organizing, the reports of recruiting officers must be made promptly on the 22d inst., giving the number *and names* of men enlisted by them to that date.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General, Wis.

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, August 27, 1862.

General Order No. 23.

The following companies are assigned to the Twenty-first Regiment, Col. B. J. Sweet, Commanding, to wit:

Oshkosh Company.....	Capt. A. S. Godfrey.
Menasha Company.....	Capt. S. B. Nelson.
Waupaca Company	Capt. M. H. Sessions.
Appleton Company.....	Capt. John Jewett, Jr.
Fond du Lac Company.....	Capt. Alex. White.
Chilton Company.....	Capt. H. M. Gibbs.
Oakfield Company.....	Capt. Edgar Conklin.
Fond du Lac Company.....	Capt. Geo. Bentley.
Oshkosh Company.....	Capt. C. H. Palne.
Manitowoc Company.....	Capt. C. H. Walker.

The officers above named will hold their respective companies in readiness for transportation to camp at Oshkosh, on Monday, the first of September, for which purpose each officer will receive special order and pass from this department.

II. Paragraph No. 3, of General Order No. 18, revoking the commissions of officers appointed from the field, by reason of the operation of the general order from the War Department, is revoked, so far as it affects the commission of Samuel J. Nasmith, as Lieut. Colonel of the 25th regiment Wisconsin Volunteers.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adj't Gen'l Wisconsin.

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HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, August 28, 1862

General Order No. 24.

The attention of Commissioners, appointed under General Order No. 99 from the War Department, is directed to the following extracts from General Orders from this office, to wit:
General Order No. 18.

Par. 1st. "Enrolling Officers are notified that Firemen who 'have joined Companies since the date of the President's Order 'of August 5th, for a draft of Militia, are not exempt from service."

General Order No. 16, to wit:

"Foreigners who have voted at our elections, are regarded 'as having exercised a franchise that subjects them to military duty.

"Declaration of intention to become naturalized is not in 'itself sufficient to prevent their taking advantage of their 'alienship, but a man who votes must bear arms."

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adj't General, Wis.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, Wis., Aug. 28th, 1862.

Owing to the difficulty of making a complete statement from the company muster rolls of the number of volunteers from the towns of the State, no statement will be published until after

the returns are made by the Sheriffs, showing the number from each town; with which return the records of this office will be compared and completed.

AUGUSTUS GAYLORD

Adjutant General Wis.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
MADISON, Sept. 2, 1862.

General Order No. 25.

The following companies are assigned to the Twenty-fifth regiment Wisconsin volunteers, Col. Milton Montgomery, Commanding, viz:

85]

Sparta Company.....	Capt. Condit.
Smelser Company.....	Capt. R. Nash.
La Crosse Company.....	Capt. Farrand.
Vernon Patriots.....	Capt.
Richland Ct. Company.....	Capt. Joslyn.
Platteville Company.....	Capt. J. G. Scott.
Potosi Company.....	Capt. Z. S. Swan.
Lancaster Company.....	Capt. H. D. Farquharson.

The officers above named will hold their companies in readiness for transportation to La Crosse on Thursday, the 4th inst., for which they will await special orders and pass from this department.

II. The following are assigned in the formation of the Twenty-sixth regiment Wisconsin volunteers, Col. Wm. H. Jacobs, commanding, to-wit: All persons recruited in and out of Milwaukee county, recruited expressly for the Twenty-sixth regiment. The German companies and squads recruited in the following places, viz:

Fond du Lac Company.....	recruited by Mr. Kettler
Manitowoc Company.....	recruited by Mr. Baetz.
Sauk Company.....	recruited by Mr. Carl.
Sheboygan Company.....	recruited by Mr. J. Wiedig.
West Bend Company.....	recruited by Mr. J. Mann.
Kenosha Company.....	recruited by Mr. Peterson.
Racine Company.....	recruited by Mr. Wustum.

The officers above named, except Messrs. Peterson and Wustum, will hold their companies in readiness for transportation to camp at Milwaukee on Friday, the 5th inst., for which purpose

they will receive a special order and transportation from this office. Messrs. Peterson and Wustum will receive transportation to camp on Thursday, the 4th inst. Recruits are expected to bring their own blankets or comforts, for which a proper compensation will be made by the War Department.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

AUGUSTUS GAYLORD,
Adjutant-General, Wisconsin.

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
MADISON, Sept. 2, 1862.

General Order No. 26.

The following extracts are made public from an order received from the Q. M. General at Washington, to wit: "As there are not army blankets enough in the country to supply all the militia called into service, the volunteers should be invited to bring their own into camp. They will save themselves much inconvenience by doing so." "The sudden influx of 600,000 men, all to be dressed alike, makes a demand which all the manufacturing force of the country cannot supply in a day. The department is doing all that is possible, and the volunteers must bear patiently some delay." Therefore the people are called upon to furnish blankets or comforts for the volunteers that are going from their localities, as otherwise they may suffer from 86] the want of them. Compensation will be made for these blankets under future advices from the War Department.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General Wis.

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
September 8, 1862.

General Order No. 27.

The following companies are assigned to the several regiments as designated, viz:

I. To the Twenty-seventh Regiment, Col. Conrad Krez:

The six companies in Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Kewaunee counties.

All companies and squads in Washington and Ozaukee counties, excepting that of Capt. A. C. Bissel, assigned to the Twenty-ninth:

Dane County Company	Capt. Cornellusen.
Iowa County Company	Capt. Wigham.

The officers of the companies and squads above named will hold their commands in readiness for transportation to regimental camp at Milwaukee on Wednesday, the 17th inst., for which purpose they will receive special pass and order from this office.

II. To the Twenty-eighth Regiment, Col. James M. Lewis:

Waukesha Co. Company.....	Capt. U. S. Townsend.
Waukesha Co. Company.....	Capt. J. A. Williams.
Waukesha Co. Company.....	Capt. T. U. Stevens.
Waukesha Co. Company.....	Capt. E. Enos.
Waukesha Co. Company.....	Capt. C. C. White.
Waukesha Co. Company.....	Capt. H. A. Meyer.
Walworth Co. Company.....	Capt. H. B. Crandall.
Walworth Co. Company.....	Capt. J. B. Kenyon.
Walworth Co. Company.....	Capt. E. S. Redington.
Walworth and Rock counties, squad.	

The officers of the companies and squads in the Twenty-eighth Regiment above named, will hold their men in readiness for transportation to camp at Milwaukee, on Saturday, the 13th inst., for which purpose they will receive special order from this office.

III. To the Twenty-ninth Regiment, Col. Chas. R. Gill:

Dodge County Company.....	Capt. W. A. Delamatyr.
Dodge County Company.....	Capt. W. E. Connit.
Dodge County Company.....	Capt. H. Dunham.
Jefferson County Company.....	Capt. B. Hancock.
Jefferson County Company.....	Capt. G. H. Bryant.
Jefferson County Company.....	
Jefferson County Company.....	Capt. C. A. Holmes.
Dane County Company.....	Capt. F. C. Fester.
Washington County Company.....	Capt. O. C. Bissell.

The squads in the counties of Dodge, Jefferson and Dane, recruited by Messrs. Hawley, Ammack, Delany, Lamb and Holland.

87] IV. To the Thirtieth Regiment, Col. D. J. Dill, St. Croix and Pierce Co. Company, Capt. Samuel Harriman.

St. Croix Co. Com.....	Capt. Fuller.
Pierce Co. Com.....	Capt. Driebelbies.
Eau Claire Co. Com.....	
Trempealeau Co. Com.....	Capt. J. Y. Freeman.

Chippewa Co. Com.....	Capt. Klatt.
Iowa Co. Com.....	Capt. L. S. Benton.
Iowa Co. Com.....	Capt. Edwin Devlin.
Waushara Co. Com.....	Capt. A. B. Swain.
Waushara Co. Com.....	Capt. Aud. Bedal.

V. To the Thirty-second Regiment, Col. J. H. Howe:

Brown Co. Com.....	Capt. B. M. Beckwith.
Columbia Co. Com.....	Capt. S. E. Grant.
Fond du Lac Co. Com.....	Capt. C. H. DeGroat.
Fond du Lac Co. Com.....	Capt. W. S. Burrows.
Green Lake Co. Com.....	Capt. W. R. Hodges.
Green Lake Co. Com.....	Capt. Hubbard.
Portage Co. Com.....	Capt. Irvin Eckels.
Outagamie Co. Com.....	Capt. G. R. Wood.
Winnebago Co. Com.....	Capt. James Freeman.
Marquette Co. Com.....	Capt. D. F. A. Manning.

Columbia county squads, recruited by Messrs. Jones and Philips.

Officers of the companies and squads in the Thirty-second Regiment will hold their men in readiness for transportation to camp, at Oshkosh, on Saturday, the 13th inst., for which they will receive special order and pass from this office.

VI. To the Thirty-third Regiment, Col. J. B. Moore:

Kenosha Co. Com.....	Capt. F. Newell.
Kenosha Co. Com.....	Capt. Walter Cook.
Rock Co. Com.....	Capt. Ira Miltimore.
Rock Co. Com.....	Capt. O. F. Wemple.
La Fayette Co. Com.....	Capt. J. C. Gurley.
Grant Co. Com.....	Capt. J. C. Moore.
Grant Co. Com.....	Capt. W. S. Earnhart.
Grant Co. Com.....	Capt. F. B. Burdick.
Grant Co. Com.....	Capt. Geo. D. Frank.

The squads in Dane, Rock and Racine counties, recruited by Messrs. Whitcher, Darling, Shea and Cole.

VII. No companies or squads will leave their recruiting stations without special orders from this office, advising them of the day on which to leave, and the means of transportation provided.

Volunteers, and the patriotic citizens throughout the State, are again reminded of the necessity of providing the companies with blankets, or comfortables from private sources.

Authority has been granted by the War Department for the appointment, by the Colonel of the Regiment, of Boards of Appraisers, who will determine the value of the blankets or comforts furnished, to be paid for by the Government.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

AUGUSTUS GAYLORD,

Adjutant General.

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HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, Sep. 10, 1862.

General Order No. 28.

I.—The Governor having been advised of a recent disgraceful disturbance of the public peace, at the office of the "Daily Sentinel," Milwaukee, on the 8th of September, 1862, including a personal assault upon a private citizen, committed by a portion of the Twenty-sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, under the immediate command of Lt. Col. Lehman, of said Regiment, desires to express thus publicly his disapprobation of such conduct, as subversive of all discipline, and tending to bring the military and civil powers into conflict. No military officer is authorized, by virtue of his command of volunteer troops, to take in hand the business of redressing real or fancied wrongs or insults.

II.—The wrongs referred to in the previous section cannot be allowed to go without some further mark of disapprobation than the publication of a General Order, and it is therefore ordered—

1st. That Lieut. Col. Lehman be immediately placed under arrest, and suspended from command till further orders.

2d. That all other commissioned officers engaged in the said disturbance, be placed under arrest until further orders.

3d. That all non-commissioned officers and privates who shall, upon due investigation, be found to have been so engaged, be punished by extra guard duty, or in such other manner as shall be deemed sufficient by the Colonel Commanding.

III.—Col. W. H. Jacobs, commanding the Twenty-sixth Regiment, is hereby charged with the execution of this order, and will immediately investigate the matter, and report to this office.

IV.—This order will be read to the regiment at the first general parade after its receipt, by the Colonel Commanding.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
MADISON, Sept. 11, 1862.

General Order No. 29.

On the report of Col. W. H. Jacobs, commanding Twenty-sixth Regiment, required in General Order No. 28, representing

the part taken by Lieut. Col. Lehman and other officers and men of said Regiment on the occasion referred to in said order, the acknowledgement of wrong by said Lieut. Colonel; a petition from thirty-two officers of the Regiment representing their great need of his services; and the fact appearing that the other officers and men were present on said occasion by his orders, but taking no further part, it is hereby ordered:

89] I. That the officers placed under arrest by virtue of said order No. 28, be discharged from said arrest after a reprimand from the commanding officer of the Regiment which shall express to them the great wrong they have done, and the expectation of the Commander-in-Chief that, by their good conduct hereafter, they will efface the stain which they have cast upon themselves and their regiment.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
MADISON, Sept. 18, 1862.

General Order No. 30.

I. Notice is hereby given to all commissioners for drafting to close their labors as soon as possible, so that the sheriff may be able to forward the corrected lists to this office.

II. Notice is also hereby given to all sheriffs, to send to this office their first lists of enrolled militia, where such lists have not been already forwarded. They will also send back the lists which have been returned to them for correction, together with a list of the exemptions made by the commissioners.

These papers should, in every instance, leave the Sheriff's office for Madison by the 24th of September, at farthest. The Sheriffs will retain in their possession the original list upon which the exemptions are marked by the Commissioner.

By order of the Governor.

AUGUSTUS GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Sept. 19, 1862.

General Order No. 31.

That there may be uniform and proper vouchers for the services of the Sheriffs and their assistants, in making the enrollment of the militia of the State—the Governor directs—

I. That the accounts presented by the deputies or assistants for making the enrollment, shall be in duplicate, and accompanied by the affidavit of the person acting as such assistant, stating that he was actually engaged in the performance of his duties for the time specified. These accounts must be sent to the sheriff, who will add his certificate stating that the deputies named were duly appointed by him; that they were actually engaged in the performance of their duties for the time charged; and that they have faithfully performed the duties imposed upon them.

90] 11. The Sheriff will make his account in duplicate, certifying the same, and enclose it with the accounts of his deputies to this office.

III. Notice will be given of the time and manner of payment, as soon as advised by the U. S. authorities.

By the order of the Governor,

AUGUSTUS GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
October 15, 1862.

General Order No. 32.

I. Under instructions from the War Department, the recruiting for old regiments will be, hereafter, performed by persons detailed from regiments in the field, and under the immediate direction of the recruiting superintendent of the State, and all recruiting appointments heretofore issued by the Governor for old regiments, including authority to recruit given to sheriffs under letter of instructions, Aug. 9, are hereby revoked. Persons who have been acting under such appointments will immediately forward all recruits now enlisted to Major R. S.

Smith, at Madison, or Captain J. M. Trowbridge, at Milwaukee, and also send copies of enlistment papers to this office.

II. In order that payment may be made of bills contracted in the subsistence of recruits by officers above designated, the Governor directs that all such accounts shall be made in duplicate, properly vouched and mailed to the Adjutant General of the State, when they will be audited by the Governor and forwarded to Washington for payment.

By order of Commander-in-Chief,

AUGUSTUS GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, Oct. 21st, 1862.

General Order, No. 33.

In pursuance of General Order No. 99, from the War Department, for the drafting of the quota of men from this State for the service of the United States, as modified by subsequent orders fixing the time for drafting, it is hereby ordered:

I. A draft of militia will be made on Monday, the tenth day of November, A. D. 1862, to commence at nine o'clock, A. M., and be continued from day to day, until completed, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., in the counties hereafter named, at such places, at the county seat of said county, as may be designated by the commissioners appointed for the several counties, at which time and place the following numbers will be drafted from each county, for the service of the United States, to serve nine months, unless sooner discharged, to wit:

91]

91] Brown County.....	155
Buffalo County.....	16
Dane County.....	114
Dodge County.....	264
Door County.....	63
*Dunn County.....	
Green County.....	97
Green Lake County.....	74
Iowa County.....	223
Jefferson County.....	63
Kenosha County.....	180
*Kewaunee County.....	
Lafayette County.....	148
Manitowoc County.....	438

Marathon County.....	19
Marquette County.....	131
*Milwaukee County.....	..
Outagamie County.....	99
Ozaukee County.....	529
Pepin County.....	74
Racine County.....	194
*Rock County.....	..
Sheboygan County.....	205
*Shawano County .....	..
Vernon County.....	12
Washington County.....	807
Waukesha County.....	181
Waushara County.....	5

*The returns from Milwaukee being yet incomplete, and those from the counties of Dunn, Kewaunee, Rock and Shawano not yet made to this office, the quota for those counties will be announced when complete.

II. Drafting will be made by towns, and the quotas will be assigned to the several towns in the counties above mentioned, in a future order.

III. Volunteering is permitted for four companies now recruiting for the 31st Regiment and two companies for the 27th Regiment, and persons enlisting for those Regiments will receive the advance bounty and pay made to new recruits. Recruiting officers have been appointed to those Regiments, and persons volunteering will be credited to their several towns upon the draft.

By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

AUG. GAYLORD,

Adjutant General.

ORDER FOR DRAFTING THE MILITIA.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Madison, Oct. 24, 1862.

General Order No. 34.

I. The following quotas are hereby assigned to the towns in the several counties of this State, as designated, being the number to be drafted from each locality, under General Order No. 33 from this office, and in pursuance of General Order No. 99, from the War Department, to wit:

92]

BROWN COUNTY.

Bellevue	1	Humboldt	24
Depere	1	Morrison	19
Eaton	5	New Denmark	9
Fort Howard	1	Preble	12
Green Bay—town.....	35	Scott	22
Holland	22	Wrightstown	4
			<hr/>
			155

BUFFALO COUNTY.

Buffalo City	2	Nelson	1
Cross	5	Waumandee	3
Glencoe	5		
			<hr/>
			16

DANE COUNTY.

Berry	10	Dunn	4
Blooming Grove	16	Roxbury	10
Blue Mounds	3	Springdale	2
Bristol	4	Springfield	26
Burke	8	Vienna	11
Cross Plains	20		
			<hr/>
			114

DODGE COUNTY.

Ashippun	15	Rubicon	6
Beaver Dam—town	16	Shields	22
Beaver Dam—city, 1st ward.....	5	Theresa	63
Clyman	18	Watertown, city, fifth ward.....	6
Hernian	46	Watertown, city, sixth ward.....	5
Lomira	32	Westford	9
Lowell	16		
			<hr/>
			264

DOOR COUNTY.

Bailey's Harbor	6	Nasewaupee	1
Brussels	40	Sevastopol	2
Liberty Grove	2	Washington	4
Gibraltar { Eagle Harbor	7		
{ Fish Creek	1		
			<hr/>
			63

GREEN COUNTY.

Adams	25	Monroe	20
Brooklyn	11	Washington	19
Clarno	22		
			<hr/>
			97

GREEN LAKE COUNTY.

Brooklyn	10	Manchester	6
Dayton	4	Markesan village	1
Green Lake	25	Princeton	9
Mackford	11	St. Marie	8
			<hr/>
			74

IOWA COUNTY.

Clyde	23	Mineral Point, city, second ward...	20
Dodgeville	30	Moscow	10
Highland	11	Ridgeway	51
Linden	15	Walwick	7
Mineral Point, town.....	42		—
Mineral Point, city, first ward.....	14		223

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JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Farmington	15	Sumner	1
Ixonia	15	Waterloo	2
Jefferson, town	28	Watertown, town	2

63

KENOSHA COUNTY.

Bristol	27	Pleasant Prairie	23
Brighton	34	Randall	19
Kenosha City, 2d ward.....	8	Salem	14
Kenosha City, 3d ward.....	1	Somers	21
Paris	33		—

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LA FAYETTE COUNTY.

Benton	37	Montello	3
Elk Grove	17	New Diggings	40
Gratiot	11	Shullsburg	18
Kendall	9	White Oak Springs.....	8

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MANITOWOC COUNTY.

Cato	6	Maple Grove	17
Centerville	40	Meeme	33
Cooperstown	52	Mishicott	42
Eaton	36	Newton	36
Franklin	3	Rockland	14
Gibson	30	Schleswig	30
Kossuth	36	Two Creeks	5
Liberty	31	Two Rivers	27

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MARATHON COUNTY.

Berlin	11	Marathon	4
Easton	1	Stettin	3

19

MARQUETTE COUNTY.

Buffalo	17	Neshkoro	23
Crystal Lake	11	Newton	13
Douglas	13	Packwaukee	12
Mecan	21	Shields	7
Moundville	9	Westfield	5

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OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.

Buchanan	9	Greenville	33
Centre	18	Kaukana	12
Ellington	7	Maple Creek	4
Freedom	12	Osborn	4

99

OZAUKEE COUNTY.

Belgium	125	Mequon	123
Cedarburg	55	Port Washington	72
Fredonia	70	Saukville	30
Grafton	54		

529

94]

PEPIN COUNTY.

Albany	2	Pepin Village—2d ward.....	2
Bear Creek	21	Stockholm	1
Lima	10	Waterville	7
Pepin	11	Waubeek	18
Pepin Village, 1st Ward.....	2		

74

RACINE COUNTY.

Burlington	4	Racine city—4th ward.....	14
Caledonia	47	Racine city—5th ward.....	1
Dover	24	Raymond	27
Mount Pleasant	49	Rochester	8
Racine city—1st ward.....	15	Yorkville	5

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SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

Abbott	30	Sheboygan—town	33
Herman	19	Sheboygan city—1st ward.....	4
Holland	43	Sheboygan city—3d ward.....	1
Moselle	19	Sheboygan city—4th ward.....	14
Rhine	18	Sheboygan Falls—town	8
Russell	10		

205

VERNON COUNTY.

Bergen	3	Hamburg	6
Coon	2	Union	1

12

WAUKESHA COUNTY.

Brookfield	13	Muskego	5
Delafield	5	Menomonee	49
Eagle	1	Ottawa	12
Genesee	31	Pewaukee	12
Lisbon	29	Summit	12
Merton	3	Vernon	9

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WAUSHARA COUNTY.

Aurora	3	Bloomfield	2
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5

II. Those towns not enumerated in the counties above mentioned, having excess of their quota, in volunteers, are exempt from the present draft, under general order No. 33.

III. The quotas of the towns in the counties of Milwaukee, Kewaunee, and Washington, will be announced, when completed.

IV. Detailed instructions to commissioners for the conducting of the draft, and the subsistence and transportation of the men, will be issued shortly.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

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HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, Oct. 30th, 1862.

General Order No. 35.

In addition to General Order No. 99 of the War Department, the commissioners for drafting will observe the following rules:

I. The draft is to be made by towns and wards, and for that purpose the names of all persons remaining on the enrollment list of any particular town or ward, are to be placed in a box, and the proper quota fixed for such town or ward, is to be drawn therefrom in a manner provided by General Order No. 99. The commissioner is to commence with one town or ward in his county, and continue until the proper quota assigned to each town or ward in his county has been drawn.

II. The camps of rendezvous for drafted men will be as follows, to wit: For those from the counties of Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Kenosha, Racine and Kewaunee at Camp Uteley, in Racine.

For those from the counties of Brown, Dodge, Door, Outagamie, Marathon, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, and Washington, at Camp Washburn, in Milwaukee.

For those from the counties of Vernon, Buffalo, Dane, Iowa, Green, Green Lake, Marquette, Jefferson, Lafayette, Pepin, Waukesha, Waushara, at Camp Randall, in Madison.

III. The attention of commissioners is specially directed to General Orders No. 99, and number 121, of the War Department.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, Nov. 3, 1862.

General Order No. 36.

The following named persons are designated as commandants of rendezvous for the drafted militia, under paragraph No. 2, of General Order No. 99, from the War Department, to wit:

Herman L. Page, at Milwaukee.

Capt. Edward R. Chase, at Madison.

Lt. Col. David H. Lane, at Racine.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Nov. 7, 1862.

General Order No. 37.

The following quotas are hereby assigned to the several towns and wards in the county of Milwaukee, being the number to be 96] drafted from each locality, under General order No. 33, from this office, and in pursuance of General Order No. 99, from the War Department, to wit:

Franklin, 55; Granville 77; Greenfield 55; Lake 18.

Milwaukee—1st ward, 47; 4th ward, 3; 5th ward, d28; 6th ward, 57; 8th ward, 68; 9th ward, 169; town, 83.

Oak Creek 28; Wauwatosa 39.

The wards in the city of Milwaukee not mentioned in the above order, having filled their quota by volunteers, are exempt from the present draft, under General Order No. 33.

By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Nov. 7, 1863.

General Order No. 38.

The following quotas are hereby assigned to the several towns in Washington county, being the number to be drafted from

each locality, under General Order No. 33, from this office, and in pursuance of General Order No. 99, from the War Department, to wit:

Addison	66	Kewaskum	34
Barton	49	Polk	77
Erin	58	Richfield	67
Farmington	56	Trenton	42
Germantown	103	Wayne	63
Hartford	80	West Bend	16
Jackson	47		

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By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

AUG. GAYLORD,

Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, Nov. 10, 1862.

General Order No. 39.

The quotas of the several towns and wards in Milwaukee county, to be drafted under General Order No. 33, having been assigned only two days before the day fixed for drafting, and a request having been made on that account by a large number of citizens of said county, for a postponement of the draft therein, in order to enable the several wards and towns in said county to procure substitutes for the required number of men, it is ordered:

I. That the draft be made in said county on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1862, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M., on 97] that day, and continuing from day to day until completed, unless the required number shall then be furnished by substitutes.

II. Substitutes should be examined and present a certificate from the surgeon of the 27th regiment, or Dr. Kissler, the examining surgeon of the county, as to their ability to serve.

By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

AUG. GAYLORD,

Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, Nov. 20, 1862.

General Order No. 40.

I. The rolls from the county of Kewaunee having been delayed, the quota has not before been announced. The draft will now be made by the commissioner at the earliest practicable moment. The following quotas are hereby assigned to the several towns in the county of Kewaunee, being the number to be drafted from each locality, under general order No. 33, from this office, and in pursuit of general order No. 99, from the War Department, to-wit:

Carlton	3	Lincoln	28
Casco	27	Montpellier	4
Coryville	2	Pierce	3
Franklin	26	Red River	31

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II. The towns in the county of Kewaunee not mentioned in the above order, having filled their quota by volunteers, are exempt from the present draft under general order No. 33.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, Nov. 20, 1862.

General Order No. 41.

Capt. John F. Weage is appointed commandant of rendezvous for the drafted militia at Milwaukee, from and after Nov. 22, 1862, vice Col. Herman L. Page resigned.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

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HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Nov. 24, 1862.

General Order No. 42.

On account of the unavoidable delay in the assembling of the drafted militia at the camps of rendezvous, and, conse-

quently, in their regimental organization, the commandants of rendezvous for drafted men are authorized to grant furloughs in cases of extreme necessity or hardship, for a definite period of time, not to exceed ten days. This power should be carefully and sparingly used by the commandants. After the regimental organization, permission will be given for furloughing men for a reasonable time, to enable them to arrange their affairs before leaving the State, unless the exigencies of the service should absolutely forbid it.

By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

AUG. GAYLORD,

Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, Nov. 26, 1862.

General Order No. 43.

In order to correct misapprehension arising from an idea industriously circulated in the several camps of rendezvous, to prevent the drafted men from volunteering in old regiments, that by abstaining from doing so, they would be allowed to elect their own officers in nine months' regiments, the Governor deems it proper to make it known:

I. In the absence of laws of the State on the subject of drafting for the service of the United States, the regiments and companies of drafted men will be officered under the rules and regulations and orders of the War Department and laws of Congress, and the commissions will be filled by appointment, by the Governor.

II. As the only means in the power of the Governor of relieving cases of hardship arising under the draft, it is determined that those—not drafted—who are appointed to commissions in these regiments, shall enlist as substitutes for other persons, the circumstances of whose several cases imperatively demand relief.

III. Commanders of camps of rendezvous will report to the Governor immediately, cases of peculiar hardship, with a brief statement of the circumstances attending them,

IV. Commandants of camps of rendezvous will cause this order to be circulated immediately in their several camps.

By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

99]

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, Nov. 26, 1862.

General Order No. 44.

The Governor directs that the following dispatch received this date from the War Department, be published for the information of all concerned:

"Drafted men may furnish substitutes within ten days after muster, provided there is no additional expense to the Government. They may volunteer into old regiments, within ten days after muster, but their descriptive lists, and clothing account, must be transferred with them, so as to relieve their company commander from all responsibility. The enlistment papers will be the same as if they had not been drafted."

Commandants of camps of rendezvous will cause copies of this order to be posted about the camps for the information of the drafted men.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, Dec. 2d, 1862.

General Order No. 45.

The Governor directs that the following dispatch received this date from the War Department, be published for the information of all concerned:

"Drafted men may volunteer for nine months into old regiments, but cannot have advance pay and bounty."

Commandants of camps of rendezvous will cause copies of

this order to be posted about the camps, for the information of the drafted men.

By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

AUG. GAYLORD,

Adjutant General.

ORDER CONCERNING DRAFTED MEN.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Madison, Dec. 6, 1862.

General Order No. 46.

It appearing that many of the drafted men of the State have failed to report themselves at the camp of rendezvous as directed, and that some who have reported, are now absent without leave, or having provided a substitute:

The Governor directs that all drafted men who are not absent on furlough, or who have not provided an accepted substitute, shall report immediately in person to the commandant of the camp of rendezvous of the district to which they were assigned. The names of all who fail to appear forthwith as above ordered, will be placed in the hands of the Provost Marshal of the State for arrest and treatment as deserters.

By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

AUG. GAYLORD,

Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Madison, Dec. 6th, 1862.

General Order No. 47.

The Governor directs that the following extracts from General Order No. 191 from the War Department, be made public for the information of paroled prisoners now in this State, and for the direction of commandants of camps, to-wit:

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, 1862.

General Orders No. 191.

The following announcement is officially made of the result of the recent exchange of prisoners of war, arranged at Aiken's

Landing, November 11, 1862, and all officers and enlisted men interested will be governed accordingly:

First.—All officers and enlisted men in the United States service, who have been captured and paroled in Virginia and Maryland, up to November 1, 1862, except the officers and enlisted men captured and paroled in September, 1862, at Harper's Ferry, and not hereinafter mentioned, and all deliveries of prisoners up to November 11, 1862, made to the United States authorities in the Peninsula, and its adjacent waters, are included in this exchange:

* * * * *

Seventh.—All officers and enlisted men captured at or near Richmond and Lexington, Ky., by the forces under the command of General Kirby Smith.

Eighth.—All officers and enlisted men delivered to Captains Lazelle and Swan, on the 1st, 5th, 7th, 12th and 26th of September, 1862, and the 18th of October, 1862.

Ninth.—All officers and enlisted men paroled at Cumberland Gap, on the 2d and 11th of October, 1862.

* * * * *

Twelfth.—All paroled officers and soldiers who come under any of the foregoing classes, now absent from the several camps of rendezvous established in part three of "General Orders" No. 72, of 28th June, from the War Department, whether with or without leave, except in cases of sick leave granted by the proper authority, will immediately repair to camps as follows, viz:

* * * * *

those in Wisconsin and Minnesota to Camp Randall, near Madison.

* * * * *

101] The commanders of the several camps named, except Camp Wallace, O., Camp Parole at Annapolis, and Benton Barracks, Mo., will from time to time, as sufficient numbers are assembled, forward them to the General Camps established in General Orders No. 70, Camp Wallace being substituted for Camp Chase.

* * * * *

Military commandants and recruiting officers in the different States will furnish transportation to all paroled officers and soldiers who are to report under this order, and will furnish the names of all persons so provided, with the amount

paid for each, to the commander of the camp to which they are sent, who will forward it, adding any additional amount furnished for transportation, to the commander of the General Camp, to be finally entered upon the company rolls, unless it is shown that the absence was authorized. The transportation thus paid by recruiting officers will be refunded by the Quartermaster Department. * * * *

* * * Individual certificates of exchange are not given.

The foregoing order covers all cases.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

AUG. GAYLORD,

Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, Wis., Dec. 11th, 1862.

General Order No. 48.

The Governor directs the consolidation of the camps of rendezvous for drafted men at Racine and Madison, and that those encamped at Racine shall report to Captain E. R. Chase, commandant of rendezvous at Camp Randall, for subsistence and organization into companies. All drafted men furloughed from Racine will report themselves to Col. Messmore, commanding Camp Utley, at the expiration of their furloughs, for transportation to Madison. Draft commissioners heretofore directed under General Order 121, from War department, to provide transportation for drafted men to Racine, will contract for transportation to Madison instead. All drafted men who were ordered to report at Racine and have not yet done so, will immediately report to Col. Messmore for transportation, or to Capt. Chase, at Madison.

By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

AUG. GAYLORD,

Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, Dec. 13, 1862.

General Order No. 49.

It appearing that gross injustice was done by the manner in which the surgical examination of the militia from Manitowoc county was conducted—it is ordered:

102] I. That all certificates issued by Dr. Schenck, be declared void, and that a new examination of the enrolled militia of said county be made.

II. Dr. Schenck's authority having been revoked, Drs. Blood and Simon have been appointed examining surgeons for Manitowoc county.

III. Captain Alfred Marschner is appointed draft commissioner, vice Vilas, resigned, and will give due notice in the county of the time for medical examinations, and the hearing of claims for exemption; disregarding all exemptions heretofore made upon Dr. Schenck's certificates.

By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, Dec. 16, 1862.

General Order No. 50.

The privilege given to recruiting officers to enter the camps of rendezvous at Milwaukee and Madison to enlist drafted men for old regiments, having been in so many instances abused, by misrepresentations, and otherwise, hindering the organization of companies, and the manner of recruiting having proved detrimental rather than of benefit to the service, the Governor directs:

I. The permission heretofore given to recruiting officers from old regiments to enter camps of rendezvous—either at Milwaukee or Madison—for the purpose of enlisting drafted men, is hereby revoked.

II. As fast as companies of drafted men are organized and mustered, the commandant of the rendezvous, or the person in

command of the company, shall publicly and clearly state to the men, that ten days from that date are allowed them to volunteer in either of the old regiments of infantry, cavalry, or batteries of artillery which they may choose. During this time they must decide, and those electing to serve in old regiments will be immediately transferred to an officer designated for that duty by Major Howard Stansbury, Superintendent of recruiting service, for enlistment and transportation to the regiment.

III. At the expiration of the ten days, a sufficient number of drafted men shall be assigned to the company by the commandant of the rendezvous, to fill vacancies occasioned by enlistment, after which time no changes will be permitted by enlistment or transfer.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, Dec. 16, 1862.

General Order No. 51.

The 27th and 31st regiments Wisconsin Volunteers not being yet fully organized; and their completion being seriously hindered by the interference of recruiting officers from the regular service, it is ordered—

103] 1. That the commandants of the 27th and 31st Regiments are hereby directed to make special orders throughout their respective camps stating that no soldiers in those regiments will be permitted to enlist in the regular service until after those regiments are fully organized; and prohibiting the entrance of officers to the camp having that object in view.

II. No officer of the regular service will be permitted to interfere with, or entice away any soldiers of the regiments above named, without subjecting himself to arrest and detention.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, Dec. 30th, 1862.

General Order No. 52.

The Governor is credibly informed that sundry persons have, under the name of "substitute agents," or "brokers," perpetrated the grossest frauds upon both the drafted men and those offering themselves as substitutes, exacting from the former an unnecessarily large amount, and often making the substitute pay a heavy bonus in the contract. Desiring so far as it is possible to protect both parties against such frauds—the drafted men who may now or hereafter be in camp, and persons who desire to present themselves as substitutes, are earnestly advised and urged to have no transactions whatever with the class of men representing themselves as substitute agents.

All further necessity for resorting to these men to secure substitutes is obviated by the appointment of an officer at each of the camps of rendezvous at Milwaukee and Madison for the transaction of this business, by Major Howard Stansbury, U. S. A., who has stationed Capt. Patrick Gerraughty at Camp Randall, and Capt. Oran Rogers at Camp Washburn, whose special and sole duty it is to receive all who desire to become substitutes and to bring them to a personal interview with such drafted men as desire to procure substitutes—leaving the parties to make their own terms without the intervention of any other person whatever.

When the drafted man has procured a substitute he may immediately take him to the Post Commandant, and as soon as the substitute is accepted and mustered by the proper officer, the principal will be released.

By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

104] INSTRUCTIONS TO OFFICERS RECRUITING
VOLUNTEER COMPANIES.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, 1862.

To

SIR:—You will proceed without delay to and establish a rendezvous for the recruiting service of the Twentieth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers.

I. You will immediately report to me for approval, the terms of the contracts it may be necessary for you to make for rent of office, subsistence of recruits, or any other proper expenditure. Temporary privilege of rooms and furniture, for recruiting purposes, may, in many instances, be obtained free, and always at moderate cost. Hence no bills for furniture or fuel will be paid, unless *previously specially authorized*. Paper, envelopes, stamps, steel pens and ink, may be purchased in limited quantities, as required for immediate use. Advertisements, only by posters, will be allowed, not to exceed \$4.00.

II. Contracts will not go into operation until approved, and no expenses of any kind will be allowed except subsistence for men after their enlistment, the rent of such rooms as are absolutely necessary, and approved at this office, and the transportation of troops after their enlistment.

III. On the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month you will report the number of recruits enlisted in the last ten days, the number previously enlisted, and the number disposable. When the number disposable amounts to *ten* a statement will be sent of the names of all recruits to be transported, and a pass will be forwarded from this office.

IV. Enlistment papers will be filled out complete, and signed in *duplicate*, and handed in at this office when the recruits are forwarded. No enlistment will be allowed for a recruit under 18 years of age, or for any one under 21 years of age, without the written consent on the duplicate enlistment papers. This consent must, in *all cases*, be *witnessed*, either by the recruiting officer, or some responsible person.

V. No expenses will be allowed for any recruit until his papers are complete, and all accounts for expenses incurred are to be verified by the enlistment papers. Expenses for recruiting Volunteer Companies, will be confined to **ABSOLUTE NECESSITIES**. Officers will be held personally responsible for the due

economy of all their expenditures, and no officer will be commissioned who has been shown to be guilty of any fraud or deception, concerning expenditures or accounts.

VI. In bringing recruits to the rendezvous, when the distance is too great to march, and transportation other than by railroad is necessary, an expense for each man actually enlisted, will be allowed, *not to exceed* four cents per mile. The officers' own transportation, in company with the recruits, will be allowed at the same rate, and this is the only allowance for officers' traveling expenses that can be made, except when traveling under special orders from this office. No livery bills will be allowed—and in general, no expenses not herein authorized. Transportation of recruits to company rendezvous, by ordinary stage or rail route, should be obtained at half price. Special arrangements can often be made for transportation, by teams hired by the day. Ten men carried forty miles, at two days' hire for a team, will cost less than railroad fare. Relative economies should always be thus investigated. Subsistence will be allowed at any rate not exceeding thirty cents a day, (board and lodging) unless otherwise specially authorized.

VII. A clear record of all the proceedings of the rendezvous will be kept, including a list of recruits, containing all the descriptive items set down in the enlistment papers. A few sheets of foolscap paper, ruled in columns and stitched at the back will answer this purpose.

VIII. Bills of all expenditures must in every case specify the date of expenditure, the particular item and amount, and the Company or Regiment for which the expense was incurred. They must be accompanied by the receipt signed by the party to whom payment was made, and by a certificate of the officer incurring the expense, that the amount charged is accurate and just, and that it was necessary for the public service for troops raised for the United States. Board and lodgings will be in separate bills, and each must state the time of day each person charged for, commenced and left. All bills must be in duplicate, and upon the blanks furnished. No bills for subsistence or transportation will be paid, until the men are actually enlisted in the service of the United States. The whole account for any company or squad will be rendered together.

AUG. GAYLORD,

Adjutant General.

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"A"

ROSTER OF STATE COMPANIES.

	Numerical strength.	No. of arms.
" <i>Letting State Guard</i> ," Lyndon, Sheboygan county..... Capt. Alonzo Beels. 1st Lieut. Geo. H. Brickner, 2nd " Shubel Worth.	76	60
" <i>Bangor State Guard</i> ," La Crosse county..... Capt. D. J. Jenkins, 1st Lieut. James A. Harrington, 2nd " Richard Whelden.	58	60
" <i>Chippewa Falls Home Guard</i> ,"..... Capt. Robert Marriner. 1st Lieut. Frank M. Webb, 2nd " Louis Nado.	67	..
" <i>Governor's Guard</i> ," Ashford, Fond du Lac county..... Capt. Charles Crownhart, 1st Lieut. Martin B. Hull, 2nd " A. Watson.	42	60
" <i>Lisbon Home Guard</i> ,"..... Capt. E. C. Sage, 1st Lieut. T. J. George, 2nd " A. Flood.	46	..
" <i>Lima Home Guard</i> ," Sheboygan county..... Capt. A. F. Adams, 1st Lieut. G. W. Anderson, 2nd " Calvin Jones.	78	60
" <i>Little Wolf Home Guard</i> ," Waupacca county..... Capt. Samuel Norton. 1st Lieut. Matthew Dennis 2nd " Joseph E. Higgins.	79	..
" <i>Milwaukee Light Infantry</i> ,"..... Capt. John F. Weage, 1st Lieut. John R. Goodrich, 2nd " Horace S. Weeks.	60	100
" <i>Milwaukee Cadets</i> ,"..... Capt. A. A. Thomas, 1st Lieut. Fred. S. Hayden, 2nd " Wm. H. Peckham.	76	89
107] " <i>Monroe County Guards</i> ,"..... Capt. J. D. Flarey, 1st Lieut. John Bon. 2nd " A. W. Lombard.	42	.....
" <i>Necedah Guards</i> ,"..... Capt. Thomas Weston. 1st Lieut. Geo. B. Burch. 2nd " John H. Armstrong.	40	.....
" <i>New London Independents</i> ,"..... Capt. Lewis Old. 1st Lieut. Chas. F. Waterman, 2nd " Chas. Lippe.	46	.....
" <i>Ozaukee Guard</i> ,"..... Capt. David T. Vail, 1st Lieut. A. E. Curtis, 2nd " R. C. Kann.	71	100
" <i>Pepin Mounted Rangers</i> ,"..... Capt. David Lefty, 1st Lieut. John Lowry. 2nd " Pearl Roundy.	51	.....

ROSTER OF STATE COMPANIES—*Continued.*

	Numerical strength.	No. of arms.
" <i>Racine Zouave Cadets.</i> "	40	40
Capt. Frederic Ullman,		
1st Lieut. — — —		
2nd " — — —		
" <i>Rock Falls Home Guard.</i> "	42	.....
Capt. B. F. Churchill,		
1st Lieut. Geo. H. Chamberlin,		
2nd " Peter Melrose.		
" <i>Sparta Light Guard.</i> "	81	100
Capt. Henry Foster,		
1st Lieut. Albert R. Houghton,		
2nd " Z. Farr.		
" <i>Waukega Home Guards,</i> " Ozaukee County	51	.....
Capt. Charles A. Arnold,		
1st Lieut. Edward M. O'Neil,		
2nd " Porter Brimmer.		
" <i>Waukesha Green Yagers.</i> "	51	60
Capt. Leon Uhr.		
1st Lieut. John Haertl.		
2nd " John Dirkman.		
" <i>Wausau Home Guard.</i> "	45	72
Capt. Alphonse Pcor,		
1st Lieut. Carl Waesner,		
2nd " James H. Babcock.		

Schedule B, p. 109-201 being "Regimental roster of the volunteer Regiments with changes up to date by promotion or otherwise, is omitted because the same is contained in full in the printed roster.

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"C."

Schedule showing the total number of Volunteers originally in the several Regiments from the State, with the changes, and present numerical strength.

Date of Report.	Name of Regiments, Batteries, &c.	Original Returns.	Gain by Recruits	Total.	Loss.	Present Numerical Strength
					Deaths. Discharged. Desertions.	
1862.	1st Reg. Inf'try (3 mos. men)	810	.....	810	.....	.....
	1st do...do...Reorganized	945	68	1,013	413	*600
Dec. 1.	2nd do...do.....	1,051	136	1,187	562	625
Dec. 1.	3rd do...do.....	979	57	1,036	308	728
Dec. 4.	4th do...do.....	1,047	65	1,112	315	797
Dec. 8.	5th do...do.....	1,058	196	1,254	419	835
Dec. 1.	6th do...do.....	1,108	48	1,156	414	742
Dec. 6.	7th do...do.....	1,029	55	1,084	334	750
Dec. 1.	8th do...do.....	973	29	1,002	289	713
Nov. 26.	9th do...do.....	923	86	1,009	250	759
Dec. 7.	10th do...do.....	916	27	943	238	705
Dec. 5.	11th do...do.....	1,029	32	1,061	231	830
Dec. 1.	12th do...do.....	1,045	54	1,099	165	934
Dec. 1.	13th do...do.....	970	38	1,008	194	814
Dec. 8.	14th do...do.....	970	1	971	426	545
Dec. 8.	15th do...do.....	901	16	817	99	718
Dec. 1.	16th do...do.....	1,066	28	1,094	595	499
Dec. 8.	17th do...do.....	941	30	971	333	638
Dec. 8.	18th do...do.....	962	35	997	629	368
Dec. 1.	19th do...do.....	973	6	979	192	787
Dec. 10.	20th do...do.....	990	.....	990	80	910
Dec. 1.	21st do...do.....	1,002	.....	1,002	86	916
Nov. 30.	22nd do...do.....	1,009	.....	1,009	12	997
Dec. 2.	23rd do...do.....	994	.....	994	5	989
Dec. 8.	24th do...do.....	1,003	.....	1,003	49	954
Dec. 22.	25th do...do.....	1,018	.....	1,018	28	990
Dec. 20.	26th do...do.....	1,002	.....	1,002	32	970
Dec. 22.	27th do...do.....	844	.....	844	.....	844
Dec. 31.	28th do...do.....	961	.....	961	40	921
Dec. 1.	29th do...do.....	961	.....	961	13	948
Dec. 18.	30th do...do.....	906	.....	906	.....	906
Dec. 18.	31st do...do.....	875	.....	875	.....	875
	32nd do...do.....	993	.....	993	.....	*993
	33rd do...do.....	892	.....	892	.....	*892
Dec. 1.	1st do...Cavalry.....	1,124	177	1,301	332	969
	2nd do...do.....	1,127	57	1,184	249	*935
	3rd do...do.....	1,186	115	1,301	346	*955
202]	Milwaukee, do.....	83	.....	83	.....	*83
Dec. 19.	1st Battery Artillery.....	155	14	169	33	136
Dec. 1.	2nd do...do.....	153	1	154	15	139
Dec. 1.	3rd do...do.....	170	8	178	27	151
Dec. 1.	4th do...do.....	151	.....	151	8	143
Dec. 1.	5th do...do.....	155	1	156	4	152
Dec. 8.	6th do...do.....	157	11	168	20	148
Dec. 1.	7th do...do.....	158	31	189	51	138
Dec. 9.	8th do...do.....	161	1	162	6	156
Dec. 18.	9th do...do.....	155	4	159	19	140
Dec. 18.	10th do...do.....	46	77	123	11	112
	11th do...do.....	87	.....	87	.....	*87
Dec. 9.	12th do...do.....	163	.....	163	15	148
	1st Heavy.....do.....	129	98	227	49	*178
Dec. 8.	Berdan's Sharp Shooters...	105	42	147	54	93
		38,511	1,644	40,155	7,990	31,355
Drafted men enlisted at Madison, Racine and Milwaukee, not included in regimental returns.....		491	491	491
			2,135	40,646	31,846

*Estimated.

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" D. "

Table of Regiments, Officer Commanding, and date of departure from the State

INFANTRY.

No. of Reg't.	Name of Colonel.	Date.	Arms.
1	Jno. C. Starkweather	Oct. 28, '61	Two companies, rifled muskets, balance smooth bore.
2	Lucius Fairchild....	June 20, '61	Austrian rifles.
3	Thomas Reger.....	July 12, '61	Springfield rifles.
4	Halbert E. Paine....	July 15, '61	Springfield rifles.
5	Amasa Cobb.....	July 24, '61	Austrian rifles.
6	Lysander Cutler.....	July 28, '61	Springfield rifles.
7	Wm. W. Robinson....	Sep. 21, '61	Smooth bore muskets.
8	Robert C. Murphy...	Oct. 12, '61	Smooth bore muskets.
9	Charles E. Salomon..	Jan. 21, '62	Six companies Belgian rifles, four companies Dresden rifles.
10	A. R. Chapin.....	Nov. 9, '61	Two companies rifled muskets, eight companies smooth bore.
11	Charles • Harris...	Nov. 11, '61	Two companies rifled muskets, eight companies smooth bore.
12	George E. Bryant...	Jan. 11, '62	Dresden rifles.
13	William P. Lyon....	Jan. 18, '62	Dresden rifles.
14	John Hancock.....	Mar. 27, '62	Dresden rifles.
15	Hans C. Heg.....	Mar. 2, '62	Dresden rifles.
16	Benjamin Allen....	Mar. 14, '62	Dresden rifles.
17	Adam G. Malloy....	Mar. 20, '62	Dresden rifles.
18	Gabriel Rouck.....	Mar. 27, '62	Dresden rifles.
19	Horace T. Sanders..	June 2, '62	Muskets.
20	Henry Bertram....	Aug. 30, '62	Austrian rifles.
21	Benjamin J. Sweet..	Sep. 11, '62	Austrian rifles.
22	William L. Utley....	Sep. 16, '62	Enfield rifles.
23	Joshua J. Guppy....	Sep. 12, '62	Enfield rifles.
24	Charles H. Larrabee	Sep. 5, '62	Austrian rifles.
25	Wilton Montgomery.	Sep. 20, '62	Austrian rifles.
26	William H. Jacobs..	Oct. 6, '62	Enfield rifles.
27	Conrad Krez.....	In the State	Enfield rifles.
28	James M. Lewis....	Nov. 13, '62	One company Springfield rifles, nine companies Enfield rifles.
29	Charles R. Gill.....	Nov. 1, '62	Springfield rifles.
30	Daniel J. Dill.....	In the State	Dresden rifles.
31	Isaac E. Messmore..	In the State	Muskets.
32	James H. Howe....	Oct. 30, '62	Enfield rifles.
33	Jonathan B. Moore..	Nov. 11, '62	Enfield rifles.
34	Fritz Anneke.....	In the State	Prussian muskets.

CAVALRY.

No. of Reg't.	Name of Colonel.	Date.
1	Edward Daniels....	Mar. 15, '62
2	Thomas Stevens....	Mar. 22, '62
3	William A. Barstow.	Mar. 25, '62

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"D."—(continued.)

ARTILLERY.

No. of Bat.	Name of Captain.	Date.
1	Jacob T. Foster	Jan. 20, '62
2	Ernest F. Herzberg.	Jan. 20, '62
3	Lu H. Drury.....	Jan. 20, '62
4	John F. Vallee.....	Jan. 20, '62
5	Oscar F. Pinney.....	Mar. 15, '62
6	Henry Dillon	Mar. 15, '62
7	Henry S. Lee.....	Mar. 15, '62
8	Stephen J. Carpenter	Mar. 18, '62
9	Cyrus H. Johnson...	Mar. 18, '62
10	Yates V. Beebe.....	Mar. 18, '62
11	John Rourke.....	April 6, '62
12	William Zichrich....	
s't. Heav.Ar	A. J. Langworthy....	June 20, '61

COMPANY G, SHARPSHOOTERS.

Capt. Frank E. Marble..... | Sep, —, '61 | Sharpe's Rifles.

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"E"

General Statement showing the number of men enrolled by the Sheriffs as subject to military duty in the several counties of the State, the number exempted by the draft Commissioners and the number still subject to such duty, together with the number of volunteers claimed by the several counties, and the original number assigned for draft.

COUNTY.	Enrolled by Sheriff.	Exempted by Com'r.	Subject to Draft.	Volunteers claimed by counties.	Original No. to be drafted.
Adams.....	791	291	500	412	
Ashland.....	55		55		
Brown.....	1,863	539	1,324	470	155
Buffalo.....	970	169	801	197	16
Calumet.....	883	282	601	460	
Chippewa.....	517	60	487	145	
Clark.....	175	56	122	51	
Columbia.....	4,342	845	3,498	1,575	
Crawford.....	1,323	159	1,164	501	
Dane.....	7,466	1,014	6,452	2,301	114
Dodge.....	7,130	1,398	5,732	2,178	264
Door.....	375	85	290	100	63
Douglas.....	101	85	15		
Dunn.....	817	31	786	293	
Eau Claire.....	722	57	665	322	
Fond du Lac.....	6,576	2,052	4,524	2,052	
Grant.....	4,027	230	3,797	2,003	
Green.....	3,169	619	2,550	935	97
Green Lake.....	2,011	393	1,618	620	74
Iowa.....	2,957	259	2,698	821	223
Jackson.....	762	68	694	309	
Jefferson.....	4,856	1,542	3,314	1,515	63
Juneau.....	1,413	598	815	568	
Kewaunee.....	1,041	438	603	180	124
Kenosha.....	2,222	592	1,630	562	183
La Crosse.....	2,531	311	2,220	742	
Lafayette.....	2,647	331	2,316	849	148
La Pointe.....	45	23	22	1	
Manitowoc.....	3,513	1,230	2,283	791	438
Marathon.....	616	185	431	143	19
Marquette.....	1,136	268	870	321	131
Milwaukee.....	11,715	1,865	9,850	3,328	727
Monroe.....	1,503	194	1,309	474	
Oconto.....	718	59	719	441	
Outagamie.....	1,537	291	1,246	428	99
Ozaukee.....	2,446	1,217	1,229	332	521
Pepin.....	549	183	366	58	74
Pierce.....	870	105	765	354	
Polk.....	300	74	226	90	
Portage.....	1,032	147	885	500	
Racine.....	4,160	1,159	3,001	977	194
Richland.....	1,422	315	1,107	710	
Rock.....	6,297	1,371	4,926	2,429	
St. Croix.....	1,041	188	853	341	
St. Clair.....	2,684	63	1,781	1,109	
Shawano.....	799	50	149	62	
Sheboygan.....	3,475	358	3,117	1,269	255
Trempealeau.....	581	82	499	216	
Vernon.....	1,812	608	1,144	592	12
Walworth.....	3,954	854	3,100	1,627	
Washington.....	3,289	986	2,282	493	753
Waukegan.....	4,120	1,082	3,038	1,293	181
Waupaca.....	1,569	326	1,243	522	
Waushara.....	1,397	475	922	477	5
Winnebago.....	3,652	811	2,841	1,661	
Wood.....	465	80	385	261	
	127,894	23,012	99,882	41,529	4,831

"F"

DRAFT STATISTICS.

Total number for draft.....	4,893
Less quota of Manitowoc county, yet to be drafted.....	438
Less exempted by special order of the Governor on account of errors in returns.....	290
	<u>737</u>
Leaving the actual number drafted.....	4,156
Number reported at camps of rendezvous, to date.....	2,341
Discharged for disability and other reasons.....	991
Volunteered in old regiments.....	491
Deserted	64
Number in camp at date.....	795
	<u>2,341</u>
Not yet reported at camp.....	1,815
	<u>4,156</u>

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"G"

General Statement of Railroad Accounts Showing Amounts Charged the Several Regiments for Railroad Passes, together with the Amounts Collected from each, and the Disbursements thereof.

15th Regiment.			
Total am't of railroad passes.....	2,038 94		
Am't remaining unpaid.....	397 34		
Collected.....	1,641 50		1,641 50
	<u>\$2,038 94</u>	<u>\$2,038 94</u>	
16th Regiment.			
Total am't of railroad passes.....	2,994 40		
Deducted from pay roll by P. M. General.....	45 58		
Am't unpaid.....	212 76		
Retained by Maj. Wright, P. Master.....	400 00		
Am't charged by Maj. Wright for collecting.....	54 72		
Collected.....	2,281 34		2,281 34
	<u>\$2,994 40</u>	<u>\$2,994 40</u>	
17th Regiment.			
Total am't railroad passes.....	1,124 20		
Am't unpaid.....	246 60		
Paid for clerk hire, St. Louis.....	17 60		
Collected.....	860 00		860 00
	<u>\$1,124 20</u>	<u>\$1,124 20</u>	
18th Regiment.			
Total am't of railroad passes.....	\$4,306 44		
Am't unpaid sent for'd to regiment.....	44 46		
Am't lost by deaths and desertions.....	39 90		
Am't retained by Maj. Wright for coll'tg.....	10 00		
Am't or expenses in Milwaukee.....	10 00		
Total am't collected.....	3,762 08		3,762 08
	<u>\$4,306 44</u>	<u>\$1,306 44</u>	
2nd Cavalry.			
Total am't of railroad passes.....	2,655 20		
Am't unpaid sent for'd to reg't for coll'tg.....	18 24		
Loss from repudiation, &c.....	18 58		
Expenses Milwaukee.....	18 25		
Collected.....	2,600 13		2,600 13
	<u>\$2,655 20</u>	<u>\$2,655 20</u>	
Total am't collected.....			11,145 05
RECAPITULATION.			
Total am't of railroad fares collected from volunteers of the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th Infantry and 2nd Cavalry.....			\$11,145 05
CONTRA.			
By am't paid L. C. & M. R. R. as pr v'ch's.....	4,098 38		
C. & N. W. R. R. do.....	61 38		
M. & P. du C. R. R. do.....	5,310 04		
M. & W. R. R. do.....	207 58		
By passes redeemed, (not used.).....	5 00		
By expenses to Milwaukee in collections.....	22 25		
By balance paid to State Treasurer.....	1,440 42		
	<u>\$11,145 05</u>	<u>\$11,145 05</u>	

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"H"

Table of Ordnance, Arms, and Accoutrements belonging to the State.

ARTILLERY.

	Brass Six-Pounders.	Carriages.	Limbers.	Harness.	Sabers and Belts.	Hangers and Belts.
In Armory.....	3	3	3	1	8	49
In hands of Companies.....	3	3	3	4	18	
Total.....	6	6	6	5	26	49

INFANTRY.

	Dresden Rifles.	Belgian Muskets.	Austrian Rifles.	U. S. Rifle Muskets.	U. S. Yager Rifles.	U. States Muskets.	Garibaldi Rifles.	Accoutrements.	Sergeant's Swords.	Condemned Muskets.	U. S. Holsters and pistols.
In Armory.....	31	571	92	16	156		2,000	3,528	21	514	
In hands of Companies.....	300	507	594	58	344	320		1,472	17	60	50
Total.....	331	1,078	686	74	500	320	2,000	5,000	38	574	50

Total Serviceable arms in the State..... 4989

AMMUNITION.

"ELONGATED BALL CARTRIDGES."

	Caliber No. 58.	Caliber No. 69.	Caliber No. 70.	Caliber No. 71.	Percussion Caps.
In Armory.....	28,250	15,000		40,000	8,500
In the hands of Companies.....	20,000	6,000	6,000		1,000
Total.....	48,250	21,000	6,000	40,000	9,500

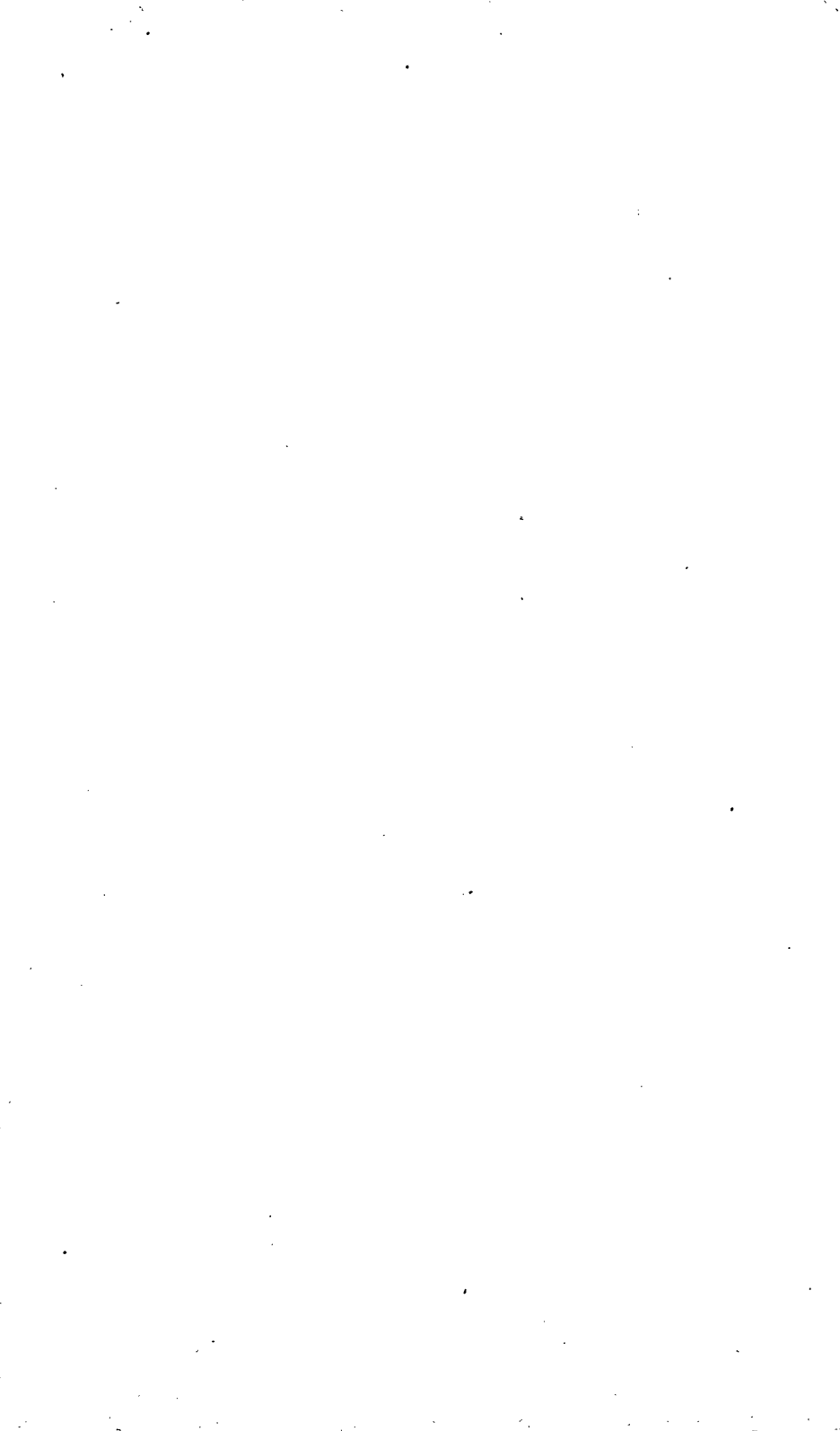
Whole number of Ball Cartridges in the State..... 115,250

Whole number of Percussion Caps belonging to the State..... 9,500

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ADJUTANT GENERAL
OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1863;
CONTAINING
A STATEMENT OF THE TRANSACTIONS IN HIS DEPARTMENT, AND THE
NUMBER, STRENGTH AND CONDITION OF THE ORGANIZED
AND ENROLLED MILITIA OF THE STATE.

(REPRINT 1912)

MADISON, WIS.:
WILLIAM J. PARK, STATE PRINTER, HARDING'S BLOCK
1863.



ANNUAL REPORT

3] *His Excellency*, EDWARD SALOMON,

Governor of Wisconsin:

SIR:—Section 3, chap. 242, Laws of 1863, in defining the duties of the Adjutant General of the State, provides that “he “shall, on or before the first day of October of each year, make “to the Governor, to be by him laid before the Legislature, a “report of all the transactions of his department since his “annual report, containing the number, strength and condition “of the organized Militia, and the strength of the Enrolled “Militia of this State, and such matters of general interest, relating to the volunteers and drafted men of this State, in the “service of the United States, as his judgment shall direct.”

In conformity with the above requirement, I have the honor to submit the following report, showing the strength and condition of the Militia of the State, and so far as possible, of the Volunteer organization now in the service of the General Government.

By the provisions of the act above mentioned, the militia of the State is divided into two classes, to wit: the Organized Militia, consisting of all volunteer and drafted regiments, battalions and companies for State service; and the Enrolled Militia, consisting of all other inhabitants of the State subject to military duty, of specified ages, and divided into three classes.

ORGANIZED MILITIA.

No State military organization existed at the commencement of the present year. A few companies only, in different parts of the State were, with commendable energy, striving to maintain an existence, with little encouragement, and no hearty support from the people. Immediately after the passage of the

militia law at the last session of the legislature, your Excellency directed the issue of the following order:

Head Quarters, State of Wisconsin,
Adjutant General's Office,
Madison, April 13, 1863.

General Order No. 6.

The attention of the citizens of the State is hereby directed to the act of the late Legislature, to wit: chapter 242, of the laws of 1863, providing "for the enrollment of persons liable to perform military duty, and the organization of the 4th State militia for active service." Under the provisions of this act, unless there shall be, within three months from its passage, a force of volunteer companies organized, equivalent to three regiments, the Governor is required to draft a sufficient number from the enrolled militia to complete that number.

I.—That the three regiments may be promptly raised, the citizens of the several counties in the State are requested to interest themselves and encourage the organization of volunteer companies under this law, as per sections No. 11 to 22 inclusive. Copies of the militia law may be had at the office of the County Judge in each county, or upon application at this office.

II.—Commanding officers of all companies in existence at the passage of this act, are directed to make immediate report to this office, in keeping with sections No. 24 and 46, and, also, to make the inventory return, required in section 22, to the Quartermaster General of the State. All companies now existing will be required to conform to the present law in numbers of both officers and privates, *vide* sections 13 and 46, and when necessary, re-organization must be made.

III.—The Sheriffs of the several counties holding the Enrollment Lists, made by themselves or their predecessors, pursuant to General Order No. 13, and the letter of instructions from this office, August 9, 1862, are hereby directed to immediately deposit the Enrollment Lists with the Clerks of the Circuit Courts of their respective counties, as per section 9.

IV.—All communications pertaining to company or regimental organizations, or other matters connected with the militia of the State, should be addressed to the Adjutant General, as the medium of communication with the Commander-in-Chief.

By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

The response was, at first, but feeble, owing to perhaps two causes: the first, a misunderstanding by the people of the service contemplated under the new law, and more especially to a lack of interest among the communities in militia organizations.

Subsequent orders, explanatory of the law and nature of the service required, were issued, companies were formed more briskly, and the number so increased that by the first of July your Excellency directed the issue of the following order:

Head Quarters, State of Wisconsin,
Adjutant General's Office,
Madison, July 3, 1863.

General Order No. 12.

Whereas, under the requirements for a State force equal to three regiments, twenty volunteer companies have been organized, and six additional are now being completed, it is ordered:

I.—That until the arrangements for drafting shall be perfected, volunteer organizations under the militia law, for four or more companies, will be accepted

as heretofore, and it is earnestly hoped that citizens in the more thickly inhabited portions of the State, will make active exertions in organizing the few additional companies required, and thereby obviate the necessity of a draft of State militia.

By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

The preparations which were being made under the provisions of the law, for a draft of State Militia, were, by the middle of July, rendered unnecessary; a sufficient number of Volunteer Infantry companies having been organized to meet the requirement. The number of companies increased to more than four regiments, when owing to the limited quantity of State Arms, notice was given on the 15th of September, by General Order, 5] that no more companies would be accepted, other than as Sharpshooters, armed at their own expense.

Besides the infantry organizations, there were six sections of artillery raised by authority from your Excellency, which have been assigned in two batteries of artillery. At this date the organized militia number as follows, to wit:

Forty-four Companies, constituting	{ Four Regiments..... }	Infantry.
	{ and One Battalion.. }	
	{ and Two Batteries of Artillery.	

Making an aggregate of four thousand and thirty-two men, officers and privates.

A roster of the State Militia, giving the numerical strength of each company and regiment at the date of semi-annual muster, (September 28th), is appended in schedule "A," to which reference is respectfully made. The interest at present manifested in the several companies, in keeping up an organization is, on the whole, encouraging. The larger number are already uniformed or report the prospect of soon being provided. The uniforms are, however, somewhat varied in character, and in most instances confined to but a portion of the dress, very few, if any, being provided with full uniforms. Arms have been issued to a majority of the companies as fast as they could be delivered in a proper condition, and there is evidence of as much success as could be reasonably expected in the time elapsed, and the commencement of new organizations.

Owing to the lateness of the season, before uniforms were generally obtained, or distribution of arms made, the order for the public parade of the organized militia has been omitted this autumn.

The framing of a Militia Law by the last legislature, was postponed until so late an hour, that it was barely passed at the close of the session, thereby giving no time for full examination, and has as few defects as could be expected under such circumstances.

The endeavor to organize under its provisions, has developed some defects herewith respectfully submitted:

First. The provision of section 11, to wit:—"Whenever a sufficient number, by the provisions of this act * * * shall subscribe to a call for the organization of a volunteer company," has, in the absence of any fixed number, been construed to indicate the number required for a minimum company. This construction is not clear, however, and should be explicitly stated as such, or as some given or fixed number.

Second. The penalty prescribed for failure to comply with the requirements of the company constitution and by-laws, (sections 14 and 40,) appears entirely insufficient, and gives no power to compel attendance upon company drill or other orders of the company commander.

Expulsion from the company, the penalty prescribed, may be the very object sought by a disaffected person, and is in no sense a penalty for the neglect of duty. The inability to compel attendance upon company drill is the principal cause of complaint already made by company officers, who powerless to enforce their orders, are placed in a ridiculous position, while the efficiency and existence of the company is jeopardized.

My impression is that the volunteer service will prove the most available and desirable State Organization, and if the design is, as the present law indicates, to leave the imposition of fines and penalties to the volunteer companies, by the adoption of constitutions and by-laws, some power which is not now conferred, should be given to enforce the collection of fines. I would suggest that specific fines and penalties be imposed for non-attendance upon company drill, at stated periods, and that in cases where these fines or penalties are incurred, the company shall have process from any court of the State of competent jurisdiction, within the proper county, to enforce the same to final judgment and execution, and that all costs made by virtue of any suit brought to recover such fines, where the State fails, shall be paid by the county in which such suit is brought.

Third. While provision is made for the election of officers for volunteer companies at the time of company organization, (see section 12,) no provision is made for the appointment or election to fill vacancies occasioned by death, discharge, or promotion.

Fourth. It seems absolutely essential for the maintenance of proper discipline, and punishment of military offences, that provision be made for Courts Martial, and Courts of Inquiry. Such offences would not properly come before a civil tribunal, and should therefore be tried before a Military Commission, for which there is no provision in the present law.

Fifth. Section 27 provides, that "in case of war, insurrection "or rebellion, or invasion, or of resistance to the execution of "the laws of this State, or of the United States, or upon the call "of any Provost Marshal, or other Marshal of the United States "in Wisconsin, or of any Mayor of a City, or of any Sheriff, the "Commander-in-Chief is authorized to call into active service, "any portion of the organized or enrolled militia of this State."

The manner in which the call is to be made, provided in sec. 27 and subsequent sections, is in substance, the notification of regimental, battalion, or company officers, and the members of each company individually, to appear at the place designated in the notice, when if the number so gathered shall be sufficient to form one or more companies or battalions, an election of officers may be held to command the organizations there formed. "If the number of volunteers so presenting themselves at the "place of rendezvous shall not be sufficient to satisfy the call of "the Commander-in-Chief," provision follows for the making of a draft, for the required number, and involving a delay of not less than five days, and as much longer as the notification of draft to be served, shall include.

The mere statement exhibits the defect, and the utter lack of power to enforce military assistance upon a sudden or pressing emergency. The law contemplates an existing organized militia at all times, of not less than three regiments, armed and equipped, under the command of company and regimental officers, and in readiness for response to the call of the Commander-in-Chief, while under the existing provisions, not a man of these volunteer organizations can be compelled to the immediate performance of military duty, under the call from any authority.

To remedy this defect, I respectfully suggest an additional clause in sec. 26, as applicable to the organized militia, in effect as follows: that upon the receipt of notice from the Commander-in Chief, or other specified authority, by any commandant of a regiment, battalion or company, to appear for duty under such call, any person of those organizations liable to perform military 7] duty, who shall refuse or neglect to appear, with such military force, in conformity with the order received, shall be subjected to specified fines and penalties, with provision for the collection, or enforcement of the same.

While I have said that the prospect of obtaining a State organization is encouraging; there are in my opinion inducements to be offered, and exertions yet devolving upon the State, in order to secure that result. In the presence of the disturbing elements, which have sprung up within our land and now surround and threaten our national existence; none can doubt the desirability, or the advantages to be gained in maintaining a well organized militia. Living in a young and prosperous State, which has risen within the past twenty years from a comparative wilderness, to rank as the fifteenth in the order of population in the republic, and so long at peace within our borders, the attention and energies of the people have become absorbed in a higher development of its varied resources of wealth, and though quick to respond to the call in the defence of our national life, as her thousands of brave sons now bear witness: the terrible jarrings of civil war, even, do not seem to awaken us in any degree as a State, to the importance of maintaining within ourselves a power which shall by a properly organized defence against internal strife or foreign aggression, secure and perpetuate to us the blessings of peace, and civil liberty.

The attention of the people should therefore be directed to the matter, and all proper inducements be presented to encourage and sustain the organization of military companies. Among the means to my mind necessarily employed are two, which specially recommend themselves, and although involving a limited expense, will in the results, be found a true economy. These are, first, the furnishing by the state of proper uniforms and equipments, and second, a reasonable compensation for time spent when under orders for regimental and company parade. A somewhat extended review of reports from other states, of the difficulties which surround this matter, with other testimony

from various sources of information, all tend to confirm me in the opinion, that an *unpaid* and *ununiformed* militia will maintain but an ephemeral existence in any locality. Many who would be active members of a company, cannot *afford* to lose the time of even the few days required in company or regimental parade, much less to provide themselves with a proper uniform. The time has passed when *any* find a sufficient remuneration in mere military display for the time and expense necessarily incurred.

The present law provides that "Every regiment, battalion or company of organized militia may adopt a uniform for itself," subject to the approval of the Commander-in-Chief, the result of which has been delay, and a great lack of unity among members of the same company, and resulting usually in some cheap distinctive portion of dress, instead of a full uniform. It has been urged, and with some degree of propriety, that were there no Volunteer Organizations, the drafted militia would, under the present law, necessarily be uniformed at the expense of the state, and that Volunteers should receive at least the same recognition from the state.

As a further inducement, a specified term of service in a volunteer organization, should entitle the person so serving, to a certificate stating his term of service, and his exemption from 8] all further military duty in time of peace; with such other benefits as exemption from jury duty, or poll tax, as may be deemed proper.

Of the foregoing suggestions, it is hoped that at least the obvious defects of our present law may receive such amendment, early in the coming winter, as legislative wisdom may devise.

THE ENROLLED MILITIA,

consists of all persons subject to military duty, not included in the organized militia of the state, and is divided into three classes of specified ages, subject to draft for state service at all times, upon the call of the Commander-in-Chief. The following is the division of classes, to wit.:

"The first class shall consist of all inhabitants of the state subject to military duty, who are unmarried and between the ages of eighteen and twenty-eight years. The second class shall consist of all inhabitants of the state, subject to military duty, who are unmarried and between the ages of twenty-eight and thirty-six years, and those who are married and between the ages of eighteen and twenty-eight years. The third class shall consist of all other inhabitants

"of the state subject to military duty. The second class of the enrolled militia shall not be called into active service until the first class is exhausted or insufficient in number to meet the exigency of the state. The third class of the enrolled militia shall not be called out until the first two classes are exhausted or found insufficient, as aforesaid; and the said third class shall in no case be used except within the limits of the county wherein it had been enrolled."

The law contemplates the yearly enrollment of the militia by the town, ward or village assessor, copies of which enrollment shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county, in which the village, town or city is situated; and, in the office of the Adjutant General of the state, at the Capital.

The number of regiments for state service, required by law, having been raised by volunteer companies, it was not deemed essential that a special enrollment of militia should be made this autumn, involving as it would a large item of expense, and the course being authorized in the discretion of the Governor, by section 8, of the Militia Law, Your Excellency directed the use of the enrollment made in August, 1862, by the Sheriffs of the several counties, as sufficiently correct for the present requirements. A classification of the enrolled militia by counties has been made from these returns, and is appended to this report in Schedule "C."

The total number of enrolled militia in the state is, by those returns, given as 95,812, from which additional organized militia may at any time be drafted, upon the order of the Commander-in-Chief.

Blanks will undoubtedly be provided and sent to the assessors throughout the state, that a correct enrollment may be made in June next, and in view of the negligence of assessors heretofore in this respect, it is suggested that a heavy penalty be provided for the failure to perform this duty.

9]

VOLUNTEER SERVICE.

The report from this office for the year 1862 was made to the 31st of December of that year, including such items relative to the volunteer service as could be gathered at that date.

The present requirement that the Adjutant General's Report shall be made "on or before the first day of October of each year," will therefore enable me to include but a nine months' record of the volunteer service since the date of my last report. At that date, (Dec. 31st, '62,) there had been organized and sent into the service of the General Government from this State,

thirty-one regiments of Infantry, (exclusive of the old first three months' men,) three regiments and one company of Cavalry, twelve Batteries of Light Artillery, one battery of Heavy Artillery, and one company ("G." in Berdan's regiment) of Sharpshooters.

There were remaining in the State at that date, yet incomplete, three regiments of Infantry, to wit.: the Twenty-seventh and Thirty-first volunteers, and the Thirty-fourth, drafted militia, nine months' men. The first two mentioned would have been completed and gone from the State before the date, had the War Department made favorable reply to your Excellency's request for an extension of time, though but for a few days, for volunteering in the autumn preceding. This was refused, although consent was tardily given, accepting volunteers to fill these regiments. They were meanwhile stationed temporarily in charge of the camps of conscripts in the draft of 1862, the former at Milwaukee, the latter at Racine.

The 31st left the State on the 1st of March, under orders for Columbus, Kentucky, for which place the 27th also followed, on the 16th of the same month.

The Thirty-fourth was formed exclusively of conscripts, obtained from the draft ordered by the war Department August 4th, 1862, and made by the State authorities in conformity with orders received from the General Government. Not completed at the date of my last report, the draft was subsequently made in Manitowoc county, and active exertions were made to bring the men to camp. Col. Fritz Anneke was commissioned and assigned to the command of the 34th regiment.

The privilege given to drafted men, at any time within ten days after muster, to enlist in any old regiment of their choice, delayed the organization of this regiment, which was finally completed, numbering 961 men, and left the State on the 24th of January, for Columbus, Kentucky.

The term of service of this regiment expired on the 17th of August, ult., at which time it returned to Milwaukee, but owing to some delay on the part of the Paymaster, it was not mustered out until the 8th of September.

Composed, to a large extent, of Belgians and Germans, the members of the regiment were, notwithstanding the measures taken to prevent it, while in camp at Milwaukee, subjected to meddlesome interference from persons who sought to inflame their prejudices and create an increased aversion to the service,

and it is not strange that discontent and dissatisfaction for a time existed among them. Order and proper discipline were soon established after the regiment left the State, the men below] came proficient in drill and attached to the service, and at the mustering out no inconsiderable number re-enlisted in the 35th regiment. Of the results of the draft from which this regiment was organized, further mention is made elsewhere.

No additional regiments to those above enumerated, have been raised during the present year.

Capt Chas. C. Messervy, by the consent of Brigadier General Barry, Inspector of Artillery, U. S. Army, received orders from the War Department, June 8th, 1863, giving authority to raise a Battalion of Heavy Artillery, to consist of four companies, his own Company ("A.") the only Battery of Heavy Artillery from this State, to constitute the basis. Recruiting commissions were immediately issued, under orders from your Excellency, for raising volunteers for this Battalion. This being a favorite branch of the service, the Batteries B. C. and D. have been raised and mustered into the service, constituting the Battalion. Company B. left the State in the beginning of October, under orders from the War Department, to report at Louisville, Ky. Company C. and D. are yet in camp at Milwaukee, awaiting orders. Authority was also given in the absence of your Excellency last May, for raising another, the 13th Battery of Light Artillery, and recruiting commissions were issued accordingly. From some unexplained cause, but slow progress has been made, and some ninety men only, are as yet mustered under a First Lieutenant. Beside these Companies, Gibbons' Brigade Band, consisting of thirteen men, was also raised and mustered into the service from this State, during the month of January last.

Upon the return of the 34th Regiment, (nine months men) authority was given your Excellency to recruit the 35th Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and recruiting appointments have been issued for this purpose. The offer by Government of a high bounty to recruits for old Regiments, while that offered to new is unchanged, renders it difficult to secure recruits for this organization. In the face of these difficulties, however, the Regiment numbers at this date (Nov. 1st) some 200 men, and the prospect of success seems now encouraging. Special recruiting service has been suspended other than for the 35th Regiment and 13th Artillery, but voluntary enlist-

ments in old Regiments have continued, quietly and steadily, and number 638 recruits mustered into the various Regiments during the past ten months.

The total number of troops, furnished the General Government from this State, and mustered into the U. S. service from the commencement of the war to the present date, (Nov. 1st) exclusive of the three months Regiment for which the State receives no credit numerically, is as follows:

Total strength of Regiments and Batteries at departure from the State	38,878
Total number of recruits since mustered.....	2,897
Total	41,775
Or less nine months militia, 961 men reduced to 3 years' basis.....	721
Total volunteers on a three years' basis.....	41,054

The actual credit, as reduced to a three years' basis, and allowed by the General Government, is more clearly seen in the 11] annexed table, showing the quotas of the State under the calls of 1861, and 1862, and the number actually furnished under each call, for which the State receives credit.

STATE OF WISCONSIN. THREE YEARS' VOLUNTEERS.			
Dr.			Cr.
Due.	No.	Furnished.	No.
<i>Under Calls for 1861.</i>			
Quota under calls of 1861.....	21,753	20 Regiments of Infantry.....	19,723
		3 Regiments of Cavalry.....	3,437
		Milwaukee Cavalry (one Co.)....	83
		1 Company "Berdan's S. Sh'rs." ..	105
		13 Batteries of Artillery.....	1,777
		Recruits for all arms.....	147
<i>Under Call of July 2, 1862.</i>			
Quota under call of July 2, 1862.	11,904	13 Regiments of Infantry.....	12,484
Excess (<i>Balance</i>).....	6,657	"Gibbons' Brigade" Band.....	13
		Recruits for all arms.....	2,545
	40,314		40,314

NINE MONTHS' MILITIA REDUCED TO THREE YEARS BASIS.

Due.	No.	Furnished.	No.
Quota, 11,904 + 4.....	2,976	Excess (<i>Balance brought down</i>)..	6,657
Excess (<i>Balance</i>).....	3,921	34th Regiment 961 + 4.....	240
	6,897		6,897
		Final Excess (<i>Bal. per Settle'm't</i>)	3,921
		Recruits to Nov. 1, 1863.....	500
			4,421

Showing an excess of 4,421 at this date, (November 1st), over all calls, as a credit upon the draft to be made November 9th, 1863.

It will undoubtedly occur to your Excellency that a difference exists between the quota as given in the above exhibit, and that issued from this office, August 11th, 1862, in assigning quotas to the several towns for draft, under the order from the Department, of August 4, 1862. At the date the former statement was made, no official data was received from the War Department indicating the total number required.

The most that could then be ascertained was, that the State had furnished her quota under the calls of 1861, and the total number was approximated from this office, by adding to the 12] number then in the service from this State, the number then called for by the War Department, to-wit:

Total number in service July 1st, 1862.....	24,653
Six regiments, estimated.....	6,000
Quota of drafted 9 months' militia.....	11,904
Total	42,557
	=====

Which quota was assigned to the several towns and wards in the State on the basis of the population in each.

Subsequent correspondence developed the fact that the quotas, fixed by Government, were based upon the aggregate force furnished by the several States, up to the first of July, 1862, which aggregate was 548,184, of which

The quota of Wisconsin was.....	21,753
To this was added our quota under the call of July 2d, 1862, for - 300,000 volunteers	11,904
Call of August 4th, 1862, for our quota of 300,000 nine months' men....	11,904
Making a total quota of.....	45,561
	=====

Giving a difference between the quota, as approximated from this office, and that of the War Department, of 3004 in favor of the General Government, and to be raised from the State.

The War Department having since adopted the plan of reducing the quotas and credits to a basis of three years' men to wit: that one three years' man equals four nine months' men.

The quota of August 4th, 1862, is properly $11,904 \div 4$, or.....	2,976
To which add quota of 1861.....	21,753
And quota of volunteers, July 2d, 1862.....	11,904
Gives	36,633

As the exact quota of the State in three years' men, under all calls of 1861 and 1862.

Upon receipt of notice from the War Department of the draft ordered under the act of Congress of 1863, measures were immediately taken to secure the proper credit due to this State.

A thorough review, during last winter, of the returns made by the Sheriffs of the several counties in August, 1862, under orders from your Excellency, showed that the claim made for volunteers in the several towns and wards of the State was 3,051 in excess of the number appearing upon the muster rolls of the companies and regiments in the service from the State.

This was not deemed a proper claim for credit by the Government. Claim was therefore made for all volunteers in the original organizations, and all subsequent recruits, of which this office afforded the requisite information. A difference appeared upon comparing the records between the War Department and this office of but 342. Further information was furnished proving the correctness of the records in this office; the claim was allowed and settlement obtained with the War Department, October 12th, upon the basis shown in the above exhibit, to which credits have been added of recruits since enlisted.

The question had already been raised as to a proper distribution of the credit *allowed* by the War Department; to the several localities of the State entitled to such credit.

Your Excellency urged the expectation, under former promises from both the State and United States authorities, and the justice of crediting each locality, upon this draft, with the excess over former calls. To this, consent was at first given, with the added direction that the people of each locality should make out new lists of all volunteers claimed, giving the company and regiment in which each person had served, that comparison might be made with the muster rolls in the Adjutant General's office at Washington. The experience of the department in other States, where a similar course was under-

taken, soon proved this to be impracticable, as was apparent from the beginning to all who had any knowledge of the amount of labor and delay involved in it, and the Government declared its inability to give credit to localities for any excess heretofore furnished, and announced that credits would be allowed only by Congressional districts.

A Statement was then prepared by Congressional Districts, reducing the erroneous excess in each in proportion to the number heretofore claimed, and bringing the total to the exact credit allowed by the War Department. This was presented to the Department by your Excellency in person, with the renewed request that the Government should take this enrollment of volunteers as made in 1862, as a basis, and through the subdistrict enrolling officers in the State, secure a correct revision of the same, and thereby give the proper credit to each locality entitled thereto. This was deemed entirely feasible, from the fact that the Government had already in the State the machinery necessary to secure this result, with but a temporary delay. Although persistently urged, with the assurance that, with our experience the past year, such a plan was proven to be practicable; all attempts to convince the Department proved futile: they had concluded upon the plan announced, and declined further argument upon the subject. The following statement of credits for the several Congressional districts was therefore made the basis of settlement between the General Government and the State, which credit is to be distributed among the several sub-districts in proportion to the number of first class men enrolled, without regard to former excess or deficiency.

The following is the tabular statement, agreed upon, October 12th, 1863, to which have been added such recruits as have enlisted up to the present date, (Nov. 1st,) and to which all volunteers in new organizations will be added up to the day of the draft.

14]

STATEMENT, showing the number of Volunteers, Recruits and Drafted men furnished by the several Congressional Districts in the State of Wisconsin.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.	Volunteers claimed by Sheriffs' return, allowed by the war department.	Draft of 1862 mustered into service.	Volunteers, recruits.	Grand total.
First,.....	6,847	275	370	7,492
Second,.....	7,416	27	238	7,681
Third,.....	6,700	60	200	6,960
Fourth,.....	5,955	423	118	6,476
Fifth,.....	6,216	201	159	6,576
Sixth,.....	5,054	32	84	5,800
Total	38,798	1,018	1,169	40,885

Oct. 12, 1863, net excess.....4,352.

The question has been asked, and the same inquiry may have arisen in other localities, why the draft was made by the State authorities in 1862, if, as now appears, the State has an excess over all previous calls, to apply on the present draft. The reason is, that, in the assignment of quotas in 1861 and 1862, the term of service was not taken into account by the General Government, the calls were made for a given quota, and credit was given for the number of men furnished, without regard to the term of service; on which basis our State was lacking some four or five thousand men. The conscription act of the present year, however, obligated the department to bring all debt and credit with the several States for troops to a three years basis, by which course our State now receives the benefits of her three years enlistments, in an excess on all calls heretofore made.

The very prompt returns received at this office monthly from a large majority of the organizations now in the service, with other official information, enable me to present a schedule "F" of the numerical strength of each command at its departure from the State; the number of recruits since mustered and the present strength of each.

The importance of these monthly reports can hardly be over estimated, in the benefits thereby accruing to the treasury of the State, and also in a proper knowledge of whatever pertains to the interest and welfare of the troops. With a partial knowledge of the many difficulties which surround and hinder the labor in making these returns, so promptly furnished, I deem it due, and desire thus publicly to acknowledge the praise-

worthy action of the regimental adjutants, upon whom this duty rests. From the schedule alluded to, it appears that of the 41,775 volunteers originally in the service, the State is now represented by 24,812, a reduction of 16,963, by death, discharge, or desertion, the larger number of which are of those discharged for physical disability. This loss also includes all those reported missing in action, some of whom may yet be taken up again upon the roll as prisoners of war.

The order from the War Department in 1861, for the consolidation of companies in regiments, reduced below half the number allowed for a maximum, has been carried into effect with but one regiment (the 16th,) which was greatly reduced in its first action at Shiloh, in which battle it bore a conspicuous part.

It is hoped that the draft soon to be made in the State, will fill up the thinned ranks of our regiments, and not only prevent the necessity of further consolidation, but also restore this regiment to its original strength.

In the more immediate notice of each regiment or company in the service, it is with pleasure that I am enabled through the courtesy of the commanding officer to present to your Excellency and the Legislature a somewhat extended record of each, from the date of its organization to the first of October, 1863.

To accomplish this a copy of the following circular was addressed to the commanding officer of each regiment in the field:

Adjutant General's Office,
Madison, Wis., Sept. 1st, 1863.

Dear Sir:—

The record of the Volunteer Regiments from the State, presented in my report of last year, was but meagre; owing in part to the absence of official data from which to compile the record. I very much desire the co-operation of the regimental officers from our State in making up a report for the current year, that I may be enabled to give a more extended notice of the various movements and actions in which the regiments have been engaged. For this purpose will you please furnish me a synopsis of your regimental record since your Command left the State, showing:

The marches, and dates when made.

Battles or skirmishes in which your command or portions of it, have been engaged, with the number of killed, wounded, prisoners, or missing in each battle.

The total loss of your regiment in killed, wounded, prisoners or deserters since leaving the State.

In short, everything which may be of historical interest to the people in the State, or to yourselves. Particular attention is requested to accuracy in dates, that the report may be made reliable reference for the future. The present law requires my report to be made on the first of October, instead of January, as heretofore. I therefore wish to have your record made up to the first of October, mailing it to me as soon as possible after that date.

You will also please acknowledge the receipt of this request, and advise me if you will favor me with the desired report.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

The desired report has been received from quite a number of the regiments; I regret that it has not from all; giving very full and interesting information, from which, with other data, the following records are compiled, and the original papers filed in this office as matters of historical interest.

They speak more eloquently than any wordy encomiums of the personal bravery and determined endurance of the heroes who have perilled and sacrificed their lives in this struggle for our national existence, and are presented, not as in any measure a complete history, but as furnishing some trustworthy data for the future historian, in a merited tribute to the gallant Sons of Wisconsin.

16]

¹FIRST REGIMENT.

Colonel—George B. Bingham.

Lieutenant Colonel—Henry A. Mitchell. Surgeon—Lucius J. Dixon.

Major—Donald C. McVean.

1st Assistant Surgeon—Frederick Corfe.

Adjutant—Wm. W. Watkins.

2d Assistant Surgeon—

Quartermaster—Nathaniel Bingham.

Chaplain—John McNamara.

Captains.

A.—John C. Goodrich.

B.—John M. Cosgrove.

C.—Hiram A. Sheldon.

D.—

E.—

F.—Maurice M. Samuels.

G.—William H. Wilson.

H.—John C. McMullen.

I.—

K.—Thomas H. Green.

First Lieutenants.

Herman P. Schuyler.

Henry O. Montague.

Charles H. Messenger.

Richard T. Hambrook.

Pembroke V. Wise.

Zerah P. Clark.

George W. Buffum.

Christian Klock.

Second Lieutenants.

Thomas Caliger.

Edward Ferguson.

Howard H. Chandler.

Benjamin F. Teets.

Seth W. Button.

Sylvester Calwell.

Francis G. Rice.

The First Regiment, originally organized in compliance with the President's call for 75,000 three month's volunteers, having completed its term of service, was mustered out of service on the 21st of August, 1861. Orders were received for re-organization as a three years regiment on the 28th of August. Under the supervision of the former Commander, (Col. John C. Starkweather), the various companies were rapidly recruited, organ-

¹ See First Wis. Inf., pp. 31, 105, 517.

ized and sent to the regimental rendezvous at Camp Scott, Milwaukee, where the regimental organization was perfected, and their muster into United States service completed on the 19th of October.

Nine days afterward, on the 28th, the First again left the state for active service, under orders to report at Louisville, Ky. Proceeding by way of Chicago and Indianapolis, they went into "Camp Sherman," on the north bank of the Ohio, opposite Louisville, on the thirty-first. Leaving Camp Sherman on the 14th of November, they crossed the river, marching through Louisville to Portland's Landing, a distance of six miles; whence they proceeded by steamer to Camp Buell, near West Point, Ky., at the mouth of Salt River. Having been assigned to Negley's Brigade, they left Camp Buell on the third of December, and joined the Brigade on the following day at Camp Negley, fifteen miles from Elizabethtown, Ky. They left this place on the 11th, and marching about fourteen miles, encamped at Bacon Creek, where they remained five days; marching on the 17th, nine miles to Green River, where they went into Camp Wood, near Munfordsville. At this place the winter was passed, the regiment being employed on outpost and picket duty, and participating in various reconnoitering expeditions through the surrounding country.

On the 14th of February, 1862, they left Munfordsville and marching northward fourteen miles, bivouacked for the night at Upton's Station, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. On the following day the direction of their march was changed, and proceeding southward, they passed Cave City on the 17th; encamping near Bat's Cave, from which place they moved on the 23rd to Bowling Green, Ky. The march was resumed on the 27th. Proceeding by way of Franklin and Mitchellville, they encamped at Edgefield on the second of March, and crossing the 17] Cumberland river on the 7th, went into Camp Andy Johnson, three miles south of Nashville, Tenn. On the 8th of March five companies were sent out on outpost and picket duty. Company B, holding the right of the line, was extended right and left as skirmishers, ten men of the centre being posted as a reserve. This small number was suddenly attacked by about two hundred rebel cavalry. The skirmishers immediately rallied on the reserve, and while in the execution of this manoeuvre, the company was attacked on all sides. The movement, however, was

effected in good order, and the company fell back, having lost private Willett Greenly—the first Union soldier killed in Tennessee—and two others of their number wounded.

Meanwhile Company C, hearing the fire on the right, had advanced to their support, and arrived just in time to hold the enemy in check and carry off the wounded. On returning to their original position, it was discovered that the rebels had in their absence set fire to some buildings near which they had been stationed, destroying their knapsacks and blankets. The whole line was held until reinforcements came up. The regiment left Camp Andy Johnson on the 29th of March, marching by way of Franklin, crossed Duck Creek, and encamped on the 2d of April, two miles south of Columbia, Tenn., where they remained five days, marching on the 7th fourteen miles to Mt. Pleasant, where they went into camp. Moving to Lawrenceburg on the 3d of May, they were ordered back next day to Mt. Pleasant in anticipation of an attack upon Columbia, and returned to Camp Walker at that place, having accomplished a march of fifty miles within thirty-seven hours.

On the tenth of May they again broke camp at Mount Pleasant, taking part, with an additional force of infantry, cavalry and artillery, in a reconnoissance under the command of Col. Starkweather. Marching by a circuitous route over a rough and broken country; passing through Pulaski on the 11th, they arrived on the 13th at Rogersville, Tenn., near which place a force of the enemy's cavalry, which attempted to cut off their communications, was defeated in a sharp skirmish. A forced march of seventeen miles to Shoal Creek Bridge was effected on the fourteenth. Having stationed guard at the bridge, the main force of the expedition advanced three miles to Bainbridge Ferry, on the Tennessee river, where they destroyed three ferryboats and shelled the rebels out of their camp on the south side of the river. Thence on the 16th they marched eight miles to Florence, Ala., where the expedition received orders to return to Columbia. Marching on the following day, they arrived at Columbia on the 20th and went into Camp Scribner, two miles south of that place; having marched one hundred and eighty-seven miles within ten days.

Leaving Camp Scribner on the 25th of May, they moved nine miles, to Calioka, at which place they were ordered to construct a railroad bridge. On the 29th, Companies A, B, G and K,

under command of Major Bingham, were detached from the regiment to join an expedition against Chattanooga. Proceeding by way of Pulaski, Fayetteville and Tullahoma, they crossed the Cumberland Mountains on the 4th of June, and, on the 8th, took part in a skirmish with the enemy on the bank of the Tennessee river, opposite Chattanooga. The object of the expedition having been accomplished, they were, on the same day, ordered to return. Marching *via* Altamont and Winchester, 18] they arrived at Shelbyville on the 13th, having marched a distance of about two hundred and seventy miles. The remainder of the regiment—with the exception of Company C, which was detailed as provost guard at Columbia—was occupied in constructing bridges and repairing and guarding the railroad between Columbia and Pulaski. On the 23d of June they marched ten miles, to Pulaski, and thence, on the following day, to Elk River, from which place they proceeded by rail, *via* Huntsville, arriving on the 25th, at Stevenson, Ala., the junction of the Nashville and Chattanooga, with the Memphis and Charleston railroad.

Meanwhile Companies A. B. G and K left Shelbyville on the 23d, and marching by way of Fayetteville and Pleasant Plain, took the cars on the 25th at Elkton Station, on the Nashville and Decatur railroad, proceeding thence *via* Athens and Huntsville to Stevenson, Ala., at which place they joined the regiment on the 27th of June. The regiment moved on the 29th twelve miles, to Battle Creek, encamping in a wood, near the Tennessee river. Here they were constantly employed in the performance of outpost, picket and signal duty, until the 25th of July, when they marched five miles, to Bridgeport, proceeding thence by rail to Mooresville, Ala., when they went into camp on the following day. On the third of August camp was moved to Decatur, at which place they were stationed five days, returning on the 9th to Mooresville, where they remained in the performance of guard duty, with frequent reconnoissances through the surrounding country, until the eighteenth, when they were ordered to Nashville. Taking the cars on the 19th, they arrived at Nashville on the following day, and crossing the Cumberland river at that place, encamped at Edgefield.

On the third of September, was organized the Twenty-eighth Brigade, consisting of the First, with three other regiments and two Batteries of Artillery, Col. Starkweather being placed in

command. The Brigade left Edgefield at one in the morning of the sixth, and marching rapidly, by way of Franklin, arrived at Bowling Green, Ky., on the evening of the following day. The general movement of our army towards Munfordsville, commenced on the fifteenth. On arriving within eight miles of that place, Gen. Rousseau's Division, to which the Twenty-eighth Brigade was attached, took position and remained until the 21st, when the brigade, having been ordered on a reconnoissance, moved by a circuitous route to Glasgow, rejoining the division at Munfordsville on the following day. The march was resumed on the 23d: proceeding by way of Elizabethtown and West Point, marching almost literally day and night, they encamped on the 26th at Louisville, Ky., on the Ohio river, where they were joined by the Twenty-first Regiment. The movement of our forces to meet the rebels under Bragg, began on the first of October. Marching by way of Taylorsville, Bloomfield and Chaplin, the Twenty-eighth Brigade bivouacked near Mackville, on the seventh. Next morning they were hurried forward a distance of twelve miles, and placed in position on the extreme left of our lines, during the battle of *Chaplin Hills*.¹ Arriving on the field at half-past one in the afternoon, the First took the extreme left, supporting the Fourth Indiana Battery, the Twenty-first being posted a little in advance. Shortly before, the rebels had succeeded in driving back a portion of Gen. Jackson's Division, who rushed through and on either side of the Twenty-first, the latter holding their ground firmly, until the pursuing rebels came up in front in greatly superior numbers, and a terrible conflict ensued. At the same time, the enemy, availing himself of his vastly greater force, attacked the brigade on the right, simultaneously planting a battery on the left, designed to cover an attempt on the flank. The flank movement was prevented by our artillery, which shelled the rebel position, dislodging the enemy, while the attempt on the right was gallantly repulsed by the infantry. At this moment, the Twenty-first was ordered to "fire and charge to the front," but being a new regiment, and their Colonel being severely wounded and their Major killed at about the time such order was given, no field officer was left to carry the command into execution,

¹ Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862, Reports of Col. John C. Starkweather, 22 *Rebellion Records*, 1155-6; Brig. Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau, 22 *Ibid.*, 1044-1049.

although several companies, hearing the order, attempted to obey it, but being sorely pressed by the brigade and battery in front, they retired in some disorder and confusion. * In justice to this (the 21st) regiment, it should be noted that, at the date of this battle, they had been mustered into service only thirty-four days, and were kept almost continually on the march, having, during that time, the advantage of only four days actual drill. So inexperienced, indeed, were even the company officers, that the Colonel, in anticipation of the emergency which occurred, had, before the battle, addressed the regiment, telling them, that in such event, he would simply give the command "Break and Rally," and, as no regimental colors had as yet been furnished, they must make himself the point around which to rally after they had retreated. The necessity having arrived, the order was given, and the regiment broke, rallying in good order around their Colonel in the rear of the main line of battle, where they continued in the fight during the remainder of the afternoon. On the withdrawal of this regiment, the "Old First," supporting the artillery, was advanced to the front, which position they held until many of the artillery horses were killed, and the balance became unmanageable, when, with two other regiments of the brigade, they were ordered to hold their position, while the guns, which were yet manageable, were retired to a safe position. When this was effected, "a part of the First Wisconsin then charged to the front, capturing the colors of the First Tennessee. The fire from the Seventy-ninth and Twenty-fourth held the enemy in check, while the balance of the First Wisconsin took by hand every remaining gun and caisson from the field."¹ By this time the enemy was completely routed, and our troops retired to the support of their new position. In this great battle the First Regiment had four hundred and seven men engaged, of whom fifty-six were killed, one hundred and twenty wounded, and four missing. The Twenty-first, out of six hundred and sixty-three men engaged, lost forty-one killed, one hundred and one wounded, twenty-one prisoners, and fifteen missing. In his official report of the battle, Gen. Rousseau thus speaks of the First.² "I had great confidence in the gallantry of these two regiments, (1st Wis. and 79th Penn.) and was not

¹ Col. Starkweather's official report, 22 Rebellion Records, 1155.

² 22 Rebellion Records, 1046.

disappointed when their time of trial came. They drove back the enemy several times with great loss, and, until their ammunition was exhausted, bravely maintained their position, and 20] then quietly (not under fire,) retired under orders, to the line of battle originally selected by Gen. McCook and myself, where they got a supply of ammunition, and were again ready for action."

They left Perryville on the 11th of October, following the retreating rebels as far as Crab Orchard, where the pursuit was abandoned, and our army took a more southerly direction, the brigade arriving at Mitchellville, Tenn., on the 12th of November. At this time, Mitchellville was the terminus of our railroad transportation south, and they were stationed here in the performance of guard and provost duty until the 9th of December, when they moved to Edgefield, Tenn. On the following day they crossed the Tennessee river, and, passing through Nashville, went into "Camp Andy Johnson," four miles south of that place. In the reorganization of the army, their brigade became the Second of the First Division. Participating in the movement of Gen. Rosecrans' army, they left camp on the 26th of December, in charge of a large train, and proceeding by way of Nolansville, arrived on the 30th at Jefferson, a small town on the Lebanon and Murfreesboro pike. Near this place the enemy's cavalry made a fierce attack upon the train, which was handsomely repulsed by the brigade in a severe engagement, our regiment losing two killed and seven wounded. Next day they were ordered up to take part in the battle of STONE'S RIVER,¹ near Murfreesboro, where they were assigned position in the center of our line, and held in reserve. On the 2d of January, 1863, they took position in the entrenchments on our front, which they held until the following day, when they advanced, taking part in a severe engagement with the rebel infantry. The enemy withdrew during the night, and the 4th was spent in burying the dead on the field of battle.

In consequence of having been placed in the reserve they suffered but trifling loss in this celebrated conflict, and soon after,

¹ Stone's River or Murfreesboro, Tenn., Dec. 31 to Jan. 2, 1863. Reports of Col. John C. Starkweather, 29 Rebellion Records 391-393; Maj. Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau, 29 Ibid., 377-381.

in the beginning of January, 1863, encamped within the fortifications at Murfreesboro. Marching with the centre of the "Army of the Cumberland," under command of Gen. Thomas, they left Murfreesboro on the 24th of June, taking a southerly direction on the Manchester pike. On the following day, they were ordered to the front and led the advance, skirmishing occasionally with the enemy as he retreated before them. Proceeding by way of Fairfield, Manchester and Tullahoma, they went into camp on the 14th, at Cowan Station, on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad. Leaving Cowan on the 10th of August, they marched with the division, bivouacking for the night at Crow Creek Valley. On the following day the division moved across the mountains, passing Anderson, and going into camp three miles south of the state line of Alabama. At this place, the First Regiment was detached from the Brigade, proceeding to Stevenson, Ala., where they were employed in preparing the ground for a field hospital. At this place they were joined by the Brigade, and participating in the forward movement of the army on Chattanooga, they left Stevenson on the 2d of September, marching to Bridgeport, Ala., where they crossed the Tennessee on the 4th, and proceeding up the Tennessee valley on the following day, crossed a spur of the mountains and bivouacked. They ascended Raccoon or Sand Mountain on the sixth, encamping for the night on the 21] summit. On the following day they descended the eastern side, bivouacking at Johnson's Cove, in the valley between Raccoon and Lookout Mountains, where they were delayed one day to enable Gen. Negley's Division in their advance to ascend the latter. On the 9th they encamped on the summit, moving on the following day down the eastern slope of the mountain. At three in the morning of the 11th, they were ordered forward to the support of Negley's Division, then five miles in advance, near Dug Gap. They moved forward, skirmishing the whole distance, occupying the position assigned about 8 o'clock. Severe skirmishing soon commenced and the Second Brigade was ordered to take the place of a portion of Gen. Negley's troops in the advance. This was gallantly accomplished under a severe fire, and the Brigade held the position, resisting the enemy's attempts to dislodge them until half past three in the afternoon, when a retrograde movement having commenced, they were ordered to cover the

retreat. This difficult duty was admirably performed under the command of Gen. Starkweather, and they went into camp at Stevens' Gap, Ga., at one on the following morning. They remained here until the 17th, when they marched, proceeding by way of Owen's Ford and Crawfish Springs, and arrived on the field of CHICKAMAUGA¹ on the 19th, taking position early in the morning on the left of Col. Wilder's Brigade at Cross Roads. At ten o'clock they were ordered to move in support of the First and Third Brigades. On coming up with a portion of the Third, they were ordered to change their direction and proceed to the left, relieving a portion of Gen. Brannan's Division, which was then out of ammunition. On taking the place assigned, they were assailed by a severe fire on the front and right, and had scarcely effected a corresponding change of position, when they were attacked by heavy columns of the enemy and forced to retire a short distance to the rear, leaving two guns. At this moment the enemy was attacked on the flank and rear by other portions of our troops, thrown into disorder and driven from the field, leaving the guns untouched. The Batteries were at once rearranged, and the Second Brigade, closing on the First and Third, took position in the second line of battle, supporting Gen. Johnson's Division on the left of his command. This position they held until evening, when they were ordered forward and took position in the first line, relieving the troops in their front whose ammunition was exhausted. By the time the movement was completed, darkness set in and the positions could only be known by the flashing of the musketry and artillery of the first line. Under these circumstances our troops in their vicinity, mistaking them for the enemy, poured in a terrible fire, and thus assaulted at once on front, right and rear, there was no alternative save that of retirement in confusion and disorder. Line was immediately reformed at the foot of a ridge to the east of their former position, where they remained until our lines were withdrawn, when they moved back in good order, going into bivouac in an open field on the left of Gen. Johnson's ammunition train. Moving thence at three in the morning of the 20th, they took position on a ridge, forming in two lines, with the right of the Brigade

¹ Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19-20, 1863, Reports of Brig. Gen. John C. Starkweather, 50 Rebellion Records, 299-308; Brig. Gen. Absalom Baird, 50 Ibid., 269-280.

resting upon Gen. Johnson's Division. At this place they felled trees, forming two barricades to obstruct the advance of the enemy and cover the further retreat of our forces. This position was retained during the day under repeated attacks by 22] the enemy in heavy columns, supported with artillery, until evening, when they were ordered to retire to Chattanooga. On arriving within a mile of that place, the order was countermanded and they again marched to the front, and remained in position until the morning of the 22d, when, with their Division, they covered the retreat of the army on Chattanooga, going into bivouac at that place. In these battles the First sustained a loss of twenty-five killed, ninety-one wounded, and eighty-four missing. The Twenty-First lost two killed, thirty-six wounded, and seventy-six missing. Of the missing, the greater number were prisoners in the hands of the enemy. They yet remain at Chattanooga, Georgia.

THE "IRON BRIGADE OF THE WEST."

1ST SECOND REGIMENT.

Colonel— — — — —

Lieutenant Colonel— ² John Mansfield.	Surgeon—Andrew J. Ward.
Major—Wm. L. Parsons.	1st Assistant Surgeon—Philip Fox.
Adjutant—Gilbert M. Woodward.	2d Assistant Surgeon—
Quartermaster—John G. MacCormac.	Chaplain—

Captains.

A.—
B.—Rob't H. Hughes.
C.—Geo. W. Gibson.
D.—Ebenezer P. Perry.
E.—Melvin R. Baldwin.
F.—
G.—Charles C. Dow.
H.—Nathaniel Rollins.
I.—George H. Otis.
K.—John R. Sperry.

First Lieutenants.

Alured Larke.
Dennis B. Dailey.
Frank H. Liscam.
Wm. A. Jameson.
Reuben Ash.
Martin L. Gorman.
Samuel H. Morrison.
Geo. M. Humphrey.
Alonzo Bell.
Henry T. Sperry.

Second Lieutenants.

Wm. H. Harris.
Levi Showalter.
Alexander F. Lee.
Henry B. Harshaw.³

William Noble.
Henry Naegely.

The Second Regiment was, like the First, originally enrolled under the President's call for 75,000 three months' volunteers. The various companies were ordered to rendezvous at Camp Randall during the first week of May, 1861, where the regimental organization was effected under the supervision of S.

See Second Wis. Inf., pp. 34, 88, 108, 528.

² Commissioned Col. Vet. R. C., Dec. 3, '64.

³ State Treasurer, 1887-1890.

Park Coon, of Milwaukee. Meanwhile the General Government had decided to accept no more troops for this short term of service, and accordingly, on the 16th of May, the regiment was called upon to re-enlist "for three years or during the war." The men complied enthusiastically, with the exception of one company, which was immediately disbanded, its place in the regiment being supplied by the "Wisconsin Rifles," of Milwaukee, under command of Capt. A. J. Langworthy. On the 11th of June, the Second Regiment, thus re-organized, was mustered into the United States service for "three years or during the war," being the first Wisconsin organization so mustered. Having been completely uniformed and equipped by the State, with the exception of arms, they left Madison for service in the field, on the 20th of June, and proceeding by way of Chicago, Pittsburg and Baltimore, arrived on the 25th, at Washington, the first regiment of three years' men to appear in the capital, encamping in the suburbs of the city, whence they marched on the 2d of July, by the Georgetown 23] Aqueduct, to a point two miles west of Fort Corcoran, on the Fairfax road. In this camp the regiment was brigaded with three New York regiments, under command of Col. (now Major General) W. T. Sherman, Col. Coon being detached for staff duty.

The movement upon Manassas began on the 16th of July, Gen. Tyler's Division, to which they were attached, moving by way of Falls Church, Vienna and Germantown, a distance of twenty-three miles, to Centreville, at which place they bivouacked on the eighteenth. About noon the regiment was ordered up to support the remainder of the division, which had come up with, and engaged the enemy at Blackburn's Ford, on Bull Run. Advancing on the double quick upwards of three miles, they deployed under heavy artillery fire in the second line of battle, but without becoming actively engaged. In the evening they retired to Centreville, taking position one mile from that place, on the Warrenton turnpike. At an early hour on the 21st, Tyler's Division moved down the Warrenton road to occupy and hold a position near the Stone Bridge, while Hunter's Division flanked the enemy's left by way of Sudley's Ford. The latter movement proving successful, Tyler's Divi-

sion; filing to the right, forded BULL RUN¹ a short distance above Stone Bridge, and joined in the pursuit of the enemy towards Manassas. On a range of hills a little south of the Warrenton Pike, at right angles with the Sudley road, the enemy made a stand; his batteries being advantageously posted, and his infantry supports concealed and protected by the heavy growth of timber. Being ordered to assault one of the batteries on the east side of the Sudley road, the Second moved up under a terrific enfilading fire of shell and canister from other batteries, formed in line at the foot of the hill and charged up, driving back the enemy's infantry which had emerged from cover in pursuit of a body of our troops, just repulsed in similar assault, and almost reaching the guns. At this critical moment, the absence of their two field officers led to a confusion of orders, which caused the two wings to be separated and eventually threw them into disorder. But the spirit of the men was unbroken and they remained on the field, fighting in squads, under the direction of company officers for nearly an hour longer, when the rebels being reinforced by the arrival of Johnson's troops from the Shenandoah, they were attacked on their right flank and subjected to a cross fire which compelled them to fall back in disorder, having suffered a loss of thirty killed, one hundred and five wounded and sixty-five missing, most of whom, with a number of the wounded, were taken prisoners. By noon of the following day, the regiment had assembled at Fort Corcoran, and on the morning of the 23d, they went into camp close to the left of the fort, where they remained, perfecting their discipline and engaged in the performance of outpost duty, in the vicinity of Ball's Cross Roads, and on the Alexandria and Leesburg railroad until the 27th of August, when they were transferred from Col. Sherman's command, to that of Brigadier Gen. Rufus King, which then consisted of the Fifth and Sixth Wisconsin, together with the Nineteenth Indiana, now proudly known by the title given by the acclamation of their comrades in arms, as the "Iron Brigade." It may here be stated that on the 9th of December following, company "K," was permanently detached from the 24th regiment, by order of the War Department, and organ-

¹ Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861, report of Col. William T. Sherman, Comdg. Brig., 2 Rebellion Records, 368-371.

ized as heavy artillery, its place in the line being filled by the present company "K," whose muster dates from the 20th of December, 1862.

¹SIXTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—Edward S. Bragg.

Lieutenant Colonel—Rufus R. Dawes.	Surgeon—Abram W. Preston.
Major—John F. Hauser.	1st Assistant Surgeon—John C. Hall.
Adjutant—Frank A. Haskell.	2d Assistant Surgeon—
Quartermaster—Lyman B. Upham.	Chaplain—

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—David K. Noyes.	Howard F. Pruyn.	Howard J. Huntington.
B.—Rollin P. Converse.	Charles P. Hyatt.	
C.—Thos. W. Plummer.	Lloyd G. Harris.	
D.—Thos. Kerr.	Edward P. Brooks.	
E.—Joseph H. Marston.		Michael Mangan.
F.—Oscar Graetz.	Wm. Golterman.	
G.—Philip W. Plummer.	James L. Converse.	John Timmons.
H.—Charles H. Ford.	John Beely.	Hiram B. Merchant.
I.—John A. Kellogg.	Earl M. Rogers.	
K.—William N. Remington.	Wm. S. Campbell.	

The several companies composing the Sixth Regiment were ordered to rendezvous at Camp Randall, about the 25th of June, 1861. Under the direction of Col. Lysander Cutler, the regimental organization was soon effected, and the regiment was mustered into United States service on the 16th of July. Twelve days afterward, on the 28th, they left the State for active service, under orders to proceed to Harrisburg, Penn., where they remained until the 3d of August, at which date they moved by rail to Baltimore, Md. Proceeding to Washington on the 7th, they encamped on Meridian Hill, joining at that place the command of Gen. Rufus King, which has since become so justly celebrated under the name of the "Iron Brigade of the West."

²SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—William W. Robinson.

Lieutenant Colonel—John B. Callis.	Surgeon—D. Cooper Ayres.
Major—Mark Flinnicum.	1st Assistant Surgeon—L. B. Brainard.
Adjutant—Samuel J. Phillips.	2d Assistant Surgeon—
Quartermaster—David Shirrell.	Chaplain—Samuel W. Eaton.

¹ See Sixth Wis. Inf., pp. 46, 108, 520.

² See Seventh Wis. Inf., pp. 50, 108, 520.

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—Hollon Richardson.	James Johnson.	
B.—Martin C. Hobart.	Charles E. Weeks.	E. Andre Campbell.
C.—Jefferson Newman.	Ethan A. Andrews.	Judson H. Holcomb.
D.—Alex. W. Bean.		
E.—Levi E. Pond.	Henry Gibson.	W. H. Gildersleeve.
F.—Henry F. Young.	W. Eugene Sloat.	Alphonzo A. Kidd.
G.—Fred L. Warner.		Burns Newman.
H.—Robert Monteith.	Charles Fulks.	Tanner Thomas.
I.—Joseph N. P. Bird.	C. M. Prutsman.	William W. Walrath.
K.—George S. Hoyt.	Amos D. Rood.	

The several companies comprising the Seventh Regiment, were ordered to rendezvous at Camp Randall, at various dates during the month of August, 1861. The regiment was organized 25] under the direction of Col. Joseph Van Dor, of Milwaukee, and the muster into United States' service completed on the 16th of September. They left the State for field service on the 21st of September, arriving at Washington on the first of October, when they joined Gen. King's command at Camp Lyon. Since that time their history is identical with that of the Iron Brigade.

"IRON BRIGADE."

Early in the beginning of the rebellion, the commission of a Brigadier General was tendered to Gen. Rufus King, of this State, a graduate of West Point, and one of the oldest citizens of Milwaukee. On his arrival at Washington, he was assigned to the command of such Wisconsin troops as had already arrived, or were then expected at that point. The Fifth Regiment, arriving in the latter part of July, and the Sixth, arriving on the 7th of August, were the Nineteenth Indiana, organized as a brigade, and encamped under his command on Meridian Hill, in the suburbs of Washington, where they were joined on the 27th of August by the Second Wisconsin. The brigade, thus organized, marched on the 3d of September, occupying a position at the Chain Bridge, five miles from the camp on Meridian Hill. On the following day the Second and Fifth Wisconsin, with the Nineteenth Indiana, being temporarily detached from the brigade, crossed the Potomac, accompanying the division of Gen. William F. Smith, occupied a commanding position covering the approaches to the bridge, and commenced the erection of earthworks now called Fort Marcy. It may be here stated that the Fifth Wisconsin was soon after permanently attached to Gen. Smith's command.

On the 5th of September, the two remaining regiments went into "Camp Advance," near the fort, at which they continued to work by details, until its completion; at the same time performing outpost duty on the roads leading to Lewinsville on the left and Deansville on the right.

They remained at this camp until the 1st of October, when they recrossed the Potomac, joining the brigade, which was further augmented, on the same day, by the arrival of the Seventh Wisconsin. Having been ordered to join McDowell's division, the brigade marched on the 5th of October, by way of Georgetown Aqueduct, a distance of six miles, to Fort Tillinghast on Arlington Heights, Va., where they went into winter quarters, and were employed in drilling and the performance of outpost duty near Falls Church, until the 10th of March, 1862. At this date, the brigade, taking part in the advance of the army upon Manassas, marched out sixteen miles, encamping at Germantown, near Fairfax C. H. Gen. King having been promoted to the command of a division, Col. Cutler of the Sixth took command of the brigade, and returning on the 15th, they proceeded by way of Alexandria, encamping on the following day at Fort Tillinghast; whence they moved on the 18th, occupying a position at Fairfax Seminary, near Alexandria. Gen. McDowell having been placed in command of the department of the Rappahannock, they left Alexandria on the 5th of April, and marching by Centreville, Manassas Junction and Bristoe Station, encamped on the 12th at Catlett's Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, where they were employed in railroad guard duty until the 21st; at which date 26] the march was resumed, the brigade going into camp at Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg, on the twenty-third.

On the 27th they moved to Brooks' Station, on the Richmond and Fredericksburg railway, where they encamped and commenced the erection of a bridge across the Akakeek run, returning on the second of May to camp on the north bank of the Rappahannock, from which various detachments from the brigade were sent out for the purpose of building and guarding bridges and blockhouses on the south side of the river. While at this place, Gen. Gibbon took command of the brigade. They crossed the Rappahannock on the 25th of May, advancing on the Bowling Green road eight miles, and occupying a position near Guineas Station, from which they marched

on the 29th, with a large detachment of our forces, designed to co-operate with Banks' and Fremont's forces in cutting off the retreat of Jackson from Shenandoah valley. Proceeding by way of Falmouth and Catlett's Station, they encamped on the first of June, at Haymarket, on the Manassas Gap railroad, where they remained three days, removing camp, on the fifth, to Warrenton. The attempt upon Jackson's forces having proved abortive, the return march was commenced on the eighth, and marching by Warrenton Junction and Hartwood, the brigade encamped at Falmouth, on the tenth, having marched a distance of one hundred and four miles. On the 24th of July they left Falmouth under orders to effect a reconnaissance in the direction of Orange Court House, to ascertain the force and design of the enemy, then gathering on Gen. Pope's front. Advancing by way of Chancellorsville, they encountered the enemy's pickets on the 26th, at the distance of a mile from the Court House. A skirmish ensued, in which the enemy was routed and a few prisoners captured, when, having accomplished the object of the expedition, a return was ordered, and the troops re-entered camp on the evening of the 27th, having marched a distance of eighty miles within three days.¹

In order to cut the enemy's line of communication, the Sixth Wisconsin, with a small additional force of cavalry and artillery, under command of Col. Cutler, was detached on the fifth of August, for the purpose of destroying the Virginia Central railroad in the vicinity of Frederick's Hall, twenty-three miles from the junction with the Richmond and Potomac railroad. They arrived at that place on the following day, and tore up the track for a mile in each direction, burned a large warehouse filled with confederate supplies, tobacco, &c., and destroyed the depot, switches and telegraph, burning two bridges on their return. Meanwhile, to effect a diversion, the balance of the brigade had marched on the telegraph road, engaged the enemy's cavalry on the fifth in a sharp skirmish at Thornburg, on Tar river, and pushing forward on the following day to the vicinity of Beaver Dam Station, on the Virginia Central railroad, when the rear of the column was attacked by Stuart's cavalry. The assault was handsomely repulsed, the rebels being driven back to the neighborhood of Fredericksburg, where

¹ See Report of Brig. Gen. Rufus King, Brig. Gen. John Gibbon, Col. L. Cutler, 16 Rebellion Records, 121-125.

they made their escape across the fields in disorder, carrying with them seventeen men of the Second regiment, who had become exhausted on the march, and had been sent back in the morning. Our troops moved to Spotsylvania C. H. on the seventh, where they were joined by Col. Cutler's command, 27] which had marched upwards of one hundred miles within three days, penetrating to a point thirty miles within the enemy's lines. The brigade returned to Falmouth on the eighth. Two days afterwards, on the tenth, they marched by Hartwood church, a distance of twenty miles, to Barnett's Ford, where they crossed the Rappahannock river and pushed forward on the following day, by way of Stevensburg, thirty miles to Cedar Mountain, near Culpepper C. H., where they took position in the advance line of the "Army of Virginia."

Taking part in the general movement of the army under Gen. Pope, they moved, on the 19th, in the direction of Rappahannock Station, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, crossing the Rappahannock on the following day, and occupying a position north of the railroad, whence they moved to the right, covering Beverly Ford, where a skirmish with the enemy took place, in which the loss of the brigade was comparatively trifling. On the 23d they encamped near Warrenton, on the road to White Sulphur Springs. Moving towards the latter place on the 26th, they skirmished all day with the rebel forces, sustaining slight loss, and on the following day, marched by Warrenton sixteen miles to Buckland Mills. In the forenoon of the 28th of August, they proceeded slowly on the left of the army, by Gainesville, to Groveton, where they turned to the right on the Bethlehem Church road and lay under arms until five in the afternoon, when they returned to the Warrenton pike, marching towards Centreville. While marching by the flank, the Second Wisconsin in advance, was attacked by a battery posted on a wooded eminence to the left. The regiment promptly advanced upon the battery, and soon encountered the enemy's infantry. While awaiting the arrival of the rest of the brigade, this regiment sustained and checked, for nearly twenty minutes, the onset of "Stonewall" Jackson's entire division, under a murderous concentric fire of musketry. The battle was continued by the brigade until nine in the evening, when the enemy's attack was repulsed, although he continued to hold his own line. About midnight, Gen. King, the

division commander, ordered a retreat by the Bethlehem road to Manassas Junction, where they arrived on the following morning at sunrise, having been compelled to leave a number of their wounded and hospital attendants to fall into the hands of the enemy. In the afternoon they moved up the Sudley road to the crossing of the Warrenton pike, where they rested under arms.

On the 30th the Second was temporarily consolidated with the Seventh Wisconsin, and the brigade about noon moved down the north side of the Warrenton pike, in the second line of battle, to assault the enemy's left, posted in a thick wood. The enemy was driven through the wood, and succeeded in making a stand in an old railroad cut. While engaged in assaulting this position, the success of the rebel attack upon the left flank of our army made it necessary to fall back, the brigade occupying a new position on an eminence in the north east angle of the Warrenton and Sudley roads. The repeated attacks of the enemy on the front and flank of this position were repulsed with great slaughter, but his continued success on the extreme left, threatening the communication with Centreville, rendered it imperative to withdraw. Although under a heavy fire of artillery, this movement was effected in good order, the 28] brigade occupying a hill near BULL RUN¹ overlooking and commanding the Stone Bridge and its approaches. Acting as rear guard to the army, skirmishers were thrown out, and the Iron Brigade, formed in line of battle, retained the position until the entire army had passed, on the road to Centreville. About eleven in the evening, they marched across Bull Run in column of companies, and bivouacked at Cub Run. An eye witness writes: "Gibbon's Brigade covered the rear, not leaving the field until after nine o'clock at night, gathering up the stragglers as they marched, and showing so steady a line that the enemy made no attempt to molest them." The movement to the rear was resumed on the following day, and proceeding by Centreville, Germantown and Falls Church, they went into camp on Upton's Hill near Washington, on the second of September.

Participating in the movement of the army under the command of Gen. McClellan, they broke camp at Upton's Hill on the sixth of September, crossing the Potomac at Washington

and proceeding by way of Mechanicsville and New Market, a distance of eighty miles, entered Frederick City, Md., on the fourteenth. Passing through the city, they marched to Turner's Pass of SOUTH MOUNTAIN, where the enemy was strongly posted in the gorge and across the national road. To the brigade was assigned the duty of storming this position. The assault commenced about half past five in the afternoon, the Second leading on the left of the road, and the Sixth and Seventh on the right. At nine o'clock, the enemy was routed and driven from the pass, which was occupied by our forces.¹ On the fifteenth, leading Hooker's Division in advance of the entire army, they pursued the retreating enemy through Boonsboro, a distance of fourteen miles to Antietam Creek, where a skirmish ensued, in which they sustained no loss. On this march, the fatigue and exposure of the two campaigns, began to be felt so severely that a number of men were compelled to remain behind, from sickness and exhaustion. The following day was spent in attaining a position on the south bank of Antietam Creek, opposite the enemy's left flank. The battle of ANTIETAM¹ was commenced by the advance of Hooker's column. Early in the morning the Brigade became hotly engaged, dislodging the enemy in their front, after a severe conflict, and occupying the position for two hours, until relieved by fresh troops. During the remainder of this and the following day they remained under arms on the field, marching on the 19th, to the Potomac river near Sharpsburg, where they went into camp.

On the 20th of October, camp was removed seven miles to Bakersville, where the Twenty-Fourth Michigan was added to the Brigade. From this place they marched on the 26th, and proceeding by way of Keedysville and Crampton's Gap, a distance of twenty miles, encamped on the following day at Petersburg, in Middleton Valley. Moving thence on the 30th, they crossed the Potomac at Berlin, and marching sixty-two miles through Snickersville and Bloomfield, arrived on the sixth of November at Warrenton, Va., where they remained five days.

¹ South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, 1862; Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862, Reports of Col. Lucius Fairchild, Lt. Col. Edward S. Bragg and Capt. John B. Callis, 27 Rebellion Records, 252-258.

marching six miles on the eleventh to Fayetteville. The march was resumed on the seventeenth, the Brigade moving by way of Morrisville and Stafford C. H. thirty miles to Brooks' Station, on the Acquia Creek railroad, where they encamped on the twenty-second. Gen. Gibbon having been placed in charge of a division, Col. Cutler of the Sixth Wisconsin took command 29] of the Brigade on the fifth of November, retaining it until after their arrival at Brooks' Station, at which place Gen. Meredith took command. Taking part in the general movement of the army ordered by Gen. Burnside, they left Brooks' Station on the 9th of December, forded Potomac Creek south of the railroad, and crossing the Rappahannock on the 12th, under the fire of the enemy's artillery, occupied a position at Bernard House. In the great battle of FREDERICKSBURG¹ on the 13th, the brigade held an exposed and very important position on the extreme left: were constantly changing lines in accordance with the varying fortunes of the day in other parts of the field, and always under severe artillery fire, but suffering little from musketry, except when engaged in skirmishing with the supports of the horse artillery, attached to Stuart's Cavalry, and posted opposite their left flank. Shortly after sunset they drew in towards the right, and advanced to the Bowling Green road, for the purpose of assuring the position of batteries placed to cover our lines in front of Fitz Hugh's Crossing. While effecting this movement they were subjected to a terrific fire of grape and canister, but the range being inaccurate, owing to the darkness, they suffered but slight loss. During the two days following they were constantly under arms, retiring safely on the evening of the 15th to the north bank of the Rappahannock, where they bivouacked in line facing the river for four days, moving on the 20th toward Belle Plaine, Va., twelve miles distant, at which place they went into winter quarters on the twenty-third.

On the 20th of January, 1863, they broke camp taking part in the movement since known by the army as the "Mud Campaign." Marching as far as "Stoneman's Switch," on the Acquia Creek railroad, the stormy weather and muddy roads compelled a return to camp, which they re-entered on the 24th,

¹ Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, '62. Report of Gen. Meredith, Commanding Brigade, 31 Rebellion Records, 475; Col. Fairchild, p. 479; Col. Cutler, p. 478.

having accomplished nothing but a very toilsome and vexatious march of forty miles. On the 12th of February the Second and Sixth Wisconsin, under command of Col. Fairchild, of the Second, left camp at two in the afternoon, embarking at Pratt's Landing, and proceeded down the Potomac. Landing at Cone river in Northumberland county, Va., at noon on the following day, they marched to and occupied Heathsville,¹ the county seat, five miles distant, at which place they seized a number of horses and mules, with a quantity of stores, and took prisoners several prominent secessionists, returning the same evening to the vicinity of the steamer. On the 14th, Col. Fairchild, finding it impossible to ship all the horses which had been seized, detached thirty-four men of the Second to take charge of the same number of horses and proceed overland to camp, when the expedition re-embarked, proceeding to an anchorage in the river and returned in safety to camp on the following day, bringing 5,000 pounds of confiscated bacon, thirty horses and mules, seventy contrabands and four prisoners. The detachment also arrived safely on the 17th, after a journey of nearly one hundred miles through the enemy's country, in which they added largely to the proceeds of the expedition by the capture of valuable horses and mules, which they brought into camp under the charge of negroes, who had joined them *en route*.

The monotony of life in winter quarters was again relieved on the 25th of March by a similar expedition under Col. Fairchild, consisting of the Second Wisconsin, with a squad of twenty cavalry. Embarking at four in the afternoon, they steamed down the Potomac about sixty miles, and came to anchor. At daylight on the following morning the expedition landed in Westmoreland county, Va., the infantry remaining three hours near the place of debarkation, to afford time for a reconnoissance by the cavalry. This having been effected, the whole force marched three and a half miles to Lower Machodoc Creek, where the steamer soon arrived. Here they remained, seizing and loading on the transport such stores and forage as could be readily gathered, until the morning of the 28th, when a return was ordered. The cavalry, with the addition of twenty-three infantry volunteers mounted, was despatched overland,

¹ Heathsville Expedition. Report of Col. Fairchild, 39 Rebellion Records, 16.

under command of Capt. Wood, and arrived safely in camp on the following day, with forty-eight confiscated horses and mules. The main body of the expedition rejoined the brigade on the evening of the 28th, bringing in fifteen horses and mules, with a quantity of bacon, wheat, corn and beans, and two anchors and chain cables, the latter having been taken from a rebel schooner found in the Creek, which, after being dismantled, was burned by the expedition.

The command of the "Army of the Potomac" having been transferred to Gen. Hooker, a forward movement was ordered, in compliance with which the brigade left camp on the 28th of April, and bivouacked in the woods near White Oak Church, two miles from the river. At an early hour in the following morning, they marched to the Rappahannock, at Fitz Hugh's Crossing.¹ The Engineers, with the Sharp Shooters stationed for their protection, having been discovered and driven from the bank by the enemy, the brigade was formed for the purpose of forcing a passage. Companies B, D, and E, of the Second Wisconsin, detailed for that purpose, manned the pontoon wagons and ran them down to the river, when the whole line advanced on the double quick, under a galling fire from the enemy's rifle pits. The pontoons were launched and instantly filled by men from all the regiments of the Brigade, who pushed across, and, led by the Sixth Wisconsin and Twenty-Fourth Michigan, charged up the heights, carrying the rebel rifle pits by storm, and capturing several hundred prisoners. The bridges were immediately laid, and the Brigade, reinforced by the balance of the Division, when they proceeded at once to entrench the position, in order to command the approaches against the greatly superior forces of the enemy, who constantly menaced the front, keeping his outposts within musket shot of the works. Here they remained, under occasional fire from the enemy's artillery, until the second of May, when they recrossed the Rappahannock, and moving with the First Corps, the brigade took up the line of march to join our forces on the extreme right. Crossing the Rappahannock at United States Ford, at four in the morning of the third, they reached

¹ Fitz Hugh's Crossing, Va., April 29-May 2, '63. Report of Brig. Gen. Sol. Meredith, Col. Lucius Fairchild, and Lt. Col. Geo. H. Stevens, 2nd Wis.; Col. Edw'd S. Bragg, 6th Wis.; Col. W. W. Robinson, 7th Wis.; 30 Rebellion Records, 266, 274.

the front near Chancellorsville, at sunrise, after a march of eighteen miles. Here they took possession of and entrenched a position on the right of, and covering the road from Fredericksburg to Ely's Ford on the Rapidan, and remained without being seriously engaged, until the sixth, at which date they again returned across the Rappahannock, and marching eighteen miles, to Fitz Hugh's Crossing, went into camp.

On the 21st of May the brigade was dispatched on an expedition down the "Northern Neck" for the relief of a regiment of cavalry, reported to be cut off by the enemy. Proceeding by way of Oak Grove they met the cavalry at Westmoreland C. H., and returned to camp on the 27th; having marched one hundred and twenty miles. Shortly afterward the Seventh Wisconsin, with companies A and I of the Second, under command of Col. Robinson of the Seventh, were detailed from the brigade to serve as support to a cavalry reconnoissance in the direction of Culpepper. Leaving camp on the 7th of June, they crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford on the following day, and marched to Brandy Station,¹ on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, participating in the cavalry battle at that place; after which they re-crossed the Rappahannock, encamping on the tenth at Bealeton Station. Marching in the advance of the "Army of the Potomac" in its movement to intercept the progress of the rebels under Gen. Lee, the brigade broke camp at Fitz Hugh's Crossing on the 12th of June, and having been joined at Bealeton Station on the following day by the detachment under Col. Robinson, crossed the Potomac on the 25th, at Edward's Ferry. Continuing the march through Maryland, they arrived on the 30th at Marsh Creek, in Adams County, Penn., after a toilsome march of about one hundred and sixty miles.

At an early hour on the first of July they moved cautiously in the direction of Gettysburg.² When within a mile of that place, they turned to the left, under orders to advance to the support of Gen. Buford's cavalry then hard pressed by the enemy's advance on the Cashtown road. The Second Wisconsin having that day the lead of the marching column, first met

¹ Brandy Station, Va., June 9, '63.

² Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-3, '63. Report of Maj. Mansfield, 2 Wis.; Lt. Col. Dawes, 6th Wis.; Col. Robinson, 7th Wis.; 43 Rebellion Records, 273-281.

the enemy, (Heth's Division of A. P. Hill's Corps), who was rapidly advancing on the front and both flanks of one of Buford's light batteries, on the west of the Theological Seminary. The regiment came into line on the "double-quick" behind a slight elevation, and without waiting for the rest of the brigade to form, advanced over the crest, receiving a volley which cut down over thirty per cent. of the rank and file. With Wisconsin bravery, they dashed upon the enemy's centre and crushed it, when the rebel advance was at once checked, and as the other regiments of the brigade came successively into line, the enemy was driven across a wheat field, through a thick wood, and out of a ravine in which he was strongly posted. After a conflict of less than half an hour's duration, the rebels entirely abandoned the field, leaving upwards of eight hundred prisoners, including Gen. Archer and the Second Mississippi, with its colors, in the hands of the brigade. They then occupied a position in the woods, remaining under arms until three in the afternoon, when Hill's Corps, reinforced by the arrival of Ewell from Carlisle, advanced to the assault in overwhelming numbers. Notwithstanding the enormous losses in the early part of the day, it was only after a stubborn resistance of nearly two hours, and when almost surrounded, that the brigade retired through the town of Gettysburg to a position on Cemetery Hill, with their left resting on the Baltimore pike, where they threw up slight intrenchments, and remained exposed to the enemy's artillery until the 5th, when they moved to the Emmetsburg road.

Participating in the pursuit of the enemy, which followed this memorable battle, they left Gettysburg on the sixth, and marching by way of Middletown and Williamsport, crossed the 32] Potomac at Berlin, on the 18th, and encamped at Warrenton Junction, Va., on the 25th of July. Moving thence on the first of August to Beverly Ford, they crossed the Rappahannock on the following day and remained under arms a short distance from the ford, until the seventh, when they re-crossed the river and went into camp south of the railroad, at which place they were stationed for the performance of outpost and garrison duty in the works on the south bank of the river, near Rappahannock Station. On the sixteenth of September they again re-crossed the river, marching by Brandy Station to Pony Mountain, near Culpepper; where—on the anniversary of the battle of Antietam—the brigade was presented with a beautiful flag, the gift

of citizens of Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan, residing in Washington. Remaining here a week, they moved on the 24th to Morton's Ford on the Rapidan, where they were employed in the performance of picket and guard duty, until the 24th, at which date the Second was moved a mile to the left; the balance of the brigade retiring a couple of miles from the river, and going into bivouac as permanent reserve to the picket guard.

The losses of the brigade, in the various general engagements in which they were under fire, may be seen from the following table, compiled from the official returns.

BATTLES OF GAINESVILLE & BULL RUN, AUG. 26 TO 31, 1862.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Second Wisconsin.....	70	196	31	297
Sixth Wisconsin.....	17	91	11	119
Seventh Wisconsin.....	31	153	33	217
Nineteenth Indiana.....	47	168	44	259
	165	608	119	892

BATTLE OF SOUTH MOUNTAIN, VA., SEPT. 14, 1862.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Second Wisconsin.....	9	18	.....	27
Sixth Wisconsin.....	11	79	.....	90
Seventh Wisconsin.....	11	115	21	147
Nineteenth Indiana.....	9	37	7	53
	40	249	28	317

BATTLE OF ANTIETAM, MD., SEPT. 17, 1862.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Second Wisconsin.....	29	49	.....	78
Sixth Wisconsin.....	38	114	152
Seventh Wisconsin.....	9	26	5	40
Nineteenth Indiana.....	6	72	25	163
	82	261	30	373

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ACTIONS AT FREDERICKSBURG, VA., DEC. 12 TO 15, 1862.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Second Wisconsin.....	2	9	.....	11
Sixth Wisconsin.....	4	4	.....	4
Seventh Wisconsin.....	1	8	3	12
Nineteenth Indiana.....	1	3	2	6
Twenty-fourth Michigan.....	8	19	.....	27
	12	43	5	60

ACTIONS AT FITZ HUGH'S CROSSING AND CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA., APR.
29 TO MAY 6, 1863.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Second Wisconsin.....		5	1	6
Sixth Wisconsin.....	3	13		16
Seventh Wisconsin.....	3	5	1	9
Nineteenth Indiana.....	1	3	1	5
Twenty-Fourth Michigan.....	4	20		24
	11	46	3	60

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG, PA., JULY 1 TO 4, 1863.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Second Wisconsin.....	37	144	52	233
Sixth Wisconsin.....	30	113	23	166
Seventh Wisconsin.....	27	109	43	179
Nineteenth Indiana.....	26	134	61	221
Twenty-Fourth Michigan.....	54	220	87	361
	174	720	266	1,160

A list of casualties, amounting to nearly one hundred per cent. of the numbers engaged. Trustworthy at all times, unflinchingly performing their whole duty as soldiers, the conduct of the Iron Brigade has won the admiration of the highest officers in the army. From a host of others, but one encomium is here inserted. The following endorsement, by Gen. McClellan, upon a letter—written shortly after the battle of Antietam, to the Governor of Wisconsin—was made the subject of a congratulatory order by Gen. Gibbon, the brigade commander. “I beg to add to this endorsement the expression of my great admiration of the conduct of the three Wisconsin regiments in Gen. Gibbon’s Brigade. I have seen them under fire, acting in a manner that reflects the greatest possible credit and honor upon themselves and their State. THEY ARE EQUAL TO THE BEST TROOPS IN ANY ARMY IN THE WORLD.”

34]

1 THIRD REGIMENT.

Colonel—William Hawley.

Lieutenant Colonel—Geo. W. Stevenson. Surgeon—Oscar F. Bartlett.

Major—Warham Parks.

1st Assistant Surgeon—J. Griffin Conley.

Adjutant—Edwin E. Bryant.

2d Assistant Surgeon—

Quartermaster—Joseph T. Marvin.

Chaplain—

¹ See Third Wis. Inf., pp. 38, 111, 530.

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—Ralph Van Brunt.		John Schweeres.
B.—William M. Snow.		
C.—Silas E. Gardner.	James Collins.	
D.—Lyman D. Balcom.	Chas. R. Barrager.	
E.—Julian W. Hinkley.	Alex. D. Haskins.	
F.—James W. Hunter.	Edmund L. Blanchard.	Jasper Woodford.
G.—	Ephraim Giddings.	Seth Raymond.
H.—Thomas Slagg.	Edwin J. Meeker.	John Kleven.
I.—Nahum Daniels.	William Freeborn.	Wilson S. Buck.
K.—	Thomas E. Orton.	Jens Moe.

The several companies of the Third Regiment had arrived at regimental rendezvous at Camp Hamilton, Fond du Lac, about the 15th of June, 1861. Their organization was soon perfected, and the regiment rapidly acquired proficiency in drill, under the superintendence of Col. Chas. S. Hamilton. They were mustered into the United States service on the 29th of June, and left the State, for active duty in the field, on the 12th of July, under orders to report at Hagerstown, Md. They marched thence, on the 18th, to Harper's Ferry. After a short stay at this place, they moved down the Potomac fifty miles, arriving on the 20th of August at Darnestown, Md., where they went into camp. On the 12th of September they marched to Frederick, Md., thirty miles distant, where they surrounded the city, and arrested the "Bogus" Legislature, which convened there on the 17th.¹ Companies A, C and H were sent from Frederick on the 9th of October, to seize a large quantity of corn which was stored in a mill at Harper's Ferry. They were attacked on the 16th, while engaged in transporting the grain across the river, by a rebel force of infantry, cavalry and artillery, sixteen hundred strong, under Col. Ashby. Our troops repelled the attack, drove the enemy from the village of Bolivar to Bolivar Heights, where, having captured a thirty-two pounder, they held the enemy at bay until the arrival of Col. Geary with reinforcements. The loss of the detachment was six killed and eight wounded.

On the 22d of October they left Fredrick, and marching by way of Conrad's Ferry, encamped on the 16th, at Muddy Branch, on the Potomac. They were employed as guard here until the 1st of December, when they returned to Frederick, where the regiment was detailed as provost guard, Col. Ruger

¹ See History Third Wisconsin Infantry by Gen. Edward E. Bryant. Order directing arrest of legislature of Maryland, 114 Rebellion Records, 681,

having been appointed Provost Marshal of the city. On the organization of the army for the Spring campaign, the regiment was attached to the Second Brigade of Gen. Banks' Army Corps. On the 25th of February, they joined his command at Sandy Hook, where they assisted next day in laying a pontoon bridge across the river, and commenced the march up the valley of the Shenandoah, occupying Charlestown on the 27th. Here Company A was detailed as provost guard of the town.

They left Charlestown with the advance on the 7th of March, 35] proceeding by way of Smithfield and Bunker Hill to Winchester, which they entered on the 12th without opposition. On the 22d, the regiment, except company A, which was detached for service in the provost guard, left Winchester, taking part in the advance of the main force towards Manassas. In the attempt of the rebel "Stonewall" Jackson to regain possession of the place, so handsomely foiled by Gen. Shields, Company A suffered the loss of one man wounded. The regiment accompanied Gen. Banks' command as far as Harrisonburg.

On the 23d of May, our pickets were attacked and driven in by the enemy under Ewell, at Front Royal. Company G, of this regiment, with an Indiana company, Capt. Hubbard commanding, was stationed at Buckton Station on the Strasburg and Manassas Railroad, guarding a bridge. Here these two companies were attacked the same day by a regiment of cavalry. They repulsed the rebels, who left two captains and ten men dead on the field, and held the position until the arrival of the regiment late in the evening, having suffered the loss of one man killed and three wounded. Thus commenced their action in the celebrated retreat of Banks to Williamsport. The regiment moved to Strasburg on the 24th, where they joined their brigade, and were assigned to duty as rear guard. Formed in line in the afternoon, they withstood the enemy, and held him in check until midnight, thus securing the retreat of the army through Winchester. Next day, they participated in the battle of WINCHESTER.¹ Of their conduct in this conflict, little need here be said. As the rear guard of a retreating army, they had to contest the advance of an enemy in overwhelming numbers,

¹ Winchester, Va., May 25, '62. Report Col. Thos. H. Ruger, 15 *Rebellion Records*, 625.

and flushed with victory. Obeying the orders of their officers with the coolness of men on parade, and taking advantage of every spot where a stand could be made, their determined bravery infused new spirit into the broken columns, and secured the escape of the army. Jaded with a long march of thirty-five miles, in this contest, night found them on the bank of the Potomac, where they bivouacked, having lost three killed, fifteen wounded, and seventy-nine missing, the latter mostly captured on the retreat.

On the 10th of June, participating in the general movement of the army, they left camp at Williamsport, and marching by way of Falling Waters, Bunker Hill and Newtown, encamped near Front Royal on the eighteenth. They left Front Royal on the 6th of July, and proceeding by way of Flint Hill, Gaines' Cross-Roads and Warrenton, at which place they remained five days—encamped on the 17th at Little Washington. They were again put in motion on the 5th of August, when they proceeded by Culpepper C. H., about six miles from which place they took part on the 9th, in the battle of CEDAR MOUNTAIN,¹ losing twenty-five killed, sixty-five wounded, and eighteen prisoners. Five companies of the regiment were deployed as skirmishers, on the right, in advance of Gen. Crawford's command, and took part in the terrible charge made by his troops. Immediately on the repulse which followed, these companies were joined by the balance of the regiment in Gen. Gordon's brigade. In Gen. Gordon's official report of the battle, he pays a high compliment to the regiment for their coolness and bravery. They returned on the 12th to Culpepper.

During Gen. Pope's retreat, commencing on the 18th of August, the regiment, still in Banks' Corps, was frequently under fire; reaching Alexandria on the 2d of September, with the army, having lost six men taken prisoners. They took part in the general movement of the army under Gen. McClellan. Leaving Alexandria on the 4th, they marched by way of Frederick and Boonsboro, a distance of seventy-five miles to ANTIETAM,² where they participated in the great battle of the seventeenth. Of three hundred and thirty-five men engaged, twenty-seven

¹ Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62, 16 Rebellion Records, 807; see History Third Wisconsin, Bryant, 75.

² Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, '62. Report Col. Thos. H. Ruger, 27 Rebellion Records, 503. History Third Wisconsin, Bryant, 119-135.

were killed, and one hundred and seventy-one wounded. After the battle they moved to Maryland Heights, where they encamped on the 20th, and remained until the 30th of October, at which date they were transferred to defenses of the Upper Potomac, and stationed at Antietam Iron Works, ten miles above Harper's Ferry.

On the tenth of December the regiment was ordered, with its corps, to join the army of the Potomac, then at Falmouth. Thence they marched eighty miles, to Dumfries, Va., and subsequently twenty miles to Fairfax Station, where they remained until the 3d of January, 1863, at which date they marched eight miles to Wolf Run Shoals. Again, on the 18th, they marched to Stafford C. H. The efficiency and discipline of the regiment were highly complimented in general orders. On the 27th of April, the Twelfth army corps, to which the regiment was attached, moved from Stafford C. H., taking part in the general movement ordered by Gen. Hooker, and crossing the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, took the advance on the road, leading thence to Germania Ford on the Rapidan. The regiment was ordered in advance, six companies being deployed as skirmishers. On approaching the river they found the enemy posted on the opposite side, guarding the ford. A sharp skirmish ensued, in which they captured twenty-three prisoners. They immediately forded the river and encamped on the south bank.

Next day they marched to within a short distance of CHANCELLORSVILLE¹ and took position in the woods, in line of battle. On the the first of May, moving on the Fredericksburg plank road, they were placed in front of their brigade as picket, and immediately attacked by the enemy in force, when they took position behind a fence, which was retained during the day. In the afternoon of the next day, they were ordered to advance, leaving their knapsacks and camp equipage inside their works. This position being subsequently occupied by the rebels, the regiment lost their blankets, shelter tents and rations. On returning, they were ordered into line of battle to resist the advance of the enemy. About ten in the evening their skirmishers were driven in, but they held the position and lay on their arms. At daybreak on the 3d, the enemy com-

¹ Chancellorsville, Va., April 29-May 6, 1863. Report of Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, 39 Rebellion Records, 707. Report of Col. Wm. Hawley, *Ibid.*, 719.

menced the attack by heavy fire of musketry, which was vigorously returned. Our troops slowly advanced, gaining about a third of a mile of hotly contested ground and keeping up a constant fire until the muskets became so foul that the men could with difficulty "ram home" their cartridges, when their division was relieved by Gen. Whipple's forces, and they moved to the rear, having lost twenty men killed, eighty-one wounded and three missing. During the withdrawal of our army from Chancellorsville, the regiment covered the retreat of the forces on the left of our line, and was the last to cross the river at United States ford on the sixth, when they marched to Stafford C. H. and encamped.

37] Having been detached from the 12th corps, they marched, on the 6th of June, under command of Gen. Ames, to Beverly Ford, where they crossed the Rappahannock on the 9th, and advancing on the road towards Culpepper, took part in the cavalry engagement near BRANDY STATION.¹ The regiment, under command of Lieut. Col. Flood, took position near the right of our line of battle, one company being thrown forward as skirmishers. Soon after, the regiment, except this company, was ordered to the assistance of the left, then severely pressed by the enemy. Forming in front of the line of cavalry, they advanced to drive out a force of dismounted cavalry who were posted in the woods pouring a deadly fire into our ranks. After a sharp skirmish, in which we lost one killed and twelve wounded, the rebels were driven from their cover, leaving a number of dead and wounded on the field. During the remainder of the fight, the regiment supported a battery on the left.

Meanwhile, the detached company of this regiment, with a Massachusetts company, under command of Capt. Stevenson of the Third, were ordered to dislodge a force of the enemy's dismounted cavalry, which was stationed behind a stone wall on our right, in such advantageous position that they had repulsed several charges of our cavalry. By a circuitous movement they gained the same side of the wall with the rebels. Moving immediately upon them under cover of a little rise of ground, they opened a deadly enfilading fire. After replying impetuously for a few moments, the rebel force—several hundred strong—fled in confusion, leaving a number of dead and wounded on the

¹ Beverly Ford, Va., June 9, '63. Report Lt. Col. Martin Flood, 43 Rebellion Records, 821-3.

field greater than the small attacking force. Ten prisoners were also captured. About five in the afternoon the regiment was assembled and ordered to retire, having lost, in all, one killed and sixteen wounded. They recrossed the river in the evening, and bivouacked, near the ford. In connection with this battle, the official report makes honorable mention of private David Agnew, of Company H. While skirmishing in front of the cavalry on the left, he "advanced beyond our line, saved the life of a comrade, and captured a rebel who was in the act of firing."

They returned on the following morning to camp near Bealeton Station, which place they left on the 14th, marching by way of Brentville to Fairfax C. H., where they rejoined the Twelfth corps on the 16th, having marched about eighty miles. Next day, taking part in the general movement of the army, they moved to Leesburgh, where they were employed ten days in repairing an abandoned rebel fort. Thence they moved on the 27th, crossing the Potomac at Edward's Ferry, and marching seventy miles to GETTYSBURG, Pa.,¹ where they arrived and took supporting position on the right of, and to the rear of our general line of battle, late in the evening of the first of July. On the morning of the 2d, they took position in line, throwing out a company of skirmishers, who kept up a desultory fire with the enemy for two hours, when the regiment was ordered to the front. Their brigade being assigned to the right of our line, they took position along the east bank of Rock Creek, and threw up breastworks of rails and earth, behind which they rested until six in the evening, when the brigade was ordered to the left of the line, then the scene of action. At dark they marched back to their original position, which, on reconnoitering, was found to be enfiladed by the enemy's advance. A corresponding change of position was effected, and the men lay on their arms for the night.

At daybreak next morning, the action commenced by a volley from the enemy. The regiment assumed a position, well covered by bushes, rocks and a hastily constructed breastwork of rails, which afforded a protection from the enemy's sharpshooters. Two companies being advanced as skirmishers, and re-

¹ Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-3, '63. Report Col. Wm. Hawley, 43 Rebellion Records, 823-4.

lied from time to time, constant fire was kept up, and the enemy gradually driven back, until eleven o'clock, when the regiment pushed forward and occupied the defenses erected the day previous, where they remained during that day and the succeeding night, constantly engaging the enemy's skirmishers and sharpshooters. Owing to their advantage of position, and the veteran coolness of the men, their loss was only three killed and eleven wounded. Joining in the pursuit of the retreating enemy, they left the battlefield on the fifth, proceeding by way of Crampton's Gap and Williamsport to Sandy Hook, where they arrived on the 15th, after a toilsome march of ninety-five miles.

They crossed the Potomac at this place on the 19th, and marching via White Plains and Warrenton Junction, crossed the Rappahannock and encamped at Kelly's Ford on the first of August. On the 16th, they marched four miles, to Rappahannock Station, whence they moved by rail on the same day to Alexandria, and embarked under orders for New York, to aid in preserving order and the enforcement of the draft in that city. They arrived on the 22d, and encamped in the City Hall Park, where they remained until the fifth of September, at which date the regiment reembarked on the return to Alexandria. They arrived at the latter place on the eighth, and remained in camp two days. Marching by way of Manassas Junction and Kelly's Ford, a distance of seventy-six miles, they encamped, on the 17th, at Raccoon Ford. Here they remained one week, marching on the 24th, via Brandy Station, to Bealeton Station, where they arrived on the twenty-sixth. Next day they left Bealeton Station by rail, and arrived at Columbus, Ohio, on the 30th, *en route* for the "Army of the Cumberland," to which the regiment has been transferred.

FOURTH REGIMENT

Now Fourth Cavalry, see page 405.

¹FIFTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—Thomas S. Allen.

Lieut. Col.—Theodore B. Catlin.

Surgeon—Charles E. Crane.

Major—Enoch Totten.

1st Ass't Surgeon—John W. Davis.

Adjutant—Andrew S. Bennett.

2d Ass't Surgeon—James S. Ewing.

Quartermaster—Alex. Samuels.

Chaplain—A. H. Reid.

¹ See Fifth Wis. Inf., pp. 44, 114, 535.

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—Wilson S. Goodwin.		Aaron B. Gibson.
B.—Geo. W. Madison.	Calvin T. Hutchinson.	Lemuel Rossiter.
C.—Charles W. Kempf.	Louis F. Mueller.	Charles H. Mayer.
D.—Samuel White.		Andrew Turnbull.
E.—Asa W. Hathaway.	Edwin P. Mills.	
F.—	Miles S. Butterfield.	B. Franklin Cram.
G.—Geo. E. Hilton.	William H. Kees.	Samuel Y. Naylor.
H.—Geo. Bissell.	John B. Doughty.	
I.—Jacob H. Cook.	Richard Carter.	Joseph F. Dwelley.
K.—Henry C. Farwell.		Henry H. Stout.

The several companies of the Fifth Regiment were ordered 39] to rendezvous at Camp Randall during the latter part of June, 1861. The regimental organization was perfected, under the direction of Col. Amasa Cobb, of Mineral Point, and the regiment mustered into the United States service on the 13th of July. They left the State, for active service, on the 24th, and, on arriving in Washington, were assigned to Gen. King's Brigade, then in camp on Meridian Hill, in the suburbs of the city, where they remained until the 3d of September, at which date the brigade marched to, and occupied a position near the Chain Bridge. On the following day they were detached from King's Brigade, and crossing the Potomac, with other troops, took possession of a commanding position, covering the approaches to the bridge, where they commenced the erection of the fortification now known as Fort Marcy. Shortly afterwards, they were permanently attached to Hancock's Brigade in Gen. Smith's Division, and were quartered at Camp Griffin, near Washington, where they went into winter quarters, remaining until the 10th of March, 1862; when, accompanying the general movement of the army, they left Camp Griffin at four in the morning, marching through Lewinsville and Vienna to Flint Hill, two miles north of Fairfax C. H. Remaining here four days, they marched through Fairfax on the 15th, going into camp five miles from Alexandria.

Taking part in the movement of the "Army of the Peninsula," under Gen. McClellan, they moved to Alexandria, embarking at that place on the evening of the 23d. On the following day they moved down the Potomac and arrived at Fortress Monroe at one in the morning of the 25th. Disembarking at Hampton, they went into camp six miles from Fortress Monroe and two miles from Newport News. On the 27th, their division was sent on a reconnoissance along the bank of James River; Hancock's Brigade, taking the advance, marched to

within a short distance of Warwick C. H. Five companies of the Fifth, deployed as skirmishers, drove in the enemy's pickets, encamping for the night within the rebel lines. The expedition returned to camp the following day. Taking the advance toward Yorktown, they left Newport News on the fourth of April, and, skirmishing from time to time with the enemy, arrived on the banks of Warwick River, in front of the enemy's fortifications, on the following day. Here the rebels had occupied a strong position, having constructed a chain of forts on the bank of Warwick River, extending from Yorktown to the James River. From this time until the occupation of Yorktown by our forces, the Fifth was constantly engaged in the performance of picket and outpost duty. The enemy having evacuated his fortifications, they marched in pursuit on the fourth of May, coming up with the enemy and taking part in the battle of WILLIAMSBURG¹ on the following day.

Arriving on the field about 10 o'clock, skirmishers were thrown out to the front and left, the regiment crossing Queen's Creek and taking possession of one of the enemy's earthworks on the right. Here they again formed in line, Companies A, E. and G. deployed as skirmishers, facing the second work, of which the regiment also took possession, suffering severely from a galling fire which the enemy opened from three larger works on the front and left. The regiment again advanced about four hundred yards, Companies D and K, under command of Lt. Col. Emery, being sent forward supporting the line of skirmishers; the remaining five companies supporting a battery which had taken position near some low farm houses and were engaged in shelling the enemy's works. This position was maintained until nearly five in the afternoon, when a sharp fire of musketry on the line of the skirmishers announced the approach of the enemy in force. After maintaining this position for some time against vastly superior numbers, they were ordered to retire. "In falling back to the point indicated, the regiment was immediately unmasked by the buildings, and found themselves in front of the enemy's centre; a heavy regiment, afterwards ascertained to be the Fifth North Carolina, which was supported on either flank by other troops, all of whom advanced rapidly, concentrating upon them a rapid and heavy fire. They fell back in good order, every man

¹ Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862. Report of Col. Amasa Cobb, 12 *Rebellion Records*, 554-556. Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, 12 *Ibid.* 533-543.

loading as he retreated, wheeling and returning the fire of the enemy, with a rapidity and coolness worthy of veterans. In this manner they fell back slowly to the line of battle of the brigade, which had already formed, taking position in the centre, a space having been left for that purpose. A charge being then ordered, the whole line moved forward with a shout and a well directed fire, driving the enemy before them like chaff, they fleeing in wild confusion, leaving the field, over which they had just pursued the retiring line of the Fifth, literally strewn with their dead and wounded, and leaving their battle flag behind them, which was captured by a member of the regiment."¹

Two days afterward when on dress parade, the regiment was highly complimented by Gen. McClellan, who addressed them as follows: "My lads, I have come to thank you for your gallant conduct the other day. You have gained honor for your country, your state, and the army to which you belong. Through you we won the day, and WILLIAMSBURG shall be inscribed on your banner. I cannot thank you enough for what you have done. I trust in you for the future and know that you will sustain the reputation you have won for yourselves. By your actions and superior discipline you have gained a reputation which shall be known through the 'Army of the Potomac.' Your country owes you its grateful thanks." Leaving Williamsburg on the 9th, they moved forward slowly, encamping on the 13th at Plymouth Landing, on the Pamunkey river, thirty-three miles from Richmond. From this time forward, they were constantly engaged in the various duties that fell to the right of our army, in the celebrated campaign before Richmond. Advancing gradually and occupied principally in the performance of picket and skirmish duty, in the extreme advance of the army, we find them on the 12th of June, encamped at the distance of six miles from Richmond, on the south bank of the Chickahominy river. On the 26th of June the enemy attacked Gen. Porter's Division on the north side of the Chickahominy, which was the commencement of the celebrated Seven Day's Conflict. On the following day a large part of Smith's Division was moved out on the picket lines and batteries, and placed in position, the Fifth acting as support and repulsing the enemy's attempts to capture the guns,

¹ Col. Cobb's Official Report.

and holding the position during the day with slight loss. Before daylight on the morning of the 28th, they were withdrawn 41] to camp, commencing preparations to retreat. At nine, tents had been struck, knapsacks packed, and while awaiting the order to march, the enemy opened furiously with shot and shell at long range. Marching a mile to the left, they were formed in line of battle near FAIR OAKS, retaining the position until three o'clock on the following morning, when the Division moved in the rear of the wagon train, which had been engaged during the night in removing the baggage. The forenoon was spent in reconnoitering and skirmishing as the troops marched slowly down the Chickahominy, between that stream and the railroad. The weather was intolerably hot, and after a short rest in the shade, they moved at two in the afternoon, to SAVAGE STATION, where they were again formed in line and assisted in repulsing the night attack of the enemy at that place. At nine in the evening the whole force moved out of the woods, taking the road to WHITE OAK SWAMP, which they crossed safely before daylight on the morning of the thirtieth. The trains were kept in motion, Smith's Division, at this time the rear guard, being stationed in line, covering the retreat of the rest of the army, and holding the position under a heavy fire, until ten in the evening, when the march was resumed, the men suffering greatly from exhaustion; many of them having been on duty night and day for five days. Arriving at the James river at daylight on the first of July, a short rest was allowed, the Fifth marching at noon a mile up the river, where they lay in line of battle until midnight. Marching thence to the main road, they arrived at Harrison's Landing at four in the afternoon of the second. On the fifth they went into camp, resuming guard and picket duty, and remaining until the 16th of August, when they left Harrison's Landing on the march for Fortress Monroe, where they arrived on the 22d and embarked for Alexandria.¹ Landing at the latter place on the 24th, they remained in camp near the city until the 29th, when Franklin's troops were ordered to Centreville for

¹ In the Peninsular Campaign, Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, Commander in Chief. The Fifth Wisconsin, participated in the following named engagements: Siege of Yorktown, Va., April 5 to May 3, '62; Lee's Mills, April 16, '62; Williamsburg, Va., May 5, '62; Golding's Farm, Garnett's Farm, June 28, '62; Savage Station, June 29, '62; White Oak, June 22-23; Swamp, June 30, '62; Malvern Hill, July 1, '62; The Peninsular Campaign, March 17-September 2, 1862, 12 Rebellion Records.

the support of Gen. Pope. Marching at six in the morning, they bivouacked six miles from Alexandria and resuming the march on the following morning, arriving in the evening at Centreville, too late to render any assistance. On the 1st of September, commenced the return to Alexandria, where they arrived on the following day, and remained in camp until called upon to take part in the general movement of our army to meet and turn back the rebel invasion under Gen. Lee. Leaving Alexandria on the 6th of September, nothing of importance occurred during their passage through Maryland until the 14th, when Gen. Slocum's Division, to which, they were attached, charged the enemy at CRAMPTON'S GAP,¹ taking three pieces of artillery and one thousand prisoners. During this action the Fifth was in position with the reserve, and afterwards bivouacked near Sharpsburg. Marching early in the morning of the 17th to the field of ANTIETAM, their corps reinforced Gens. Hooker and Sumner, then hard pressed by the enemy, and took position in line supporting our artillery. During the following day they retained position in line, and after the retreat of the rebels across the Potomac, moved on the 19th to Williamsport, Md., and encamped, remaining until the 23rd, when camp was removed to Bakersville. At this place Gen. Pratt took command of the brigade, which had been under command of Col. Cobb from the 17th, when Gen. Hancock took command of a division taking the place of Gen. Richardson, who was mortally wounded on the field.

42] On the 11th of October they commenced their march northward under orders to intercept Stuart's Cavalry, which was making a 'raid' around McClellan's army, arriving at Hagerstown, Md., where they encamped on the 13th and lay until the 31st, when they moved to Boonsborough. They arrived at Berlin on the morning of November 3rd, and immediately crossed the Potomac into Virginia. The march was continued down the valley by way of Ashby's Gap, White Plains and Chester Gap, to Acquia Creek, which place they reached on the 18th, the whole army lying between the Potomac and Rappahannock, near Fredericksburg. On the 4th of December, their camp was moved to White Oak Church, near Belle Plaine. Here they remained until the 12th, when they crossed

¹ Crampton's Gap and Antietam. Md., Sept. 17, '62, Report Brig. Gen. W. S. Hancock, 27 Rebellion Records, 406.

the river in the advance of Burnside's Army, and took an active part in the actions of the next three days.¹ The regiment was in Franklin's Grand Division, Second (Howe's) Division of the Sixth Army Corps, and although thrown to the front, the loss was trifling, only one man being killed and four wounded. On the 15th, the whole army recrossed the river and reoccupied its old camps.

A forward movement of the army was again attempted on the 20th of January, 1863. The weather was horrible, a heavy rain having set in, and the snow being melted, rendered the roads almost impassable. After having made fifteen miles, it was found impossible to proceed, and the army was ordered back to its quarters. Notwithstanding the fatigue and heavy roads, the regiment marched into camp with every man in line. During the remainder of the month the regiment was engaged principally in picket duty. Col. Amasa Cobb having been elected Member of Congress, his place in the regiment was supplied by the promotion of Lieutenant Colonel Tho's S. Allen, of the Second Wisconsin, who assumed command on the 26th of January.

The regiment was assigned to the "Light Division," organized under Gen. Pratt, on the 2d of February. This organization comprised five regiments and one battery of picked troops, and was intended to act independently in making reconnoissances, forced marches, &c., without the encumbrance of baggage trains. Ammunition and rations were to be carried exclusively on pack mules, of which two hundred and fifty were furnished the Division. After its organization, the troops lay in camp during the months of February, March and the greater part of April and were reviewed at various times by the President, General Hooker, and others.

The whole army having been put in motion by order of General Hooker, the "Light Division" moved to the Rappahannock on the 28th of April, and assisted in laying pontoons for the passage of troops. On the first of May the regiment crossed the river and threw out pickets. The next day a series of lively skirmishes took place along the picket line, and Lieut. John McMurtry, in command of outposts, was mortally wounded by rebel sharp shooters. In the evening the several

¹ Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 12 to 16, '62, 31 Rebellion Records, 39-688.

regiments of the "Light Division," advanced their line of skirmishers and drove the rebels back rapidly into their entrenchments. Soon after dark the whole Sixth Corps, under Gen. Sedgwick, moved quietly up to the city of Fredericksburg, some six miles above, arriving there at daylight of the 3d. An unfortunate attempt was immediately made by a Brigade of the Third Division, to storm and capture the celebrated MARYE'S HEIGHTS,¹ which resulted in a disastrous repulse. The Light Division was then ordered to renew the assault. In the celebrated charge which followed, Col. Allen commanded the right wing of his regiment, deployed as skirmishers about fifty yards in advance of, and covering two other regiments of the Division, the left wing being farther to the rear, forming part of the third line of battle. His men were ordered to depend entirely on the bayonet and thus allow the enemy no time to reload their discharged pieces. At the signal, the skirmishers darted forward on the run, and before reaching a stone fence, which formed part of the enemy's line of defense, distant about four hundred yards, twenty-six of their number were killed and seventy-three wounded; but our Wisconsin troops did not falter. Clearing the stone fence under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry, they bayoneted such of the enemy as still resisted their advance, rushed forward and captured the heights, taking possession of the rifle pits and batteries. Lieut. Brown, who commanded the famous Washington Battery, surrendered with his men to Col. Allen in person.

After storming the heights, the regiment, with the Division, pushed forward in pursuit of the enemy until they overtook him, strongly posted in the woods near Salem Church. On the morning of the 4th, General Sedgwick found it impossible to advance further with his Corps alone. During the night Gen. Lee had sent a large force around to our rear, and taken possession of the heights which had been won the day before at such a cost of human life. Banks' Ford was now the only avenue of escape, surrounded as they were, on three sides, by a vastly superior force. After a severe fight during the whole day, the Corps extricated itself, crossed the river at Banks' Ford, and joined the main body. By order of Gen. Sedgwick,

¹ Mary's Heights, Va., May 3, '63. The Chancellorsville Campaign, April 27-May 6, 1863, 39 Rebellion Records 146-1056, 559, 562.

the "Light Division was disbanded on the 11th, and the regiments distributed among older organizations, the Fifth Wisconsin being assigned to Gen. Russell's Brigade, First Division Sixth Army Corps. On the 9th of June, the regiment again crossed the Rappahannock at Franklin's Crossing, where they were engaged in picket duty and building entrenchments, while the army, with the exception of the Sixth Corps, was farther up the river, watching the movements of Gen. Lee. It having been discovered that the rebels were moving towards Pennsylvania, the Corps was put in motion in the same direction on the 13th; crossed the Potomac on the 27th, and reached Gettysburg, Pa., on the 2d of July, averaging twenty miles a day while on the march, and making thirty-seven miles within the last twenty-four hours. Next day they took position on the left of the line, and remained protecting the left flank of the army until after the battle was over. Although the artillery fire was heavy, the Fifth Wisconsin sustained no loss.

The Sixth Corps started on the 5th in pursuit of the enemy who had left during the storm of the previous day. They came up and had a skirmish with his rear guard in the evening, but he escaped during the night. From this time the regiment followed the general movement of the army back into Virginia, as far as Warrenton, at which place they encamped on the 25th, losing only one man in a skirmish at Funkstown, Maryland.

About the last of July the Fifth was ordered to New York City, and arrived at Governor's Island in New York Harbor, on the 2d of August. On the 19th they went on duty in the city, and after remaining there four days, returned to Governor's Island, where the regiment was daily exercised in Heavy Artillery drill. They left for Albany, N. Y., on the 12th of September, and arrived on the next morning, having detached companies E., and G., at Kingston and Poughkeepsie.

Regimental Headquarters are established at Albany.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—Geo. W. Robbins.

Lieut. Col.—John W. Jefferson.

Surgeon—Joseph E. Murta.

Major—W. B. Brittan.

1st Ass't Surgeon—Henry M. Murdock.

Adjutant—Ezra T. Sprague.

2d Ass't Surgeon—Reuben Wilson.

Quartermaster—Francis L. Billings.

Chaplain—John Hobart.

Captains.

A.—Josiah B. Redfield.

B.—Albert E. Smith.

C.—Victor Wolf.

D.—William J. Dawes.

E.—William C. Young.

F.—James H. Greene.

G.—Charles P. King.

H.—Peter B. Willoughby.

I.—Duncan A. Kennedy.

K.—James O. Bartlett.

First Lieutenants.

Charles Christenson.

John A. Smith.

Thomas G. Butler.

Benj. S. Williams.

Marvin H. Helms.

James T. McClure.

William H. Sargent.

La Fayette Munsell.

Samuel J. Sargent.

Theodore A. Fellows.

Second Lieutenants.

Jason S. Jones.

David Conger.

John Woodworth.

Samuel McDowell.

Jacob Leffler.

Milton H. Doty.

Charles Palmetier.

The regimental organization of the "Eagle Regiment," was effected on the 4th of September, 1861, under the superintendence of Col. Robert C. Murphy, and the muster into United States' service completed on the 13th. But a short time was allowed them in camp, and on the 12th of October, the regiment completely equipped by the State, and with an aggregate strength of 985 men, left Camp Randall, for active service in the field. They arrived at St. Louis on the 14th, and marched through the city to Benton Barracks. The march through the city, of the first Wisconsin Regiment that had been ordered to that department, with their "American Live Eagle conspicuously carried beside the colors," created immense enthusiasm.

Next day (15th,) the right wing, under Lieut. Col. Robbins, set out for Victoria thirty-five miles distant, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, and pushed on ten miles further, to De Soto, arriving late at night. Here they lay on their arms in the rain, and were joined the next morning by the left wing. The regiment, on the 7th, proceeded to Big River Bridge, where the enemy, a few days previous had taken prisoners our little guard of thirty-five men, and burnt the bridge. Owing to the lack of transportation, the men were obliged to carry the regimental baggage across the river on their backs, a distance of half a mile on the other side, wading the stream waist deep, and accomplishing the feat in four hours. This having been effected,

¹ See Eighth Wisconsin Infantry, pp. 52, 116, 540.

the regiment proceeded to Pilot Knob, with the exception of Company G, which was left to guard the baggage. On the 20th, the regiment with other forces, under the command of Col. Carlin, of Illinois, marched toward Fredericktown, twenty-45] two miles distant, where "Jeff." Thompson was reported to be encamped, with 4,000 men. The troops marched all night, and on arriving next morning, found the enemy had retreated toward Greenville. Our exhausted men lay down in the streets, and at three in afternoon again took up their line of march. After proceeding a mile and a half they discovered the enemy, in the woods, drawn up in line of battle. A desperate fight lasting two hours, ensued, resulting in the enemy's being totally routed and driven from the field, with a loss of 300 killed and wounded. Following up the enemy, they marched toward Greenville on the 22nd, but finding no trace of him, returned to Fredericktown, and finally, on the 24th to Pilot Knob, where they went into camp. During the whole of this expedition the regiment subsisted on short rations, and bivouacked without blankets or tents. Loss, one man killed. The regiment remained at Pilot Knob, doing general guard duty, and took part in an expedition up the St. Francis river, which returned to Pilot Knob on the 15th of November, having marched one hundred and fifty miles.

On the 25th, the Eighth marched to Sulphur Springs, joining at that place, the Eleventh Wisconsin, which had arrived a few days previous. Col. Murphy took command of the post, and the men rapidly acquired proficiency in drill and camp duties. While here, five companies under command of Major Jefferson, were detached at various places on Iron Mountain Railroad, guarding bridges, &c. Here they remained until the 17th, of January, when the regiment was ordered to Cairo; went into barracks near Fort Defiance, at that place, and were employed in doing guard duty, &c.,—Company K being detached, meanwhile, at Mound City, as guard for that post. This company subsequently rejoined the regiment on the 14th of April. The remainder of the regiment furnished detachments several times, as guards for rebel prisoners, and on the 4th of March, they left Cairo, under orders to join Gen. Pope's command at New Madrid. The bridges on the Cairo and Fulton Railroad having been burned some time before, detachments of the regiment were employed in rebuilding two

large bridges and repairing the railroad, until the 10th, when they arrived within two miles of New Madrid. Here they bivouacked for the night, and next morning were ordered to join Gen. Plummer's command, about twenty-three miles distant, near Point Pleasant, Mo. Although having no cavalry, they reached that camp in safety on the morning of the 12th. Here they were on duty every alternate night, in the rifle pits on the river bank, to prevent the landing of rebel gunboats.

On the 7th of April, the regiment, with Gen. Plummer's command, marched to New Madrid, and crossed the river at midnight to assist in preventing the retreat of the rebel garrison from "Island No. 10." For the gallantry displayed by the Eighth Wisconsin in this campaign, Gen. Pope ordered "New Madrid" and "Island No. 10," inscribed on their banner. They returned with prisoners to New Madrid on the 9th, and remained there until the 14th, when they accompanied Gen. Pope's command up the Tennessee River to Pittsburg Landing, arriving on the 22d, and going into camp about four miles above, near Hamburg, Tenn. On the 1st of May they marched to camp near Farmington, Miss., where they remained until the 9th, at which date they took part in the Battle of FARMINGTON.¹ The outposts, under command of Major Jefferson, 46] were attacked at seven in the morning, and for three hours, held the enemy's skirmishers in check when, the enemy bringing up his artillery and approaching in force, they retired in good order to the main body of the regiment, which under a severe fire from the enemy's artillery, held him in check for an hour without support. For the courage displayed on this field, the General commanding complimented the regiment in general orders, adding that "The Old Badger State may feel proud to have the honor of being represented by so gallant a regiment as the Eighth Wisconsin."

They occupied Farmington on the 17th, dug trenches, and otherwise assisted in fortifying the town. On the 28th they marched one and a half miles to the front, and took part in the engagement of that day, the rebels last desperate struggle to drive back the besiegers of Corinth. The contest opened with artillery, and about noon the hand to hand fighting com-

¹ Farmington, Miss., May 9, 1862, Rebellion Records, Reminiscences of the Civil War, Col. William P. Lyon.

menced. The Eighth is now brought into action with the brigade. The rebels flushed with the hope of capturing a battery of which our boys are the support, are approaching on the double quick; they arrive within forty yards of their coveted prize, when the whole brigade rises and opens a withering fire of musketry on their solid ranks, which at once checks their advance, and hurls them from the field in wild disorder, leaving 200 killed and wounded in our hands. Gens. Tyler and Plummer complimented the Eighth Wisconsin on the field, and the rebels' last hope of retaining Corinth is gone. The regiment in this action lost two killed and five wounded. They were employed, during the night after the battle, in throwing up earthworks. Next day they were under fire, but, occupying the rifle pits, sustained no loss.

Corinth having been evacuated on the night of the 29th, they joined next day in pursuit of the retreating enemy, and, on the second of June, encamped at Boonville, twenty-five miles south of Corinth, having captured a large quantity of stores. Here the regiment remained until the 12th, when they left Boonville, and after a short stay at Rienzi, went into summer quarters at "Camp Clear Creek," nine miles south of Danville. Here Colonel Murphy was placed in command of the brigade, and the troops in addition to guard and fatigue duty, became proficient in brigade and battalion drill. On the 18th of August the brigade marched for Tuscumbia, Ala., arriving on the 22d, a distance of sixty miles. The Colonel was put in command of the post, and the Eighth detailed as provost guard, Major Jefferson acting as Assistant Provost Marshal. On being relieved from this duty, they took part in two expeditions to Decatur and Courtland, against the guerillas which infested the country.

In the evening of September 8th, they left Tuscumbia, marching all night on the Iuka road, and encamped next day at "Buz-zard Roost," near a fine spring. After several short marches against guerillas, they arrived on the 12th at Iuka,¹ which had been evacuated by our forces some days previous. Next morning they had a severe skirmish with Price's advance cavalry. The enemy made three vigorous assaults upon our lines, and was repulsed each time, with a loss to the regiment of fifteen

¹ Iuka, Miss., Sept. 10, 1862. Reports of Lt. Col. George W. Robbins, 24 Rebellion Records, 89; Col. Joseph A. Mower, Comdg. Brig. 24 Ibid., 85-86.

wounded and twenty-four prisoners. But it was found that our small force was insufficient to maintain the position against the advancing enemy, and at four o'clock on the morning of the 47] 14th, they marched for Farmington, thirty miles distant, at which place they arrived in the afternoon, followed by 2,000 negroes. Their march was continually harrassed by irregular assaults of the enemy's cavalry. Exhausted as they were with the hot and dusty march, but little rest was allowed them, and at one o'clock next morning they were again on the march towards Iuka, camping at Burnsville for the night. On the 16th the march was continued towards Iuka, skirmishing constantly with the enemy. They advanced three different times to within one and a half miles of Iuka, and finally encamped for the night at Burnsville, without tents or blankets, and on scant rations, having marched during the day about thirty miles in the rain. Next day, with a large force, they moved south to Jacinto, and on the 19th, the whole force moved at daylight towards IUKA. They encountered the enemy near that place, and a severe battle ensued, lasting three hours, until terminated by the darkness. During its continuance, this was one of the severest engagements of the war. The Eighth was held in reserve, and five men were wounded by the enemy's artillery. They lay on the field in line of battle, expecting to renew the engagement next day, but the enemy decamped during the night, leaving his dead and wounded on the field. Next day they took part in the pursuit of the enemy, following him to Aberdeen, where the pursuit was abandoned, and the column put in motion towards Corinth, which Price was preparing to attack.

Marching by way of Jacinto, Rienzi and Kossuth, they remained several days at Rienzi, watching the enemy's movements, and arrived at Corinth in the afternoon of the third of October.¹ Their brigade was at once ordered into action, which lasted the remainder of the day the Eighth being under a terrific fire and constantly engaged for three hours, losing seventeen killed, eighty wounded, and eighteen missing, an average of *one* in every four engaged. They lay on their arms, during the night, in position about the centre of our lines. Next morning the enemy, having changed his position, attacked our

¹ Corinth, Miss., Oct. 3 and 4, 1862; Reports Maj. John W. Jefferson, 24 *Rebellion Records*, 202-3; Col. Joseph A. Mower, 24 *Ibid.*, 197-198.

flank, and the regiment, occupying a sheltered position in the centre, had only one man wounded. The enemy being beaten at all points, and in full retreat, the Eighth participated in the pursuit which was immediately ordered. Next day the rebels, being simultaneously attacked in front and rear, abandoned their entire train, which, with a large number of prisoners, fell into our hands. On the 20th, having pursued the enemy forty miles, and utterly dispersed his forces, they were ordered back to Corinth, where they went into camp and were employed in guard duty and building fortifications.

On the 2d of November they set out for Grand Junction, Tenn., arriving on the night of the 4th, after a heavy march of fifty miles. Here they bivouacked in a cotton field near the town, and remained for some time. They marched to Davis' Mills on the 17th, where they remained until the 28th, performing guard duty, etc., when they marched south, passing through Holly Springs to Dumpkin's Mills, near Waterford. In this vicinity they remained until the 5th of December, when they marched to and encamped at Waterford, Miss., near the Tallahatchie river. While here they were engaged in building bridges on the Mississippi Central railroad. On the 10th, they crossed the river and marched twelve miles, to Abbeville. Here [48] Company E was detached to assist in building bridges, and rejoined the regiment on the 20th. Next day (11th,) their march was continued to Oxford, where the regiment was detailed as provost guard. On this duty they remained until the 20th, when they were ordered to Tallahatchie by rail, and had a skirmish with the enemy. Next day they marched for Holly Springs, and, on arrival, were at once assigned to provost guard duty, the rebels having sacked the town and escaped previously. Here they remained for two days, and marched thence with the 17th and 32d Wisconsin, and an Indiana regiment, for Grand Junction, arriving on the 23d. Next day they moved three miles, to La Grange, Tenn., and encamped in a fort constructed of cotton bales. Here they celebrated Christmas, and the New Year found them working on the fortifications.

On the 8th of January, they marched by way of Bolivar, Tenn., for Corinth, arriving on the 13th, after a weary march of eighty miles, without tents. They were encamped at Germantown, Tenn., on the 20th. Here they were employed in

building fortifications and in picket duty, until the 11th of March, when they left Germantown for Memphis, arriving on the 13th. They immediately embarked and moved down the river to the Yazoo Pass, encamping on the Arkansas shore, eight miles south of Helena. Thence, on the 29th, they again embarked, proceeding down the river, landed on the 1st of April, and went into camp at Young's Point, La., near Vicksburg. During the month they were employed on fatigue duty, digging canal, building roads.

On the 2d of May, the regiment, with Tuttle's Division, left Young's Point, marching southwest, for "Hard Times Landing" below Vicksburg, arriving on the 7th, when they immediately crossed the Mississippi to Grand Gulf. The march towards Raymond was resumed next morning, which place they passed through on the 13th, and, skirmishing with the enemy, drove him to "Mississippi Springs," where they encamped. Next morning, after a march of fourteen miles, they engaged the enemy and drove him to Jackson. At noon line of battle was formed, and the enemy's works being carried by assault, the Capital of Mississippi fell into our hands. The Eighth was one of the first regiments to enter the city, when the enemy was driven through the streets, losing many prisoners, with several pieces of artillery and a quantity of ammunition and stores. Headquarters of the regiment were established in the State House. Lt. Col. Jefferson was appointed Provost Marshal. The regiment, in addition to Provost Guard duty, was detailed to destroy Confederate stores, cotton factories, and railroads. Leaving Jackson on the 16th, they arrived in the rear of Vicksburg, and formed in line of battle under the enemy's guns. They maintained the same position for two days, and, on the 22d, took part in the grand assault on the rebel fortifications. They succeeded in reaching the outer slope of the works, having lost five killed and twenty wounded. At dark, by order of Gen. Sherman, they withdrew and reoccupied their former position. For gallantry displayed in this action, the brigade was highly complimented by their commanding general. On the 25th they marched towards Mechanicsburg, with an expedition to ascertain as to the reported advance of the rebel Gen. "Joe" Johnston, and—having captured 1,000 head of cattle and the same number of mules, and

49] destroyed a large quantity of corn, and cotton,—arrived at Haines' Bluff on the 31st. •

Here they remained two days, and embarked on the 3d of June, proceeding up the Yazoo river a distance of eighty miles to Satartia. Disembarking on the 4th, and immediately proceeding towards Mechanicsburg, the Eighth Wisconsin having the advance. They soon met a force of the rebel cavalry and infantry about 1,000 strong, with four guns. An engagement ensued, lasting two hours, when the enemy fled, leaving his dead and wounded, with about forty prisoners, in our hands. He was closely pursued by the Eighth on the double quick, driving him through Mechanicsburg.¹ During this skirmish, ours was the only regiment engaged, and officers and men conducted themselves with great gallantry. Capt. Green (Co. F.) is mentioned as having shown great bravery in leading the skirmishers. Loss, two men severely wounded. They remained in Mechanicsburg until the 6th, when they again resumed the march and arrived at Haines' Bluff on the 7th. Two days afterward they again proceeded down the Yazoo River to Young's Point, La., where they went into camp on the bank of the Mississippi. On the 14th, they marched eighteen miles towards Richmond, La. Next day, after a severe engagement of two hours, they routed the enemy; capturing thirty prisoners, and taking possession of the town. They returned on the 16th to Young's Point next day.

The regiment, for the preceding forty-six days, had been without tents, much of the time marching and bivouacking in stormy weather, many of the men without shoes. For sixteen days, commencing with the 6th of May, the regiment drew but four days' rations. During the remainder of the month of June, and until the 12th of July, they were stationed at Young's Point, in a very unhealthy locality. A large proportion of the regiment fell sick, but owing to the skillful treatment and close attention of the surgeons, comparatively few died. Their duties, while here, were severe and dangerous, being detailed as sharpshooters in front of Vicksburg, exposed to heavy fire from the enemy's shore batteries.

On the 12th of July, they proceeded to Vicksburg, whence they moved on the following day, and after various marches

¹ Mechanicsburg, Miss., skirmish, June 4, 1863. Report of Capt. James H. Green, 37 Rebellion Records, 438.

to Black River Bridge, Champion Hills and Messenger's Ferry, went into Camp Sherman, on Bear Creek, on the 27th. While here they were employed in guard and fatigue duty. On the 26th of September, their brigade marched for Black River Bridge, where they went into camp next morning, and have since remained.

It is, perhaps, not unworthy of note, that the eagle, which they took with them from the State, "still lives," apparently in the enjoyment of excellent health and undiminished appetite.

50]

NINTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—Charles E. Salomon.

Lieut. Col.—Arthur Jacobi.

Surgeon—Louis Loehr.

Major—Herman Schlueter.

1st Ass't Surgeon—Charles Otilie.

Adjutant—Bernhard Hartfeil.

2d Ass't Surgeon—Theodore Haering.

Quartermaster—Gustavus Jacobson.

Chaplain—

Captains.

First Lieutenants.

Second Lieutenants.

A.—C. E. G. Horn.

Henry Stocks.

B.—Gumal Hesse.

William Schulten.

Gustavus Clemen.

C.—Geo. Eckhart.

Franz Hermann.

Aloys Klaus.

D.—Charles C. Buchenan.

Herbert Pfotenbauer.

E.—Edward Ruegger.

Louis Schuetze.

F.—Martin Voegele.

Frederick Boltog.

Carl H. Schmidt.

G.—Charles Frantz.

Otto Leissring.

H.—John Gerber.

Hans J. Lorentzen.

Julius Ulrich.

I.—Phillip Krner.

Hugo Koch.

David Veldt.

K.—Adolph Miller.

Albert Schroeder.

On the 26th of August, 1861, a general order was issued, authorizing the organization of a regiment of infantry, to be recruited exclusively from the German population of the State. Recruits were rapidly enrolled, and sent forward to the rendezvous at camp Sigel, Milwaukee, where the organization of the Ninth regiment was soon effected, under the supervision of Col. Frederick Salomon, their muster into the United States service being completed on the 26th of October. Their time was profitably spent in acquiring familiarity with the various parts of their duty as soldiers, until the 22d of January, 1862, when they left the State for service in the field, under orders to report at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Proceeding by way of Chicago, they arrived late in the evening of the following day at Quincy, Illinois. Crossing the Mississippi river on the ice, they marched, on the 25th, to the

¹ See Ninth Wis. Inf., pp. 56, 117, 546.

Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad junction, where they met their baggage, which had been sent by way of Hannibal, under escort of companies A. and H., and proceeding with full numbers and outfit to Weston, Mo., arrived on the 26th. During this dismal ride, the men, cooped up in inferior cattle cars, and lacking hay or straw, suffered severely from the intense cold. Two days after, on the 29th, they marched to Leavenworth City, crossing the Missouri river on the ice, and joined the great "South Western Expedition."

On the 26th of February, companies B and E, together with a detachment of the Twelfth, marched for Kansas City, where they encamped on the following day. The main body of the regiment left Leavenworth on the 2d of March, on the long march of one hundred and sixty miles to Fort Scott, at which place they went into camp on the 8th, having been joined on the route by the detachment from Kansas City. While stationed at Fort Scott, companies C and F were detached, on the 1st of May, marching, under command of Lieut. Col. Orff, to Carthage, Mo., where they were reinforced, on the 9th, by companies A and K, with two pieces of artillery, commanded by Major Jacobi, who relieved Lieut. Col. Orff and took command of the expedition. The whole force was, shortly afterward, (May 17th,) ordered to rejoin the regiment at Fort Scott, on account of the wish of Department commanders to have the troops in their respective commands kept distinct. 51] On the 27th of May, the regiment set out for Humboldt, Kansas, forty-five miles distant, arriving on the 29th. Thence they marched, on the 1st of June, in a south-easterly direction, by way of Indian Mission, to Spring river, encamping on the fourth on the west bank of that stream, at the influx of Shoal creek. Camp was established at this place for the whole force, consisting of two regiments of infantry, one of cavalry and a battery of artillery, under the command of Col. Doubleday, who, a week afterward, relinquished the command to Col. Salomon, under whose direction, camp was removed, on the 13th, three miles south-west, to Baxter's Spring. Here, the force was augmented, on the 25th, by the arrival of two regiments of infantry, (Indians,) two regiments of cavalry, with a battery of artillery, the whole composing the so-called "Indian Expedition," under command of Col. William Weer.

While stationed at Baxter's Spring, forage and reconnoitering parties, were frequently sent into Missouri and the Indian Territory, the most important of which resulted in routing two rebel camps, of a few hundred men each, at Cowskin Prairie, under the lead of Coffee and Standwaite, and in capturing a considerable number of horses and cattle. On the 28th of June, the main body marched in a southerly direction for Cowskin Prairie, forty-five miles distant, in Indian Territory, near the line of Missouri and Arkansas, where the enemy was reported to have returned in force. A few days previous, a detachment had been sent by way of Neosho, Mo., with instructions to attack the enemy from the northeast, co-operating with a projected assault by the main body from the southwest. On the arrival of the expedition at Cowskin Prairie, (June 29th,) the rebels hastily dispersed, without firing a shot, and made good their escape, the Neosho detachment having been detained beyond the appointed hour. The march was resumed, by the whole expedition, on the 2d of July, and steadily urged, across a dry and barren country, in extremely hot weather, until the 9th, when they encamped at Flat Rock creek, sixty-three miles from Cowskin Prairie, and fifteen miles north of Fort Gibson.

During this march, on the 3d, a large camp of rebel Indians had been routed and dispersed, several killed, and over one hundred taken prisoners. A considerable number of horses and cattle were also captured. Several skirmishes, with various predatory bands, had also taken place, in which the advantage was uniformly with the Union forces. Small as these results appear in detail, they at once assume importance, when it is considered that their effect was to reduce to allegiance the Cherokee and other Indian tribes, and to destroy the influence of the confederate emissaries, who had already succeeded, to a great extent, in gaining the Indian support for their cause. Hundreds of Indians came daily into the Union camps, surrendered their arms, and, in many instances, expressed a desire to join the army. Authority to raise a third Indian regiment was soon obtained, under which upwards of four hundred were enrolled. For our white troops the climate proved fatal. The heat was intolerable, rising to one hundred and eighteen degrees, in the shade, and the sick list increased to an alarming proportion. The long line for supplies from Fort

Scott, Kansas—one hundred and eighty miles—was without protection, and it became necessary to put the command on half rations owing to the failure of a supply train. At this juncture a council of war was called, on the 18th of July, which 52] resulted in Col. Weir's being placed in arrest, Col. Salomon assuming command of the Expedition. Under his direction, the return march was commenced on the following day. Proceeding northward, the regiment, with the exception of three companies, under Major Jacobi, detached at Hudson's Crossing, went into camp, on the 26th, on the Quaw Paw Reserve. The detachment rejoined the regiment on the 4th of August, and after a rest of one day, the march was resumed, on the 6th, proceeding by way of Shawnee creek and Drywood, to Fort Scott, where they arrived on the 11th.

Information having been received of a rebel raid under Shelby and Rains into the border counties of Missouri, all available troops were despatched on the 14th of August in pursuit, the infantry being transported in wagons. The expedition proved a failure, the enemy making his escape with trifling loss; but lack of vigor or energy of movement was certainly not the cause. During the first six days the regiment had but one night's rest, traveling about three hundred and fifty miles, to Lone Jack, in Missouri, at which place they arrived on the 17th. The return march was commenced the next day, and proceeding by Johnstown, Osceola and Little Osage, they again encamped on the 22nd at Fort Scott, Kansas. About this time the re-organization of the "Army of the Frontier" by Gen. Blunt was affected. The Ninth was assigned to position in the First Brigade, commanded by Gen. Salomon, the regiment being under the command of Lieut. Col. Jacobi. The brigade left Fort Scott on the 13th of September, and marching in a ziz-zag line through Vernon, Barton, Dade and Lawrence counties in Missouri, encamped on the 22d at Sarcoxie, in Jasper county. Here Col. Charles E. Salomon joined and took charge of the regiment.

At Newtonia, Mo., fifteen miles distant, the enemy had collected a force of 7,000 or 8,000 men, commanded by Gen. Cooper, and an attack was expected. The artillery was posted on commanding heights, supported by detachments of the regiment, and a more careful reconnoissance was ordered. Companies D and G, with a section of artillery, and a squadron of

cavalry, under command of Lieut. Col. Jacobi, marched for Newtonia, in the afternoon of the 29th of September, and were reinforced the same evening by companies E and H. A portion of the Ninth Kansas cavalry with a hundred Indians and two mountain howitzers, was also despatched on the following morning. Lieut. Col. Jacobi, in obedience to orders, advanced on the fortified position of the enemy, for the purpose of ascertaining his strength, with his number of cannon and exact position. The rebels numbering about 3,000 men, with four pieces of artillery, were concealed in the vicinity of a large stone barn and behind stone fences, awaiting the advance of Lieut. Col. Jacobi's command. When they had arrived within about thirty paces, the enemy rose in his sheltered position and delivered a murderous fire, compelling our men to fall back. This movement they executed with perfect coolness, checking the enemy, who pressed after them, by several volleys, which in each instance was reserved until there was danger of being surrounded. They were nobly seconded by the artillery, which improved every opportunity during the retreat, to unlimber and fire upon the pursuing enemy. Meanwhile a large number of the rebel cavalry, advancing on both flanks, had succeeded in gaining the edge of the woods in their rear; 53] thus surrounding and capturing the remainder of the infantry, while the cavalry and artillery made good their escape, only through the speed of the horses. The loss of the regiment in this expedition was twenty-five killed and one hundred and sixty-seven prisoners; fifty-one of whom were wounded.¹

A serious engagement being indicated by the continued cannonade, Gen. Salomon had in the meantime marched his command, consisting of two brigades, in the direction of Newtonia. The regiment arrived on the battle field early in the afternoon, their march having been hastened by the disastrous news from the front. Awaiting the arrival of a portion of the command under Col. Hall, which had been ordered to advance by Jollification on the east side of Newtonia; position was taken on the west side of the place, and a few shots, at long range, were exchanged with the enemy. On the arrival of Col. Hall's command, which had been detained until late at night, the whole

¹ Newtonia, Mo., Sept. 30, 1862. Reports of Lt. Col. Arthur Jacobi, 19 *Rebellion Records*, 293-4; Brig. Gen. Frederick Solomon, 19 *Ibid.*, 286-288.

force fell back to Sarcxie, the regiment marching nearly all night. A second attack upon Newtonia having been organized, the regiment left Sarcxie on the 3d of October, accompanying the First Division of the army; and marching by way of Granby, arrived on the following day at Newtonia, which, on their approach was evacuated by the rebels without resistance. The wounded men of the regiment, who had been captured on the 30th of September, were found in the vicinity, and transported to Sarcxie during the night. Leaving Newtonia on the 5th of November, they encamped at Indian Creek, at which place they remained until the 11th, when camp was moved to Hazel Bottom, in Barry county, thirty miles from Newtonia. Marching thence on the 17th, they crossed the Arkansas line, encamping on the following day at Pea Ridge; from which place they again moved on the 28th, and proceeding by Harmony Springs and Fort Wayne, encamped at Maysville, Ark., on the 30th, having marched about one hundred and twenty miles during the month. While at this place, the regiment was joined by companies A and E, which had been detached in the beginning of October to occupy Elm Springs, and work the mills at that place for the supply of the command.

On the 27th of November, the First Division marched south across the Ozark Mountains; continuing the march on the following day to Cane Hill, Ark., where the advance engaged the enemy, driving him a distance of ten miles. The Ninth, marching in the rear of the column, did not participate in the fight. On the 29th the First Brigade marched back to Rhea's Mills, occupying and working them. The rebels under Gen. Hindman having concentrated in strong force, north of Van Buren, with the apparent intention of crushing our little army by a sudden attack; our troops were constantly held in readiness, tents struck and wagons packed for four consecutive days, until the 7th of December, when the brigade joined the main body at Cane Hill, where the enemy was expected to give battle. At noon it was discovered that the enemy had effected a flank movement, succeeded in gaining the rear of our forces and was advancing rapidly upon Rhea's Mill. The Ninth was immediately ordered back to that point for the protection of our trains. At this time the enemy's advance was suddenly arrested by the arrival of Gen. Herron from the north, with the Second and

Third divisions of the army. During the afternoon the bloody battle of PRAIRIE GROVE¹ was fought. Although this battle finally 54] resulted in a union victory, our losses were so heavy that the trains—under the escort of the Ninth regiment—were at night ordered to Fayetteville. At two o'clock on the following morning the regiment was ordered to the battle field, and took position near Gen. Blunt's headquarters, at one in the afternoon, having marched forty-five miles within thirty-two hours. At the termination of the armistice, it was discovered the the hostile army had retreated. The Ninth returned to Rhea's Mills on the 10th, where they were engaged in the cultivation of the arts of peace, grinding flour and baking bread until the 27th of December, when at six in the morning they set out on 'raid' to Van Buren. Marching upwards of sixty miles in two days, during which they forded Cove Creek thirty-nine (!) times, they entered Van Buren late in the evening of the following day. They returned in four days' march to Rhea's Mills, having celebrated New Years in joyous company with the Twentieth on the Prairie Grove battle field.

March was resumed on the 2d of January, the regiment moving to Elm Springs, where they encamped on the following day, and remained until the 11th. During the remainder of this month, the regiment was almost constantly on the march, with a few days allowed for rest; serving during most of the time as a sort of patrol on a large scale, with the object of intercepting Marmaduke's retreat from Springfield. Their progress was very much impeded by the constant rainy weather, making the roads almost impassable, and the crossing of rivers a difficult problem. The men were constantly called upon to assist in helping the wagons along, and finally, on the 29th, they found themselves at a resting place in camp at Crane Creek, thirty-two miles south of Springfield, Mo. Marching, on the 20th of February, in a north-westerly direction, they went into winter quarters on the following day, at Camp Salomon, on Stahl's Creek, thirty-six miles west of Springfield; Companies A and I being detached at Bower's Mills, ten miles distant. Here they were joined, on the 14th of March, by their comrades, who had been taken prisoners at Newtonia. In consequence of the incursions of guerrillas

¹ Prairie Grove, Ark., Dec. 7, 1862.

on the Arkansas border, the whole command was ordered into that State. Leaving Camp Salomon the 17th of March, they arrived at Carrollton, in Carroll County, Ark., on the 30th. The march through Stone County, Mo., and Carroll County, Ark., was slow and circuitous, owing to the necessity of directing their course through districts where forage was obtainable, and also on account of the difficulty of crossing White River at high water. After a week's stay at Carrollton, they marched on the sixth of April, arriving on the following day at Forsyth, Mo., where they remained for twelve days, employed by detachments in foraging expeditions, which were frequently compelled to travel fifty or sixty miles in unsuccessful efforts to obtain such quantities of forage as were required. The artillery and trains were consequently sent to Springfield, for which place the regiment marched on the 21st. When within a short distance of Springfield, they were met with orders to proceed to Hartsville, where they arrived on the 28th, after a toilsome march, in bad weather, over muddy roads. On the following day the march was resumed, by way of Houston, for Salem, where they went into camp on the 1st of May. They left Salem on the 5th of June, arriving next day at Rolla, and remaining encamped until the 8th of July, when they moved by rail to St. Louis, going into "Camp Gamble," near that city. During their stay at this city, the regiment was constantly employed on guard duty at the fortifications and military prisons. On the 12th of September they embarked at St. Louis, and proceeded down the Mississippi River, landed at Helena, Ark., where they are now stationed.

TENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel— — —.

Lieutenant Colonel—	Surgeon—Solomon Marks.
Major—Duncan McKercher.	1st Ass't Surgeon—Harmon Benson.
Adjutant—James M. Goff.	2d Ass't Surgeon—
Quartermaster—Elliott H. Benton.	Chaplain—Homer H. Benson.

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—Robert Harkness.		Warren B. Ellenwood.
B.—Jacob W. Roby.	Amos L. Gates.	
C.—	Chester A. Burdick.	Smith M. Noxon.
D.—William A. Collins.	Aug. E. Patchin.	
E.—Geo. M. West.		Robert Roach.

¹ See Tenth Wis. Inf., pp. 53, 119, 548.

F.—	Armistead C. Brown.	
G.—Norman Thatcher.	Joseph C. Hussey.	Thomas C. O'Neal.
H.—Robert H. Spencer.		Aug. H. Makimson.
I.—Frank W. Perry.	H. H. Fairchild.	Wm. O. Butler.
K.—Charles H. Ford.	L. Dwight Hinkley.	John Rifenburgh.

The companies composing the Tenth were ordered to rendezvous at Camp Holton, Milwaukee, in the beginning of October, 1861, where the regiment was organized under the superintendence of Col. Alfred R. Chapin, of Milwaukee, and mustered into United States' service, on the 14th. Having spent about six weeks in camp, they left the State for field service on the 9th of November, under orders for Louisville, Ky. Proceeding by way of Indianapolis, they arrived, on the evening of the 10th, at Jeffersonville, Ind. Crossing the Ohio River to Louisville on the following day, they marched through the city, proceeding twenty miles to Shepardsville, Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville Railway, where they were stationed, guarding the railroad bridge across Salt River, until the 5th of December, at which date, they were ordered to join Col. Sills' brigade at Elizabethtown, twenty miles south of Shepardsville. On the following day, they took their place in the brigade, which was assigned to position on the right of the Third Division, then commanded by Gen. Mitchell. Moving on the 11th of December, they went into camp at Bacon Creek, sixty-five miles from Louisville, on the Louisville and Nashville Railway, where the winter was passed in picket and railroad guard duty.

Participating in the general movement of our forces, camp was moved on the 10th of February, 1862, to the south side of Green River, near Munfordsville, whence they marched, on the 13th, in the rear of the division, arriving at Big Barren River, opposite Bowling Green, on the 15th. The enemy evacuated the place on their approach, our forces crossing the river and taking possession of the town on the following day. Three days afterwards, the Tenth took position on the railroad, six miles from Bowling Green. March was resumed on the 22d; 56] crossing the State line on the following day, they bivouacked for a short time near Nashville, and went into camp four miles south of the city on the 27th, remaining until the 18th of March, when they left Nashville, and proceeding southward, encamped on the following day at Murfreesboro, of which place Col. Chapin was appointed Provost Marshal, the regi-

ment acting as provost guard. From the 5th of April, the date of the regiment's departure from Murfreesboro, their history may be told in the words of a congratulatory address by their commanding general, of which the following is a

[COPY.]

"Head Quarters, Third Division,

Camp Tyler, Huntsville, April 26, 1862.

Soldiers:—Your march upon Bowling Green won the thanks and confidence of our commanding general. With engines and cars captured from the enemy, our advanced guard precipitated itself upon Nashville. It was now made your duty to seize and destroy the Memphis and Charleston railway, the great military road of the enemy. With a supply train only sufficient to feed you at a distance of two days march from your depot, you undertook the herculean task of rebuilding twelve hundred feet of heavy bridging, which, by your untiring energy, was accomplished in two days. Thus by a railway of your own construction, your depot of supplies was removed from Nashville to Shelbyville, sixty-three miles, and in the direction of the object of your attack. The blow now became practicable. Marching with a celerity such as to outstrip any messenger who might have attempted to announce your coming, you fell upon Huntsville, taking your enemy completely by surprise, and capturing, not only his great military road, but all his machine shops, engines and rolling stock. Thus providing yourself with ample transportation, you struck blow after blow with a rapidity unparalleled. Stevenson fell, sixty miles to the east of Huntsville; Decatur and Tusculumbia have been, in like manner, seized and occupied. In three days you have extended your front of operations more than one hundred and twenty miles, and your morning gun at Tusculumbia may now be heard by your comrades on the battle field, recently made glorious by their victory before Corinth. A communication of these facts to head quarters, has not only won the thanks of our commanding general, but those of the Department of War, which I announce to you with proud satisfaction. Accept the thanks of your commander, and let your future deeds demonstrate that you can surpass yourselves.

By order of

O. M. MITCHELL,

Brigadier General Commanding.

[Signed]

W. P. Prentice, A. A. G."

The Tenth arrived at Huntsville, Ala., on the 11th of April, from which place to Stevenson detached portions of the regiment were stationed at various points on the line of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, in the performance of guard and patrol duty. It was while thus engaged that a detachment of twenty-three men, on the night of the 28th of April, defended and saved Paint Rock¹ bridge from a well planned 57] attack of two hundred and fifty rebel "bushwhackers." For the gallantry here displayed, the general commanding thanked the men and complimented the regiment. Thus the summer was passed, constantly engaged on picket and guard duty, and moving from place to place, as the enemy threatened any

¹ Paint Rock Bridge, Ala., April 28, 1862. Report of Col. A. R. Chapin, 10 Rebellion Records, 654; Sergt. W. Nelson, 10 Ibid., 654-5.

part of the long line of railroad upon which they were stationed. Appointed to act as rear guard in the general retrograde movement towards the Ohio, they brought the last trains from Huntsville to Stevenson, fighting the guerrillas, at almost every step, and arriving on the 31st of August at Stevenson, where they assisted in repulsing the enemy's attack upon the rear guard of our forces, who were then evacuating the place. Marching northward over the mountains to Decherd, without rations, blankets, medicine or transportation for the sick, and suffering terribly from exhaustion, they arrived at Nashville on the 5th of September. Resuming the march on the following day, they proceeded by way of West Point to Louisville, Ky., from which place, after a few days rest, they marched on the first of October, taking part in the movement of our forces to meet the rebels under Gen. Bragg.

On the 8th of October they met the enemy near Perryville, Ky., and took part in the battle of Chaplin Hills.¹ Stationed in the left wing, under the command of Gen. Rousseau, they were under fire from eleven in the morning until night. At one time, having exhausted all their ammunition, the regiment held its position with empty pieces for twenty minutes, until the battery in front, which they had been ordered to support, was withdrawn to a safe position, when they retired in good order. A fresh supply of ammunition having been obtained, they were again placed in position, which they retained until night put an end to the conflict. Of two hundred and seventy-six men engaged, the list of casualties numbered thirty-six killed, one hundred and ten wounded, and one missing. "Col. Harris' whole brigade was repeatedly assailed by overwhelming numbers, and after exhausting their ammunition, and that taken from the dead and wounded on the field, still held their position. * * * For this gallant conduct, these brave men are entitled to the gratitude of their country, and I thank them here as I did on the field of battle." * Marching in pursuit of the enemy, they left Chaplin Hills on the 11th, and marching by way of Harrodsburg and Danville, arrived at Crab Orchard on the seventeenth. At this place the pursuit was abandoned, and after a rest of three days, the march

¹ Perryville, Ky., or Chaplin Hills, Oct. 8, 1862: Report of Col. A. R. Chaplin, 22 Rebellion Records, 1054-5. Brig. Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau, *Ibid.*, 1044-1049.

toward Bowling Green was resumed. Passing through Standford and Lebanon, they encamped on the 22d at New Market, where they remained a week, marching thence on the 29th, and going into camp on Barren river, five miles from Bowling Green, on the 3d of November.

They left Bowling Green on the 9th, and marching *via* Mitchellville and Tyree Springs, went into camp on the 17th, at Edgefield Junction, Tenn., ten miles north of Nashville, at the Junction of the Louisville and Nashville, and Nashville and Clarksville railroads, where they remained performing guard duty, until the beginning of December, when they moved to Edgefield. Crossing the Cumberland river on the 9th of December, they encamped four miles south of Nashville, where 58] they remained until the 26th, at which date they left Nashville, taking part in the general movement of our army, which resulted in the defeat of the rebels at STONE RIVER,¹ near Murfreesboro. The regiment was engaged on the 31st, with a loss of three killed and seventeen wounded, and remained on the field for four days, moving, on the 5th of January, 1863, to Murfreesboro, near which place they went into camp. Here they remained, occasionally taking part in forage and reconnoitering expeditions, until the 24th of June, when the army under Gen. Rosecrans commenced its movement towards the south. Marching fifteen miles on the Manchester pike, the advance of Gen. Thomas' Corps, to which they were attached, had a brisk skirmish with the enemy on the 25th, at Hoover's Gap.² The Tenth was placed on the extreme front, supporting a battery, where, being within range of the enemy's guns, they were exposed to a severe artillery fire, and suffered a loss of three men wounded. At six in the evening the enemy's guns were silenced and our troops bivouacked on the field. On the following morning, the Corps, formed in line of battle, advanced, driving the enemy's forces and gaining about four miles, the enemy contesting every step. They drove the enemy through Fairfield on the 27th, and pressing them closely, passed through

¹ Stone's River or Murfreesboro, Tenn., Dec. 31st to Jan. 2nd, 1863. Report of Col. A. R. Chapin, 29 Rebellion Records, 389; Col. B. F. Scribner, Comdg. Brig. 29 Ibid., 383-5.

² Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19-20, 1863, Report of Capt. J. W. Roby, 50 Rebellion Records, 298; Col. B. F. Scribner, Comdg. Brig., 50 Ibid., 284-289. The Chattanooga Campaign, Fitch, 51-154.

Manchester at two o'clock on the morning of the following day, advancing four miles on the Tullahoma road.

They entered Tullahoma, with Gen. Thomas' advance, on the 1st of July, the enemy having evacuated the place, leaving several siege guns and a small amount of provisions, and retreating toward the Tennessee river, at Bridgeport, where he crossed and destroyed the bridge. Our forces followed him closely to Elk River, where they were detained by high water, caused by recent rains. Forging this stream on the 3d of July, they advanced to within four miles of Decherd, where the regiment remained until the 13th, at which date they marched to Cowan, Tenn., on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad. In the beginning of August, camp was moved to Anderson, ten miles from Stevenson, where the Tenth remained until called upon to take part in the advance of our army upon Chattanooga. On the 18th of September, they marched from the vicinity of Stevens' Gap, to within a short distance of Chattanooga. At ten on the following morning they were ordered to advance in the second line of battle of their brigade. Advancing a short distance through the woods they received the fire of the enemy, who was driven back with considerable loss, when the regiment was ordered to the front line on the right of the brigade, where skirmishers were thrown out, and the enemy again engaged. After holding this position for some time, against a well sustained attack in front, the enemy, in greatly superior force, succeeded in turning the right flank of the brigade, forcing them to fall back. In the afternoon they again occupied a position in front, again retiring in the evening. At daylight on the 20th, the Tenth, forming the line of support to the brigade, was assigned position in the front, which they held until ten o'clock, when the enemy made a fierce charge upon the brigade, and the regiment was at once ordered up. Repulsing the attack, they retained this position but a very short time, before the enemy turned the left of the division and was discovered advancing through the woods on their left flank. The Tenth was now 59] ordered to the left, where, with other troops, they engaged the enemy, driving him back. Heavy firing was kept up nearly all the afternoon, the regiment holding its position until nearly dark, when the line on the right and rear gave way, leaving them exposed to a terrible fire from three direc-

tions, and they were forced to retire. The Tenth, being on the left, and not being aware of the enemy's position on that side, retired to the left and rear, and ran directly into the lines of the enemy, who captured a large number of officers and men. The few remaining were brought off with the balance of the brigade. During this terrible two days' conflict, when the heroism of Gen. Thomas' troops saved our army, the Tenth lost eighteen killed, fifty-six wounded and one hundred and thirty two missing, of whom the greater number were prisoners.

On the morning of the 21st, they numbered three officers and twenty-six men. They were moved to the front at one in the afternoon where they remained in line, until four on the following morning, when they moved with the brigade to Chattanooga, at which place they went into camp, and have since remained.¹

No report has been received from this regiment.

²ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—Charles L. Harris.

Lieut. Col.—Luther H. Whittlesey.	Surgeon—Edward Everitt.
Major—Jesse S. Miller.	1st Ass't Surgeon—Joseph Green.
Adjutant—Ira W. Hunt.	2d Ass't Surgeon—
Quartermaster—Chas. Geo. Mayers.	Chaplain—

Captains.

A.—William L. Freeman.
B.—Otis Remick.
C.—James Lang.
D.—Henry Toms.
E.—Abner Powell.
F.—Riel E. Jackson.
G.—Dudley C. Wyman.
H.—Alex. Christie.
I.—Allen J. Whittier.
K.—Hiram J. Lewis.

First Lieutenants.

Luther T. Parks.
William Charlton.
Azal Grover.
Geo. W. Dale.
Sidney Shepard.
Wm. P. McConnell.
Andrew R. Winn.
Charles Allen.
Nelson R. Doan.
Artemas Adams.

Second Lieutenants.

John B. Hillyer.

Caleb A. Northrop.

The companies composing the Eleventh Regiment assembled during the latter part of September, and beginning of October, 1861, at Camp Randall; where the regimental organization was perfected under the supervision of Col. Charles L. Harris, of Madison. The muster into United States' service was completed on the 18th of October, and after a few weeks' instruction in drill and discipline, they left the State for active service.

¹ Lookout Mountain, Tenn., Nov. 24, 1863. Report of Brig. Gen. William P. Carlin, 55 Rebellon Records, 462; 55 Ibid., 145.

² See Eleventh Wis. Inf. pp. 61, 121, 549.

on the 20th of November, under orders for St. Louis, Mo. Proceeding by way of Chicago, they embarked at Alton, Ill., arriving at St. Louis, on the following day. At noon on the 22d, they steamed down the Mississippi to Sulphur Springs, Mo., twenty-three miles from St. Louis, on the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, where they landed and went into camp. During the winter, detached portions of the regiment were stationed in the performance of railroad guard duty, at various places from Meramec River to Mineral Point, a distance of nearly fifty miles. On the 12th of March, 1862, the regiment was assembled at Sulphur Springs, and proceeded on the following day to Pilot Knob, the terminus of the Iron Mountain Railroad, distant eighty-seven miles from St. Louis.

Remaining here ten days, they marched on the 23d of March, and proceeding across the country, by way of Patterson, encamped on the 27th, at Reeves' Ferry, Mo., on Black River, where the Second Brigade, under Col. Hovey, to which the Eleventh was attached, joined Gen. Steele's forces. Marching on the 19th of April, the whole force moved southward, going into camp on the 24th, at Pitman's Ferry, Ark., on the Current River, near the Missouri line. March was resumed on the 29th, the whole force encamping on the following day at Pocahontas, where they remained two days. Leaving this place on the 2d of May, they crossed Black River on the following day, marching through a dense swamp, and over a rough and broken country, to Birds' Point, on Black River, where they arrived on the 5th, and remaining five days, moved on the 10th, to Jacksonport, on the White River. Marching thence on the 16th, they encamped next day, five miles from Batesville, to which place camp was moved on the twenty-fifth. Taking the advance of Gen. Curtis' forces, the Eleventh left Batesville, on the 22d of June, and crossing the Black River at Jacksonport, encamped on the 24th, on White River, seventeen miles south of that place. From this camp, on the 30th, the regiment was sent to guard a large forage train. When about five miles from camp, the enemy's pickets were encountered and dispersed; proceeding five miles farther, they routed a detachment of rebel cavalry, filled the wagons, and returned late at night, to camp.

On the 1st of July, the division again advanced. At various points on the line of march the enemy, as he retreated before

our forces, had blockaded the roads, by felling heavy timber across them, behind which skirmishers and sharpshooters were stationed. Skirmishing constantly, and delayed from time to time by these rebel 'blockades,' they arrived at Augusta on the third. After a rest of three days, they left Augusta, on the 6th, marching twelve miles to a 'blockade' of timber, on the bank of Bayou Cache, where the tents were pitched on low ground, covered with heavy timber, and undergrowth of bushes and cane. During the evening, a number of shots were fired by the rebel pickets, who were soon quieted by the discharge of a few shells. On the following morning, a reconnoitering party, consisting of companies D, G, H and I, of the Eleventh, with a small additional force of infantry and cavalry, and one small howitzer, the whole under command of Col. Harris, was directed to move in advance of the column, and ascertain the position and force of the enemy in front. Moving forward about six miles, they came upon the enemy's pickets, posted at the junction of the Bayou Cache,¹ and Des Arc roads, about twelve miles from the latter place. Company D, deployed as skirmishers in front, first received the enemy's fire. In the fight which ensued, this small force, held their ground against the assault of the vastly superior numbers of the enemy, until the arrival of reinforcements, when the rebels were utterly routed and dispersed, leaving a large number of dead and wounded on the field. In this action the Eleventh lost four 61] killed and twenty wounded. On the following day, the line of march was resumed. Proceeding by way of Bayou de Vue, they arrived at Clarendon, on the White River, early on the morning of the 11th, after an exhausting march of thirty miles in the burning sand, with little water and scanty rations. Gen. Steele's forces had been hurried forward to this point, expecting to find here ample supplies, of which the men were much in need; but it was found on their arrival that, owing to some misapprehension of orders, the supply train had taken the wrong direction, thus leaving no resource but the continuance of the march to Helena, a distance of sixty-five miles. Leaving Clarendon on the 11th, they encamped at Helena, Ark., on the 13th, completely jaded and exhausted. The regi-

¹ Bayou Cache, Ark., July 7, 1862. Report of Col. Charles E. Hovey, Comdg. Brig., 19 Rebellion Records, 143-5.

ment had been almost constantly on the march, since the 23d of March, the date of their departure from Pilot Knob, through an unhealthy and difficult country, and subsisting, much of the time on half or quarter rations.

At Helena, the health of the regiment, which had suffered greatly in consequence of fatigue and exposure, during their march through Missouri and Arkansas, rapidly improved and, on the 26th of July, they were ordered to Oldtown, Ark., twenty-four miles below Helena, where they were stationed for some time, detachments being sent out at various times, through the surrounding country, in search of cotton and supplies. On the 30th, the left wing of the Eleventh, under command of Lieut. Col. Wood, embarked, for the purpose of seizing a quantity of cotton about eight miles below, on the Mississippi side of the river, where they were reinforced on the following day by two other companies of the regiment, the whole force returning to Oldtown on the 4th of August, bringing four hundred bales of cotton, and having sustained a loss of five men wounded, in a skirmish with the enemy. In consequence of the unhealthy location of the camp at this place, the regiment, on the 20th of September, moved up the Mississippi to Sugar Point, Ark., ten miles below Helena, where they went into camp in a dry and healthy location. In the beginning of October, the division was ordered to proceed by way of Sulphur Springs to Pilot Knob, Mo., where the Eleventh remained until the 2d of November, at which date they moved southward thirty miles, encamping, on the 4th, at Patterson. During the winter, the regiment remained in Missouri, occupied principally in the performance of patrol and railroad guard duty. Stationed successively on the Black River, at Van Buren, West Plains and Middlebrook, near Pilot Knob, detachments of the regiment were kept continually on the march from point to point, guarding forage trains and accompanying expeditions in various directions through the country, preventing the organization of any considerable force of the rebels in that State.

On the 11th of March, 1863, they left Middlebrook, and marching to St. Genevieve, on the Mississippi, embarked at that place, on the 15th, moving down the river to Memphis, where they arrived on the 17th. Again embarking on the 19th, they landed, on the following morning, at Helena, from which place, after a delay of three days, they proceeded to Milliken's

Bend, La., and took position in the Second Brigade, Fourteenth Division of the Thirteenth Army Corps; Col. Harris being placed in command of the brigade. Moving thence across the Peninsula, to a point on the Mississippi below Vicksburg, 62] they again embarked, proceeding by steamer to New Carthage, and marching to Perkins' Plantation, where Carr's Division, to which the Eleventh was attached, took position in the advance. Early on the 29th of April, they were placed on transports, and remained in the river some time, awaiting the result of an attempt by our gunboats to silence the enemy's batteries at Grand Gulf. The bombardment proving ineffectual, they landed the same evening, and marched across the country to Hard Times Landing, below Grand Gulf. The transports having succeeded in passing the rebel batteries during the night, they crossed the Mississippi on the 30th, landing at Bruinsburg, Miss. The march for Port Gibson immediately commenced, and continued during the night. The Second Brigade took the extreme advance, under orders to reach Port Gibson as soon as possible, and occupy the several bridges across Bayou Pierre at that place. Moving forward, through a country broken by ravines and gorges, and thickly covered with timber, underbrush and cane, they had arrived within a short distance of Magnolia Church, when the skirmishers in front were fired upon by the enemy's pickets. Pressing steadily forward in the darkness, and driving back the rebel skirmishers, they soon came upon the main body of the enemy, when an artillery duel commenced, lasting until two o'clock, when the troops lay upon their arms, awaiting the arrival of daylight. Soon after sunrise the battle of Anderson's Hill¹ was resumed. The brigade, occupying a position in the centre of our line of battle, gallantly held their place, until the arrival of the main body of our forces, when, led by the Eleventh, they advanced upon the enemy in their front, routing and driving him from the field, in confusion. The enemy, collecting his scattered forces, made a stand about two miles from his former position, and was again driven back with considerable loss. During this battle, the Eleventh lost two killed and a number wounded.

The enemy having evacuated Grand Gulf, on the 2nd of May, our forces occupied that important post, the Eleventh

¹ Better known as Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863, 36 Rebellion Records 581-682.

performing the duty of provost guard, until the 5th, when they marched, accompanying the rear of our forces in the advance on Jackson, within five miles of which place they encamped on the 14th. On the following day, the direction of the march was changed towards Vicksburg, their brigade taking the advance. During the battle of Champion's Hill,¹ they were held in reserve until four in the afternoon, when they were again sent to the front and pursued the retreating enemy until late at night. On the following day they were still in front, leading our forces in the advance upon the fortifications at Black River Bridge.² At eight o'clock, the skirmishers drove in the enemy's pickets, and pressing forward two miles, the brigade took position in line of battle on the extreme right. The Eleventh was placed in the front line, Company A being deployed as skirmishers. After a fierce artillery engagement the infantry advanced, under a terrible fire, stormed the enemy's works, and pressing rapidly forward, intercepted the enemy's retreat to the bridge, capturing a large number of prisoners; the Eleventh taking upwards of one thousand, with a regimental stand of colors. They took position in the trenches before Vicksburg, on the 19th, and participated in the terrible charge of the 22d, on the enemy's fortifications, in which the regiment suffered greatly. Resuming their position in the trenches, they were constantly employed in the active duties of the siege 63] until the 2nd of July, when the regiment marched towards Black River, in the direction of Warrenton, to intercept a rebel raid. On their approach, the rebels recrossed the river, and the regiment returned to camp before Vicksburg, on the following day. Immediately after the surrender, they left Vicksburg, joining the expedition to Jackson, before which place they arrived on the 10th of July. The enemy was driven to his works on the 13th, and the siege was pressed with such vigor that our forces entered the city on the 17th, the enemy having withdrawn during the preceding night. For two days the Eleventh was occupied in the destruction of railroads in the vicinity, and marching on the 21st, went into camp at Vicksburg on the 24th, remaining until the 13th of August, when they embarked, and proceeding down the Mississippi,

¹ Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863.

² Black River Bridge, Miss., May 17, 1863. Report Brig. Gen. M. K. Lawler, 37 Rebellion Records, 133, 142; Lt. Col. L. A. Whittlesey, 37 Ibid., 616.

landed at Carrollton, La., on the 16th. On the 4th of September they left Carrollton, moving to Brashear City, on Berwick Bay, the terminus of the New Orleans and Great Western railroad, where they yet remain in camp.

No report has been received from this regiment.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—George E. Bryant.

Lieut. Col.—James K. Proudfit.

Surgeon—Ezra M. Rogers.

Major—William E. Strong.

1st Ass't Surgeon—Samuel L. Marston.

Adjutant—Levi M. Bresee.

2d Ass't Surgeon—

Quartermaster—Andrew Sexton.

Chaplain—

Captains.

First Lieutenants.

Second Lieutenants.

A.—Orin T. Maxon.

Charles Reynolds.

B.—Giles Stevens.

Benjamin F. Blackman.

Chester G. Higbee.

C.—Francis Wilson.

M. J. Cantwell.

Daniel G. Jones.

D.—J. Martin Price.

William J. Norton.

Harlan M. Waller.

E.—John Gillespie.

Lewis T. Linnell.

James H. Thayer.

F.—George C. Norton.

Levi Odell.

David Jones.

G.—W. W. Botkin.

Warren P. Langworthy.

Harlan P. Bird.

H.—Carlton B. Wheelock.

Ephraim Blakeslee.

I.—Van S. Bennett.

Francis Hoyt.

Salma Rogers.

K.—Daniel R. Sylvester.

A. N. Chandler.

George D. Clark.

The various companies composing the "Marching Twelfth," had arrived at rendezvous, Camp Randall, in October, 1861, and regimental organization was completed during the same month, under the supervision of Col. George E. Bryant, of Madison, who had commanded a company in the First regiment, three months' volunteers. Here they remained, acquiring proficiency in drill and the duties of camp life, until the 11th of January, 1862, when they left the State, under orders to report at Weston, Missouri, and arrived at Quincy, Illinois, at midnight. It was found impossible to cross the river at this point, and, on the 13th, the regiment, in heavy marching order, moved down the river bank twenty-two miles, and encamped for the night opposite Hannibal, Missouri, having accomplished the distance in five hours and a half. Here they found the ferry boat frozen up on the opposite side of the river. The men lay on the bank, without shelter, in the intense cold,—twenty degrees below zero— and finally succeeded in crossing the river the next day at 11 P. M. Early in the morning of 64] the 15th, they left Hannibal in open cars, and reached Weston next day, almost famished, having been compelled to leave

¹ See Twelfth Wis. Inf. pp. 63, 122, 556.

forty-one men at various places on the route, disabled by the intense cold and exposure. Their rations were all frozen up, and no means were at hand to warm them. Truly, Wisconsin may be proud of her sons. None but really brave men could have endured such hardships.

On the 15th of February, they marched to Leavenworth City, Kansas, and went into camp near the Fort, at that place. Here they remained encamped until the 1st of March, when their long march of one hundred and sixty miles, to Fort Scott, commenced. The distance was accomplished in six days, and they encamped at the Fort on the 7th. Here they remained twenty days, taking up their line of march for Lawrence, one hundred and fifteen miles distant, on the 27th. They went into "Camp Halleck," near the city, on the 2d of April. But short rest was allowed them. On the 20th, they set out for Fort Riley, to take part in the projected expedition to New Mexico. Marching by way of Tecumseh, Topeka, St. Mary's Mission and Manhattan, a distance of one hundred and five miles, they arrived on the 25th. While here, the command was joined by the 13th Infantry and Eighth Battery, Wisconsin volunteers, and a general inspection and review was held. On the 1st of May, company K was detached, as provost guard, at Junction City, three miles distant, between the Smoky Hill and Republican forks of the Kansas river.

This company, soon after, returned to the regiment, and on the 18th of May, the "Great Southwestern Expedition" having been abandoned, the whole force was ordered to return to Leavenworth. After a toilsome march of one hundred and twenty-five miles, they again encamped, on the 27th, in the vicinity of the Fort, taking part, next day, in a grand review, in which Wisconsin was nobly represented by the Twelfth and Thirteenth Infantry, Third Cavalry, and Eight Battery. The Twelfth embarked, next day, for St. Louis, and after a short stay at Bloody Island, opposite the city, for the shipment of commissary stores, arrived at Columbus, Kentucky, on the 2d of June. They at once commenced the work of repairing the Mobile and Ohio railroad, which had been destroyed, as far as possible, by the rebels on their retreat. Three large bridges were built, and the road put in running order as far as Humboldt, Tennessee, to which place they moved on the 9th of July, effecting there a junction with our forces which had been oper-

ating at Corinth. While they held this post, the regiment, being partly mounted, was continually engaged in scouring the country, within a radius of sixty miles, to prevent the ravages of guerillas and bridge burners, who infested the vicinity. In the performance of this duty, detached portions of the regiment, under various officers, were engaged in a number of brilliant expeditions, through the surrounding country, to which only an allusion can be made in this sketch.

On the 1st of October the regiment was moved to Bolivar, Tenn., and attached to the Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, which position they still retain. They formed the reserve at the battle of the Hatchie near Pocahontas, Tenn., on the 5th of this month, having marched thirty miles in ten hours to reinforce Gen. Hurlburt. They returned with his command to Bolivar on the seventh. Here they remained until the 3d of November, when they commenced the march southward, with the "Army of the Mississippi," under Gen. Grant. Next day they arrived at La Grange, Tenn., and went into camp on the bank of the Wolf river, near the town. A large force, under command of Maj. Gen. McPherson, was ordered to effect a reconnoissance in the direction of the Coldwater river, and, on the 8th, the Twelfth Wisconsin having the advance of the expedition, marched to within eleven miles of Holly Springs and six miles of Coldwater, where a heavy rebel force was known to be encamped. Companies A and B were at once deployed as skirmishers, and rapidly advanced reconnoitering; but the enemy had retreated, and the regiment bivouacked on the site of the rebel camp, while our cavalry scoured the country around. Next morning the expedition returned to camp at La Grange, having thoroughly reconnoitered the country and captured about one hundred and fifty prisoners.

On the 28th of November they again left La Grange, taking part in the general movement of the army to the southward. Crossing the Coldwater, they marched through Holly Springs and encamped on the 30th at Lumpkins' Mills, Miss., near Waterford, ten miles south of Holly Springs and seven miles north of the Tallahatchie. Here they remained until about the 10th of December, when they again accompanied the general movement further south, encamping at Yocona Creek,

near the Mississippi Central railroad, on the 12th. Thence they moved on the 21st three miles further south, to Springdale Station, on the railroad. The untimely surrender of Holly Springs, with its stores, rendered an immediate retrograde movement imperative, and next day (the 22d,) they commenced the march to the north, camping that night at Spring Valley, six miles north of Oxford. March was resumed next morning, and on the 27th they went into their old camp at Lumpkins' Mills. Here they were stationed for some time as railroad guard.

On the 8th of January, 1863, they again marched towards Holly Springs, camping at that place. Next morning march was resumed by way of Coldwater to Moscow, Tenn., ten miles west of La Grange, on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, at which place they arrived on the 11th. Thence they were ordered to La Fayette, where they arrived on the 16th, marching over horrible roads in the midst of a violent storm of rain and snow. On the 19th they were ordered to Collierville, which they entered on the 20th, and encamped near the depot. They left Collierville on the 6th of February, and went into "Camp Butler," near Neville Station, Tenn., on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, at which place they remained as railroad guard, until the 14th of March, when they marched to Memphis, and encamped in the suburbs of the city. On the 18th of April an expedition, consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillery, the whole under command of Col. Bryant, marched from Memphis toward Coldwater river, to attack the rear of the rebel forces under Gen. Chalmers, and co-operate with another force under Gen. Smith, which had been ordered from La Grange to attack them in front. They captured several of the enemy's pickets on the first day, and at Hernando, Miss.,¹ met the enemy's infantry, in force. A sharp skirmish ensued, resulting in the complete rout of the rebels, leaving seven officers and sixty men, prisoners, in our hands. Their loss in killed and wounded could not be ascertained, as they fired upon 66] the ambulances, and compelled them to leave the field. The Twelfth lost one man, taken prisoner. Next day they marched to the Coldwater river, eight miles south of Hernando, their advance skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry all the way.

¹ Hernando, Miss., April 18, 1863. Report of Col. George Bryant, 36 Rebellion Records, 556-559.

Here they found the main body of the enemy, strongly posted behind breastworks of logs, and holding the ferry. Companies C, E and H were advanced with other forces to the front, the balance of the regiment being held as reserve and guard for prisoners. The firing of sharp shooters was briskly kept up, anticipating the arrival of the co-operating force from the south under Gen. Smith. Col. Bryant's force being too small to dislodge the enemy alone, at four in the afternoon, he withdrew to near Hernando, the regiment having suffered a loss of three men wounded. After maneuvering in face of the enemy until the 24th, they returned to camp at Memphis. These expeditions were the *decoy* that enabled the gallant Col. Grierson to reach the heart of Mississippi in his famous "raid" through that State.

On the 11th of May they embarked on steamer at Memphis, and proceeded down the Mississippi, disembarking at Sherman's Landing, Madison Parish, La., on the 13th. Marching across the peninsula, they again embarked on the 18th and landed the same day at Grand Gulf. Col. Bryant was placed in command of this important post, and the regiment was employed in guard and fatigue duty, and building fortifications. The vast stores of Grant's army having been removed, they left Grand Gulf on the 9th of June, and proceeded up the river to Warrenton, where they rejoined the Fourth Division, under Gen. Lauman, and immediately took their position in the trenches on the left of the army investing Vicksburg. While here they lost one man killed and five wounded at various times during the siege.

Vicksburg surrendered on the fourth of July. The regiment left their camp "in the trenches" and next day joined the "expeditionary" army under Gen. Sherman, which immediately took up the line of march for Jackson, then occupied by the rebel general Johnston. They arrived at Jackson¹ and took position in the trenches before that city on the 10th, Col. Bryant commanding the brigade. In the terrible assault of the 12th, three companies were deployed as skirmishers, to protect the flank of the assaulting column, but suffered no loss. On the night of the 16th the rebels evacuated the works, and decamped

¹ Jackson, Miss., July 12, 1864. Report Col. George E. Bryant, 37 Rebellion Records, 607-8.

with such celerity that but few prisoners were taken. Owing to the scarcity of food and water, it was not deemed advisable to attempt pursuit with infantry, and the bridge across Pearl river was destroyed to prevent the enemy's return. After the evacuation our army destroyed machine shops, culverts, bridges and railroads for several miles in all directions, and left Jackson, on their return on the 20th, arriving at Vicksburg three days after. While at Jackson Brig. Gen. Lauman was relieved from command of the division, by order of Maj. Gen. Ord, commanding Thirteenth Army Corps, to which corps their division was then temporarily attached. They had lost in the two sieges upwards of one hundred men. On the 15th of August they embarked for Natchez, at which place they arrived next day, and went into camp. They had the advance in the expedition to Harrisonburg, La.,¹ under Gen. Crocker, which left Natchez on the 1st of September, and returned on the 7th.

67] The disciples of Faust are largely represented in this regiment. On their arrival at Humboldt, Tenn., in July, 1862, they took possession of a printing office, which the rebel owner had deserted on their approach, and issued the first number of the "Soldiers' Budget" on the 24th of that month. This paper was published regularly during their stay at that post, by the "Printers of the Twelfth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers."

The Twelfth has marched on foot sixteen hundred miles, been transported by steamer fifteen hundred miles, and by railroad six hundred and seventy miles. They have marched South of Fort Scott, in Missouri, and west of Fort Riley, in Kansas. They have marched south to Water Valley, in Mississippi, and west to Harrisonburg, in Louisiana. They have marched one hundred and sixty miles in six days, and thirty-six miles in one day. Have they not a right to the title given them by their comrades in arms, of the "Marching Twelfth?"

The regiment is now stationed at Natchez, Miss.

¹ Natchez, Miss., expedition from Sept. 2-7, '63. Reports of W. Q. Gresham, commanding brigade, 41 *Ibid.*, 276.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—William P. Lyon.

Lieut. Col.—James F. Chapman.

Surgeon—John Evans.

Major—Thomas O. Bigney.

1st Ass't Surgeon—Elisha Horton.

Adjutant—Wm. Meldrum Scott.

2d Ass't Surgeon—Charles M. Smith.

Quartermaster—Platt Eyclesheimer.

Chaplain—

Captains.

First Lieutenants.

Second Lieutenants.

A.—Edward Ruger.

Milton Bowerman.

Samuel C. Cobb.

B.—Edwin E. Woodman.

James L. Murray.

Geo. C. Brown.

C.—August H. Kummel.

Daniel R. Lamoreau.

John T. Fish.

D.—Edgar W. Blake.

Simon A. Couch.

Nathaniel D. Walters.

E.—Robert H. Hewitt.

Eugene F. Warren.

Lemuel Parker.

F.—Fenton F. Stevens.

Samuel S. Hart.

N. Crotzenberg.

G.—A. N. Randall.

H. M. Balls.

E. W. Taylor.

H.—Charles S. Noyes.

Robert Glover.

Charles C. Graham.

I.—Newton H. Kingman.

William A. Kinlaus.

Ira B. Dutton.

K.—Pliny Norcross.

John H. Wemple.

Uriah S. Hollister.

The Thirteenth was organized at Camp Tredway, near Janesville, under the superintendence of Col. Maurice Maloney, a Captain in the regular army, and was mustered into the United States service on the 17th of October, 1861. They remained in camp until the 18th of January, 1862, when they left the State under orders to report to Major Gen. Hunter, at Leavenworth, Kansas. On the 20th they crossed the Mississippi on the ice, at Quincy, Illinois, marched to Palmyra, Mo., and took the railroad for Weston, Missouri, where they arrived next day. Two days after they crossed the Missouri on the ice, and marched to Leavenworth City, Kansas. On the 7th of February they began the long march for Fort Scott, *en route* for Fort Smith, Arkansas, to form part of Gen. Jim Lane's "Grand South-Western Expedition," halting on the way from the 12th to the 17th, at a point on the Marie des Lignes river, two and a half miles from Ossawatimie Village, Kansas. Crossing the river on the 17th, and marching by way of Fort Lincoln, they reached Fort Scott on the 21st, and encamped, having marched one hundred and sixty miles from Leavenworth City.

68] They remained at Fort Scott until the 26th of March, when they were ordered to Lawrence, Kansas, *en route* for New Mexico. Here they arrived on the 31st, having marched one hundred and fifteen miles. On the 21st of April, they took up the line of march for New Mexico, and having accomplished the distance of one hundred and five miles in seven days, they

¹ See Thirteenth Wls. Inf. pp. 65, 123, 561.

arrived at Fort Riley on the 28th. At this point the "Great Expedition" was abandoned, and on the 19th of May, they were ordered to return to Leavenworth *en route* for Corinth, Miss. Another march of one hundred and twenty-five miles, and they again arrived at Leavenworth on the 28th. Here they took part in a grand review, to which Wisconsin contributed the Eighth Battery, Twelfth and Thirteenth Infantry and Third Cavalry. Next day they embarked on steamer, at Leavenworth, and proceeding down the Missouri river, arrived at Columbus, Kentucky, on the 3d of June. Three days after they marched to Moscow, Ky., distant eighteen miles, and were stationed along the Mobile and Ohio railroad, from Columbus, Ky., to Corinth, Miss. They were thus engaged, guarding the railroad at different points until the 30th, when the regiment returned to Columbus. While stationed at this post, company D, Capt. Blake commanding, was, on the 20th of August, detached to Hickman, Ky., and after an absence of twelve months, rejoined the regiment at Fort Donelson, on the 21st of August, 1863. On the 19th, company G, under command of Major Bigney, was detached to Smithland, Ky., and rejoined the regiment at Fort Henry Tenn., on the 12th of November.

On the 25th of August, a part of the regiment left Columbus by steamer and disembarked at Fort Henry, Tenn.; They were followed by the remainder,, except companies D, and G, on the 31st. The regiment marched to Fort Donelson distant twelve miles, on the 2d of September, where they assumed the duties of garrison at that important post. On the 5th they marched with an expedition, under command of Col. W. W. Lowe, of Iowa, against Clarksville, Tennessee,¹ at which place a force of rebels were stationed. They discovered the enemy in ambush, on the 7th, about nine hundred strong, near Ricketts' (Riggins) Hill. After a short skirmish, the rebels were utterly routed, leaving their killed and wounded in our hands. A large number of small arms, horses and mules were captured, together with about forty thousand dollars worth of army stores. The expedition, having marched about seventy miles, returned on the 8th, to Fort Donelson.

¹ Expedition from Ft. Donelson to Clarksville, Tenn., Sept. 5 to 10, 1862. Report of Col. W. W. Lowe commanding, 22 Rebellion Records, 955.

During the remainder of this and the succeeding months, the regiment was engaged principally in scouting expeditions through the surrounding country, watching the movements of guerillas and irregular troops, and preventing the aggregation of any considerable body of the rebel force. On the last of October, they embarked on steamers, and proceeded to Shoditz Landing, on the Tennessee, where they joined the other troops, under command of Gen. T. E. G. Ransom. They marched to and forded the Cumberland river, and thence proceeded to Hopkinsville to attack the rebel Gen. Morgan. They arrived at this place on the 4th of November, but no enemy could be found. Two days after, on the evening of the 6th, they came up with the rebels, commanded by Woodward, near Garrettsburg. After a short but severe and decisive 69] skirmish, the enemy escaped under cover of the darkness, leaving forty-six killed and wounded on the field. Our forces captured fourteen prisoners, and a large number of horses, saddles, shot guns and equipments. Our loss was trifling. On the 7th they returned to Hopkinsville. On the 11th they had arrived at Fort Donelson and next day returned to Fort Henry, where they again assumed garrison duty, having marched a distance of one hundred and sixty miles.

From the 21st of December to the end of the year, they were engaged in the pursuit of the rebel commander Forrest, whose force they followed through Western Tennessee, driving him toward Corinth, near which place his command was defeated and dispersed by Gen. Sullivan, with the loss of a number of prisoners and most of his artillery. In this expedition they marched one hundred and twenty miles, and returned to Fort Henry on the 1st of January, 1863. During the month, they were employed on the river between Fort Henry and Hamburg Landing, Tennessee, in guarding steamers laden with stores and supplies. On the 3d of February, at four in the afternoon, information was received that Fort Donelson was attacked, and that a severe fight was going on. In half an hour the regiment was on the road, marching to reinforce the Eighty-Third Illinois, at that important point. After driving the enemy's skirmishers five miles, they arrived in the vicinity of the Fort, at ten in the evening, with a loss of one man wounded on the march. Meanwhile the garrison, assisted by the gunboats, had repulsed the enemy with severe loss, and

gained a glorious victory. They were stationed at Fort Donelson on the 3d of March, thus holding the extreme right and front of the "Army of the Cumberland." During the spring and summer, companies and detachments from the regiment, were constantly engaged in scouting and scouring the surrounding country, taking many prisoners, and preventing the formation of any considerable force of guerillas, or other irregular troops. This duty, perhaps the most difficult and irksome, the soldier is called upon to discharge, was performed to the entire satisfaction of their superior officers.

Participating in the forward movement of the "Army of the Cumberland," they left Fort Donelson on the 27th of August, and marching by way of Columbia, Tennessee, arrived at Stevenson, Alabama, a distance of two hundred and sixty miles, on the 14th of September. Col. William P. Lyon was placed in command of the post, and the whole body of troops there stationed.

The Thirteenth has never been engaged in a general engagement, but from their first experience of the hardships of a soldier's life, in the endless—and apparently aimless—marches on the western frontier down to their latest record, they have uniformly performed their whole duty, as ordered by superior officers. The record of men, occupying such positions as they have been called upon to sustain, presents little to dazzle the imagination; but the tireless vigilance which relaxes not, day after day and week after week, although lacking the excitement which accompanies the movement of armies, cannot fail to command our admiration and respect for the Thirteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.

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FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—Lyman M. Ward.

Lieut. Col.—James W. Polleys.

Surgeon—Ira A. Torrey.

Major—Asa Worden.

1st Ass't Surgeon—Geo. E. Talbert.

Adjutant—John M. Read.

2d Ass't Surgeon—Francis McGuire.

Quartermaster—Newton Clark.

Chaplain—Jas. B. Rogers.

Captains.

First Lieutenants.

Second Lieutenants.

A.—Eddy F. Ferris.

Chas. F. Williams.

Henry W. Durand.

B.—

Sidney B. Carpenter.

C.—

D.—

Aaron M. Watson.

Timothy O'Brien.

¹ See Fourteenth Wis. Inf. pp. 67, 124, 562.

E.—Wm. I. Henry.	Benj. F. Goodwin.	Daniel Ramsdell.
F.—	Oscar Cooley.	Reuben Wheeler.
G.—F. H. Magdeburg.	O. R. Potter.	Marion S. Lake.
H.—C. M. G. Mansfield.	John F. Prosser.	Eliphalet N. Moore.
I.—Calvin R. Johnston.	Andrew J. Manley.	
K.—Ogden W. Fox.	Henry Blackett.	

The companies composing the "Wisconsin Regulars" had arrived at rendezvous, Camp Wood, Fond du Lac, and the regimental organization was completed, under the superintendence of Col. Daniel E. Wood, during the month of January, 1862, the regiment being mustered into the United States service on the 30th.

The month of February was devoted to preparatory lessons in drill and discipline, and, on the 8th of March, they left camp, proceeding by rail to St. Louis, where they were placed in "Ben'ton Barracks" on the 10th. On the 23d they embarked at St. Louis, under orders to report to Maj. Gen. Grant at Savannah, Tenn., at which place they arrived on the 28th, and went into camp. On the 6th of April, the battle of Shiloh¹ opened in the morning at Pittsburg Landing, seven miles above Savannah, on the opposite side of the river. At four in the afternoon, they were ordered to proceed to the scene of action, arriving about midnight. Until morning they stood in the mud, exposed to a pitiless storm of rain, without shelter of any kind. At daylight, they marched to the battlefield, and took position in line, being temporarily attached to Gen. Smith's Division. After lying about twenty minutes concealed in a ravine, they were ordered to charge a rebel battery in front. This was handsomely done, the enemy being driven from his guns, and pursued some distance, but, owing to the lack of support, the Fourteenth was compelled to fall back. Three times, during the day, this was repeated, and with the same result. Finally, at the fourth charge, they held the battery, and the rebels were driven from the field. As a trophy of this battle, Wisconsin retains one of these guns, which, in the first charge, was spiked and rendered unserviceable by Lieut. Staley of this regiment.² For their determined bravery on this, their first field, their comrades in arms gave them the soubriquet of the "Wiscon-

¹ Shiloh (or Pittsburg Landing) Tenn., April 6 and 7, 1862. See also: Report of Wisconsin Shiloh monument commission (1909).

² The cannon described is now (1912) in Capitol Park at Madison, Wis.

sin Regulars.” The total loss of the regiment was fourteen killed and seventy-nine wounded and missing.

Having endured the fatigues and perils of the day without food, they were called upon at night to perform guard duty at Pittsburg Landing. During the siege of Corinth, which followed, the regiment was stationed at this place as provost guard, Col. Wood having been appointed Provost Marshal. They were relieved from duty at the “Landing” on the 23d of 71] July, and marching to Hamburg, Tenn., four miles distant were again assigned to duty as provost guard. Here they remained until the 23d of August, when they were ordered to Corinth, arriving at that place next day, when they were assigned to the Sixth Division, commanded by Gen. McArthur. On the 27th, they were ordered to proceed against the guerillas who were reported to be tearing up the track on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Having marched to Bethel, without finding the rebels, they returned on the 29th to camp.

On the 8th of September, they were ordered on a reconnoitering expedition, meeting but few of the enemy. They returned on the 10th, having marched as far as Chewalla, and accomplished the object designed. They took part in the movement of the 17th, when the whole force stationed at Corinth, marched to reinforce Gen. Rosecrans, who was then advancing on the rebel Gen. Price, at Iuka, Miss. The second brigade, to which they were attached, camped for the night near Burnsville. Next day, this brigade countermarched and, taking a different route, bivouacked that night about ten miles from Iuka. On the 19th, the brigade was ordered to proceed, by a circuitous route, to the east side of the town. The Fourteenth marched in advance, companies B and D, being thrown out as skirmishers. At four in the afternoon, they came upon and engaged the enemy’s pickets, driving them in and capturing six prisoners, after a sharp skirmish. At this time, the battle of Iuka was in progress on the other side of the town. Soon after, they were ordered to rejoin the division, and they encamped late in the evening. Next day they marched to within two miles of Iuka, where orders were received for the whole division, under Gen. Ord, to proceed immediately to Corinth, which was seriously threatened by the enemy. After a forced march of nearly thirty miles, they encamped for the night,

about four miles from Corinth, which place they entered on the 21st.

The brigade, commanded by Col. Oliver, of Michigan, marched, on the 1st of October, over the Chewalla road, to reinforce the troops at that post, and hold in check the advance of the rebel army under Price and Van Dorn, and encamped two miles from Chewalla. Next day, the brigade, skirmishing with the enemy, fell back gradually all day, the men sleeping on their arms, during the night, within two miles of Corinth. Skirmishing recommenced at daylight on the third. The brigade slowly fell back, two miles and joined their division, which was drawn up in line of battle, on the crest of a hill, close to the railroad. A stand was made here, and the battle of Corinth commenced. Our regiment occupied the post of honor, the most advanced position of the line of battle, directly across the road upon which the enemy must advance, and supporting the First Minnesota Battery, with orders to hold the position at all hazards, and that too, without being reinforced. From nine in the morning, until one in the afternoon, they were exposed to a strong cross fire from the enemy's advanced lines, and retired only when—flanked on both sides—the enemy charged upon them in column. Their loss, in this battle amounted to ninety-eight in killed, wounded, and missing. The following extract from the official report of Col. Oliver, commanding the brigade, finds an appropriate place in their record: "Col. Hancock and his regiment, the 14th Wis. Vols. there was 72] no discount on, always steady, cool and vigorous. This regiment was the one to rely upon in any emergency. Though suffering more loss than any other regiment in the command, they maintained their lines, and delivered their fire, with all the precision and coolness, which could have been maintained upon drill."¹

One of the color guard, Corporal Joseph Doucett, of Company E, deserves honorable mention. While defending the regimental colors which the enemy attempted to capture, he received a severe bayonet wound in the groin, on account of which he was subsequently discharged and pensioned by Government.

¹ Official Report (24 Rebellion Records, 351-356).

On the 5th the regiment, joined in the pursuit of the retreating enemy, and having marched south to Ripley, Miss., they returned to Corinth on the 12th, and went into camp. They left Corinth, on the 2d of November, and marching by way of Chewalla and Coldwater, arrived on the 5th at Grand Junction, Miss., where they went into camp, and remained until the 27th, when they moved towards Holly Springs, encamping for the night in the woods. Resuming the march next day, they encountered the enemy in the afternoon, and drove him to his entrenchments near Waterford. On the 5th of December, they proceeded to Abbeville, Miss., and encamped.

They left this place, on the 18th, accompanying the general movement of the army, and marching by way of Oxford, reached Yocona, Miss., on the Mississippi Central Railroad, next day. The march to the northward commenced on the 21st, and proceeding by way of Abbeville and Coldwater, they encamped on the 30th, at Moscow, Tenn., on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

On the 10th of January, 1863, they left Moscow, encamping on the 13th at Memphis. Here they remained four days, embarking on the 17th to join the army before Vicksburg. They disembarked, on the 25th, on the Louisiana side of the Mississippi, near Vicksburg. They were again placed in transports, on the 8th of February, and, sailing up the river, landed, on the 10th, and encamped at Lake Providence, Louisiana. While stationed here, they were engaged in an expedition for the exploration of Bayou Baxter, with reference to its navigation by small steamers, which expedition returned to camp on the 16th. They also took part in an expedition up the river to American Bend, which returned to Lake Providence on the 16th of March, having secured and shipped 3,200 bales of "C. S. A." cotton.

They broke camp at Lake Providence, on the 20th of April, and, travelling down the river, landed at Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, next day. On the 25th, they commenced the march across the country from this place, and, proceeding by way of Richmond, Smith's Plantation, where they remained in camp for twelve days, (from April 29th to May 10th,) and Perkins' Landing, they crossed the Mississippi, to Grand Gulf, below Vicksburg, on the 13th of May. Next day, they set out to join our advance forces, then near

Raymond, Mississippi. After marching in the rain, over horrible roads, they reached this place on the morning of the 16th, and while the battle of Champion's Hill was in progress, five miles to the left. A flank movement of the enemy on Raymond being anticipated, the regiment 73] took position, in line of battle, near the town, in which position they remained until the following morning, when they were again put in motion to rejoin their corps, then advancing towards Vicksburg. They marched twenty miles, passing over the battle ground of the previous day, and reaching the railroad crossing, at Big Black river, at three in the afternoon. The rebels having burned the bridge on their retreat, fatigue parties were at once detailed from the regiment, who worked all night, aiding the construction of two floating bridges. Next day, (18th,) the bridges having been completed, they crossed the river, and proceeded towards Vicksburg. Having marched twenty-one miles, over an indirect road, they attained a point within range of the rebel guns, on the outer fortifications, and encamped at ten in the evening.

Skirmishing commenced early on the morning of the 19th, and their brigade, at ten o'clock, took its position, about eighty rods distant from, and in front of, the enemy's works, in rear of Vicksburg. In gaining this position, they were exposed, for a time, to the enemy's fire, when the regiment suffered a loss of one man killed, and six wounded. During the next two days, skirmishing between the sharpshooters on both sides, continued, almost without intermission. On the first day, one man was wounded, but rifle pits having been constructed during the night, the regiment suffered no loss the second day. At noon, on the 22d, they were formed in line, with the brigade, for an assault on the enemy's works, situated half a mile to the right. This fearful charge was made about three in the afternoon, and resulted in a disastrous repulse, and the terrible loss, to the Fourteenth, of one hundred and seven killed, wounded and missing, out of two hundred and fifty-six who advanced to the assault. Three divisions of the regiment charged over a hill, towards a rebel fort, while not a man from any other regiment went over. After dark they were ordered back, and resumed their former position. From this time until the surrender of this rebel "Gibraltar,"

they occupied a position in front, constantly called upon to perform fatigue and other duties, and occasionally losing a man by the rebel sharpshooters.

Vicksburg surrendered on the 4th of July, and their brigade marched into the city. To the Fourteenth Wisconsin was assigned the right, as the position of honor. In his order directing the regiment to take the advance, Gen. Ransom took occasion to compliment the regiment by saying that "every officer and man in the Fourteenth is a hero." They remained encamped in the northern part of the city, until the 12th, when the brigade, under Gen. Ransom, embarked on transports, and proceeding down the river, landed, on the 14th, at Natchez, Mississippi, being the first Union troops to enter the city. The regiment is still in camp at that place.¹

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²FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel— — — —.

Lieut. Col.—Ole C. Johnson.	Surgeon—A. F. St. S. Lindsfelt.
Major—George Wilson.	1st Ass't Surgeon—John F. Mehlhorn.
Adjutant—Lewis Nelson.	2d Ass't Surgeon—
Quartermaster—Selah Matthews.	Chaplain—

Captains.

First Lieutenants.

Second Lieutenants.

A.—John M. Johnson.	Henry Siegel.	Oliver Thompson.
B.—Joseph Mathiesen.	O. R. Dahl.	
C.—Hans Hansen.	John T. Rice.	James Larson.
D.—Albert Skofstad.		Nels Tufte.
E.—Henry Hauff.	Torkild Rossing.	
F.—Charles Gustavson.	Thor Simonsen.	
G.—John A. Gordon.	Charles B. Nelson.	
H.—Andrew A. Brown.	Cornelius E. Williams.	Martin Ericson.
I.—Wm. A. Montgomery.	Tindanus M. Gasman.	Christian Olson.
K.—Mons Grinager.	Andrew Clement.	Ellend Ericson.

The members of this regiment, recruited almost exclusively from the Scandinavian population of the State, were sent forward in squads as enlisted, to Camp Randall, where the regimental organization was effected, under the supervision of Col. Hans C. Heg, of Waterford. The muster into United States service was completed on the 14th of February, 1862, and, on the second of March, they left the State for active service, under orders to proceed to St. Louis. On arriving at Chicago, a beautiful flag was presented to the regiment by

¹ Movements from Millikens Bend to Vicksburg, April 21 to May 26, 1863. Report of Brig. Gen. T. E. G. Ransom, 37 Rebellion Records, 296-299.

² See Fifteenth Wis. Inf., pp. 69, 126, 562.

the Scandinavian "Society Nora" of that city; after which they again took the cars, and arrived at Alton, Ill., on the evening of the third. They immediately embarked, passing the night on the steamer, and proceeded down the Mississippi on the following day to St. Louis, where orders were received to proceed to Bird's Point, Mo., opposite Cairo. Resuming the voyage on the 5th, they disembarked on the following day at Bird's Point, where camp was established. On the 14th, six companies of the regiment, under command of Col. Heg, were placed on transports and moving down the river to take part in the siege of Island No. 10, arrived before that celebrated stronghold on the morning of the following day. Thenceforward this portion of the regiment was constantly employed in the performance of siege and picket duty, until the 30th, when they joined an expedition designed to capture a rebel encampment at Union City, Tenn. Landing at Hickman, Ky., they marched rapidly to Union City. On the approach of the expedition, the rebels set fire to the camp, and, only waiting to see that the destruction was complete, our forces marched back to the transports, returning to Island No. 10, and resuming the duties of the siege. The rebel garrison having surrendered, these six companies landed on the island, and Col. Heg was put in command of the post. They were joined soon after by the companies which had been left at Bird's Point, and the regiment was employed in garrison duty, and strengthening the fortifications.

Leaving companies G and I at Island No. 10 as permanent garrison, the other eight companies of the regiment embarked on the 11th of June, and landing at Hickman, Ky., marched to Union City, Tenn., where Col. Heg was put in command of 75] the post, and the regiment remained until the 20th, when they marched, going into camp at Humboldt on the 25th. Having remained here some time, they marched by way of Jackson to Clear Creek, four miles from Corinth, Miss., and went into camp. On the 20th of July camp was moved to Jacinto, Miss., where the regiment remained three weeks, marching about the 10th of August to Iuka, where, on the 17th, orders were received to join the "Army of the Cumberland." In pursuance of these orders, they left Iuka on the 23rd of August, proceeding to Eastport, at which place they crossed the Tennessee river on the following day, and continuing the

march, entered Florence, Ala., on the 26th. Leaving Florence on the 28th, they proceeded by way of Columbia, Franklin and Murfreesboro, to Nashville, Tenn., where they arrived on the 10th of November. Meanwhile, the general movement of our troops towards the Ohio had been in progress, and after remaining at Nashville three days, while Buell's army passed towards the north, they marched on the 14th, passing through Bowling Green, Ky., on the 16th, and arriving on the 18th at Munfordsville, at which place the enemy had occupied the fortifications, interrupting their further progress northward. After a detention of two days at this place, march was again resumed on the 21st, and proceeding by way of Elizabethtown; after a great deal of marching and countermarching, they arrived at Louisville, Ky., on the 26th. During most of the time occupied in this long march, the men were on half rations, and suffered greatly, on various occasions, for lack of water.

On the 1st of October, they left Louisville, participating in the movement of Buell's forces to meet the rebels under Bragg. Proceeding by way of Fredericktown and Springfield, they arrived in the vicinity of Perryville on the 7th, when they were formed in line of battle about four miles from the enemy, and lay on their arms during the night. Early on the following morning, the artillery on both sides opened fire, commencing the battle of Chaplin Hills.¹ At two in the afternoon the Fifteenth was ordered to advance. The brigade to which they were attached was marched up near the ground then occupied by McCook's Corps, where the fight was raging fearfully, and then moved to the right, under orders to support Sheridan's Division, forming in the woods immediately behind an open field. One company was deployed in front as skirmishers, who engaged the enemy on the field. Shortly after, they were ordered to advance, and engage the enemy in force. As the brigade emerged from the woods, the rebels in front retreated to the protection of their artillery. Led by the Fifteenth, and another regiment, the brigade pursued on the 'double quick' about a mile, capturing upwards of one hundred prisoners, thirteen ammuni-

¹ Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862. Report of Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell, Comd. Div. 22, Rebellion Records, 1076-1079.

tion wagons, and two caissons; when they retired, resuming position in the main line of battle.²

In the pursuit of the enemy after the battle, they took part in a brilliant skirmish on the 15th, with the enemy's rear guard, near Lancaster. When near Crab Orchard, the pursuit was abandoned, and the regiment encamped at Lebanon, Ky., about the 20th, whence they subsequently marched, by way of Edgefield Junction, to Nashville, Tenn., near which place they encamped in the middle of November.

76] At this time the country in the vicinity of our army was infested by guerillas. In an expedition against these irregular forces, the conduct of the regiment was such as to call forth a congratulatory order from the commanding general, of which the following is a

[COPY.]

Headquarters 14th Army Corps,
Nashville, November 22, 1862.

Special Order No. 22.

The Commanding General notices with much pleasure, the successful expedition sent out by Col. W. P. Carlin, commanding 31st Brigade, in the direction of Clarksville. Two infantry regiments, (15th Wisconsin and 38th Illinois.) under Lieut. Col. McKee, of the 15th Wisconsin, having marched 100 miles over muddy roads, through constant rains, without tents, have returned with 46 prisoners, 100 small arms, 18 horses and 20 mules, taken from the guerillas who infest the country. This handsome little success, which shows what good infantry can do, under an enterprising leader, reflects much credit on all who were engaged in it.¹

By Command of Major General Rosecrans.
(Signed)

C. GODDARD,
Major and A. A. A. General."

They remained at Nashville until the 26th of December, when they marched in the advance of the "Army of the Cumberland," taking part in the general movement of our forces in the direction of Murfreesboro. At one in the afternoon, the advance of the brigade encountered the enemy's pickets near Nolansville,² where the brigade was drawn up in line of battle advancing in that manner through very thick brush, to an open field, and driving the enemy to "Knob Gap," where, with eight pieces of artillery, supported by a heavy force of dismounted cavalry, he made a determined stand. For more than a mile they advanced, without faltering, up to the very

* Official Report.

¹ Reconnoissance towards Clarksville, Tenn., Report of Lt. Col. David McKee,

29 Rebellion Records, 10-11, also page 12.

² 29 Rebellion Records, 190.

mouth of the cannon, under a terrific fire, drove the enemy from his strong position, and captured one cannon and six prisoners. The cannon was captured by the Fifteenth in a bayonet charge, not even giving the enemy time to spike or otherwise disable it.

On the following day they marched a short distance towards Triune, encamping near the road until the 29th, when the march towards Murfreesboro was resumed, and continued during the day, the troops bivouacking at night without fires and resting on their arms. Next morning they advanced in line of battle, company E, deployed as skirmishers in front, and Lieut. Col. McKee, taking command of the brigade line of skirmishers. About noon the skirmishers on both sides became engaged, and the battle of STONE'S RIVER¹ had commenced. At two in the afternoon the regiment was ordered to advance slowly and occupy the woods then held by the skirmishers. Under a severe fire of shell and grape, they pressed forward through a dense cedar thicket, reserving their fire until the enemy was discovered posted behind a rail fence. On advancing further, they received an enfilading fire from a battery on the left, and being unsupported, retired a short distance, taking position about three hundred yards from the enemy, which they retained until evening, when they retired four hundred yards to the rear, resting without fire during the night.

77] At four in the morning of the 31st, they were again in line of battle, supporting a battery. On the withdrawal of the guns, they took position acting in concert with the balance of the brigade, then fiercely assailed by a vastly superior force of the enemy. They resisted all attempts of the enemy in front, but the rebels having succeeded in outflanking the brigade, they were forced to fall back. The Fifteenth, being the last to leave the field, retired slowly to the railroad track, in the vicinity of which they remained during the day. During the 1st and 2d of January, 1863, they were stationed near the Murfreesboro pike, skirmishing with the enemy and capturing a few prisoners, the men remaining continually under arms during the day, and resting on their arms at night, until the evening of the 2d, when they again moved in pursuit of the enemy. Crossing Stone River, they took position on a high

¹ Stone's River or Murfreesboro, Tenn., Dec. 31 to Jan. 2, 1863, 29 Rebellion Records, 166-979.

point of ground in front of the enemy, nearly a mile from the river, where they remained until the morning of the 4th, under a drenching rain, without shelter or fires, and continually skirmishing with the enemy's pickets. During five days and nights, it may be said, the regiment was continually under arms, without fire and with scanty rations, and constantly engaged with the enemy. They went into camp two miles south of Murfreesboro, having lost fifteen killed, seventy wounded and thirty-four missing, most of whom were prisoners. Having been ordered on a scouting expedition against Wheeler's and Forest's forces, they left camp on the 31st, and marching by way of Eaglesville, encamped on the 2d of February, at Franklin, Tennessee, where they remained some days, returning to Murfreesboro about the twelfth.¹

Participating in several scouting and forage expeditions, and engaged in the performance of outpost and picket duty, they remained at Murfreesboro until the 24th of June,² when the general southward movement of the "Army of the Cumberland" commenced. The Third Brigade of the First Division, commanded by Col. Heg, to which the Fifteenth had been assigned on the 30th of April, was detailed to act as rear guard to the right of the army under Gen. McCook, and marching in this order, arrived at Manchester on the 28th. March was resumed on the 1st of July, and proceeding by way of Tullahoma, they went into camp on the 3d, at Winchester, Tennessee. On the 17th of August they again marched, crossing the Cumberland mountains to Stevenson, Alabama, where they encamped on the 20th. The duty of laying the pontoons for the passage of the army across the Tennessee river having been assigned to their brigade, they marched on the 28th, taking a circuitous direction to avoid observation by the enemy's pickets, on the opposite side of the river, and bivouacked on the bank of the Tennessee at ten in the evening. At daybreak on the following morning, the pontoons were got into position and launched about sunrise. The Fifteenth was the first to reach the opposite shore, when skirmishers were immedi-

¹ Murfreesboro, Tenn., reconnaissance from March 6-7, 1863. Report of Col. Hans C. Heg, 34 Rebellion Records, 138-9.

² Movements June 25 to July 3, 1863. Report of Col. Hans C. Heg, 34 Rebellion Records, 482. Report of Col. B. F. Scribner Brig. Com., 34 Ibid. 436-8.

ately thrown out and the regiment cautiously advanced about two miles from the river, where they rested two hours at the foot of the mountains. During the afternoon the ascent was accomplished, and they bivouacked on Sand Mountain, whence they marched on the following day, encamping on the 3d of September at Winston's Gap.

Movement was resumed on the 10th, when they crossed 78] Lookout Mountain into Georgia, and bivouacked, having taken several prisoners during the march. Returning on the 14th to Winston's Gap, the march towards Chickamauga, was taken up on the following day. Recrossing the mountains by way of Stevens' Gap and Dug Gap, they joined the main body of the army on the 18th, near Chickamauga Creek and took part during the two days following, in the battle of CHICKAMAUGA. Shortly after noon on the 19th, the regiment was ordered into line of battle, on the south side of the Chattanooga road, three miles east of Crawfish Springs. Advancing a short distance to the right, through a heavy growth of underbrush, the enemy's pickets were encountered and driven in, and pressing forward they received a volley from the main force of the enemy in front, when the engagement became general. The Fifteenth retained position a short time and then fell back a few paces to avoid an enfilading fire which the enemy had succeeded in establishing on their right. Soon afterward they were ordered to charge with the bayonet, the enemy in their front. The charge was gallantly made, but owing to the lack of proper support, they were recalled, and fell back slowly, contesting the advance of the enemy, and holding him in check until relieved by the second Brigade. The enemy having concentrated a vastly superior force at this point, the whole line was ordered to fall back across an open field to the shelter of the timber, where the regiment took a new position, which they retained during the afternoon, participating in several charges upon the rebel lines, in one of which they recaptured several pieces of artillery, which had been lost a short time previous. In the evening they were ordered nearly a mile to the rear, where the Division was reformed and the troops bivouacked for the night. During the day the regiment had lost sixty-six of their number in killed, wounded and

missing. Col. Heg, who commanded the brigade, was also mortally wounded.¹

At three on the following morning, they were again under arms, taking position on a hill a short distance north of the Chattanooga road, where they were held in reserve, until nearly noon, when the battle was renewed and the regiment ordered to the front. Forming on the south side of the road, they advanced through the woods, taking position behind a barricade of fallen timber, where they were shortly afterwards assaulted by the enemy, in greatly superior numbers. The attack was at first repulsed, and their position retained until completely outflanked, when their brigade, at four in the afternoon, was ordered to withdraw from the field. The loss of the Fifteenth, during the day, amounted to thirty-five of their number killed, wounded and missing. While falling back to Chattanooga after the battle, the regiment was joined, on the 21st, by companies G and I, which had been detached from the regiment since the 11th of June, 1862, in the performance of garrison duty at Island No. 10. The whole regiment went into camp nearly a mile south of Chattanooga, where they are now stationed.²

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³SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel— — — — —.

Lieut. Col.—Cassius Fairchild.	Surgeon—Geo. W. Eastman.
Major—Thomas Reynolds.	1st Ass't Surgeon—Henry W. Turner.
Adjutant—George M. Sabion.	2d Ass't Surgeon—Asa H. Hayes.
Quartermaster—John E. Jones.	Chaplain—Lark S. Livermore.

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—John L. Vidal.	James A. Biggert.	George W. Graves.
B.—Consolidated with Company A, Nov. 4th, 1862.		
C.—Pascal M. Hovey.	Isaac J. Hibbard.	Ernst Selfert.
D.—Consolidated with Company E, Nov. 4th, 1862.		
E.—Wm. F. Daves.	Harrison P. Pierce.	Rives C. Rowe.
F.—Consolidated with Company C, Nov. 4th, 1862.		
G.—John R. Wheeler.	Henry M. Culbertson.	Thos. W. M. McCauley.
H.—Consolidated with Company I, Nov. 4th, 1862.		
I.—Wm. S. Munroe.	Deville Saunders.	
K.—Consolidated with Company G, Nov. 4th, 1862.		

The companies composing the Sixteenth regiment, were ordered to rendezvous at Camp Randall, where the regimental

¹ Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19th and 20th, 1863. Report, Capt. Mons Grinager, 50 Rebellion Records, 533-5; Col. Jno. A. Martin Comdg. Brig., 50 Ibid., 528-531.

² Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 23-25, 1863. Report of Capt. John A. Gordon, 53 Rebellion Records, 279; report Brig. Gen. August Willich, 55 Ibid., 263.

³ See Sixteenth Wis. Inf., pp. 71, 128, 566.

organization was effected, under the direction of Col. Benjamin Allen, of Pepin. The muster into United States' service was completed on the 31st of January, 1862, and after a few weeks spent in acquiring drill and discipline, they left the State for field service on the 13th of March, under orders to report at St. Louis, where they arrived on the following day. They embarked on the 16th, for Fort Henry, Tenn., on arriving at which place, their destination was changed, and they disembarked, on the 20th, at Pittsburg Landing, on the Tennessee River. During the night of the 5th of April, four companies of the regiment, were stationed, in the performance of picket duty, about half a mile from the main body of the regiment, which then occupied position in the advance of our forces. At daybreak, on the morning of the 6th, they were fired upon by the enemy, and the battle of SHILOH¹ had commenced. On the report of the first attack upon our pickets, the regiment was formed, and advanced to their assistance, taking position in the front line of battle, which they held, until, having been outflanked by the vastly superior forces of the enemy, and exposed to a concentric fire, they were compelled to fall back half a mile, where they again took position in the first line of battle. During the remainder of that and the following day, they were constantly exposed to the enemy's fire, changing position in accordance with the varying fortunes of the conflict, and sustained a loss of two hundred and forty-five men killed and wounded.

They remained in the vicinity of Pittsburg Landing, until called upon to take part in the siege of Corinth, under the command of Gen. Halleck. From the commencement of the siege, in the middle of April, they were constantly employed in the trenches, and on picket and outpost duty, and entered the city on the 29th of May, the enemy having² evacuated the place, during the previous night. On the 6th of June they went into camp one mile south of the town, where they remained, stationed in the fortifications, until the 17th of September, at which date, they marched towards Iuka, accompanying the movement of the left wing of the army to meet the rebel force under Gen. Price. Marching in a circuitous direc-

¹ Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 6th and 7th, 1862. See notes p. 320.

² Goodrich Landing, La., June 9th, 1863. Report of Brig. Gen. Hugh T. Reid, 37 Rebellion Records, 449-450.

tion nearly fifty miles, they entered Iuka on the 20th, and immediately received orders to return to Corinth, where they arrived on the following day. On the 2d of October, they marched two miles on the Chewalla road, reinforcing our troops, who had been ordered to obstruct the enemy's advance on Corinth. Taking part in the skirmish with the enemy's advance troops, they slowly fell back to our works in front of the town; where, during the two following days, they took part in the second battle of CORINTH,¹ after which they participated in the pursuit of the enemy, returning on the 13th and going into camp. Marching on the 2d of November, they encamped on the 4th, three miles from Grand Junction, at the intersection of the Memphis and Charleston, and Mississippi Central Railroads, where the regiment, greatly reduced in numbers, was consolidated into five companies.

They again marched on the 28th of November, proceeding by way of Coldwater to Holly Springs, where they arrived on the following day, and pressing forward to Lumpkins' Mills, seven miles from the Tallahatchie river, the Sixteenth, moving in the advance, took part in the action at that place, which resulted in driving the enemy from his camp in disorder. The rebels evacuated their position at Tallahatchie bridge on the 30th, and on the following day, the regiment moved forward to the river, detaching one company to assist in repairing the bridge, which the enemy had destroyed in his hasty retreat. On the 2d of December, they marched to Abbeville, on the Mississippi Central railroad, remaining in camp at that place until the 18th, when they marched, accompanying the general southward movement of our army, which was suddenly interrupted by the untimely capture of Holly Springs, on the 20th. On their return, they marched by way of Ripley and Holly Springs, going into camp on the 28th at Moscow, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, where they remained engaged in the performance of railroad guard duty until the latter part of January, 1863. Marching thence to Memphis, they moved down the river on transports, landing on the 1st of February, at Lake Providence, La., in the vicinity of which place they were stationed until the beginning of August, when the regiment was moved to Vicksburg, going into camp about a mile south of the

¹ See Report Brig. Gen. Thomas J. McKean, 24 Rebellion Records, 335-341, Maj. Thomas Reynolds, 24 Ibid. 348-350.

city. On the 28th of September they moved out to Redbone Church, near the Black river, where they are now stationed.

No report has been received from this regiment.

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SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—Adam G. Malloy.

Lieut. Col.—Thos. McMahon.

Surgeon—Henry McKennan.

Major—Donald D. Scott.

1st Ass't Surgeon—Chas. D. Davis.

Adjutant—John Crane.

2d Ass't Surgeon—

Quartermaster—Chas. E. Furlong.

Chaplain—Napoleon Mignault.

Captains.

First Lieutenants.

Second Lieutenants.

A.—P. H. McCauley.

Patrick McGrath.

John Delahunt.

B.—Hugh McDermott.

Martin Schulte.

John McKenna.

C.—Samuel Rea.

Martin Curran.

Simon O. Kane.

D.—John C. Maass.

John Little.

E.—James McDermott Roe.

Peter Feagan.

Joseph Wigmore.

F.—Patrick Geraughty.

Allan McDonald.

Thos. McKinery.

G.—Wm. Beaupre.

Moses L. Rousseau.

H.—Samuel R. Apker.

Darius E. Palmer.

I.—Orlando A. Austin.

Thos. H. Reilly.

K.—Rollin H. Crane.

John Nichol.

The recruits for this regiment, furnished principally by the Irish population of the State, were sent forward in squads, as enlisted, to Camp Randall, where the regimental organization was effected, under the supervision of Col. John L. Doran, of Milwaukee. The muster into United States' service was completed on the 15th of March, 1862, and the Seventeenth Regiment left the State for field service on the 20th and 23d of that month, under orders to report at St. Louis, Mo. At this place, they were quartered in Benton Barracks, remaining until the 10th of April, at which date they left St. Louis, proceeding up the Tennessee river to Pittsburg Landing, where they disembarked on the 14th, and went into camp. On the 24th camp was moved to Shiloh, where the regiment remained until called upon to take part in the advance upon Corinth, under Gen. Halleck. Attached to Gen. McArthur's division, they participated in the siege which followed; and after the evacuation of Corinth, encamped about a mile south of the town, where they were stationed during the summer, in the performance of garrison and police duty. In the beginning of July, Company A, under command of Capt. McCauley, was detached from the regiment, and stationed as guard, fifteen miles north of Corinth, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad. On

¹ See Seventeenth Wis. Inf., pp. 73, 130, 509.

the evening of the 2d of October, a detachment of rebel cavalry was discovered in the act of tearing up the track. After a sharp skirmish they were dispersed by Company A, with the loss of several killed and wounded, and a number of horses and equipments, which fell into our hands.

On the same evening, information was received that the enemy was advancing on Corinth. At four, on the morning of the 3d, the regiment was under arms and in line of battle, and took position in the left of our forces, on the crest of a hill near the Chewalla road, Company B, under command of Capt. McDermott, being deployed in front as skirmishers. Shortly before noon, the enemy had succeeded in crossing their old line of breastworks, and were rapidly driving in our advance forces, when the Seventeenth was ordered to charge with the bayonet. This was gallantly executed; the enemy's line was pierced, and his forces driven from that portion of the field, 82] which was thenceforth retained by our troops. The behavior of the regiment was highly complimented by the commanding general on the field. Their loss during the day was forty-one, in killed, wounded and missing.¹ Retiring from the field in the evening, they were ordered to the right centre of the line, and before daybreak had constructed light breastworks, as a defence from the enemy's sharp shooters. Returning subsequently to their first position, they remained in line during the 4th, without loss. Joining in the pursuit of the enemy, they left Corinth on the following day, and marching from place to place until the pursuit was abandoned, returned on the 11th, and went into camp near the town.

Marching on the 2d of November, they encamped on the 5th, at Grand Junction, where company A, which had been detached since July, as railroad guard, rejoined the regiment. At this place the Seventeenth, which, up to this time, had been attached to the First brigade, was transferred to the Second brigade, then commanded by Col. Bouck, of the Eighteenth Wisconsin. Col. Doran having been placed under arrest, Lieut. Col. Malloy took charge of the regiment, on the 22d of November, and marching, under his command, on the 28th, they took part in the skirmish of the following day, near Waterford, Mississippi, when the enemy, who opposed our advance, was driven across

¹ See Report Brig. Gen. Thomas J. McKean, 24 *Rebellion Records*, 335-341. Col. John L. Doran, 24 *Ibid.* 350.

the Tallahatchie river, to his entrenchments. On the 30th, they bivouacked near the river, awaiting the rebuilding of the bridge, which the enemy had destroyed in his retreat. Crossing the Tallahatchie, on the 3d of December, they moved to Abbeville, on the Mississippi Central railroad, remaining until the 18th, when the southward movement of our forces was resumed. Marching by way of Oxford, where they bivouacked for the night, they encamped, on the following day, at Yocona, where information was received of the surrender of Holly Spring. Under orders to return to that place, they left Yocona on the 20th, proceeding by rail to Waterford, where they bivouacked for the night. At daylight on the following morning, in company with an additional force of three regiments, they were in motion. After a march of nine miles, they entered Holly Springs, at nine o'clock, only to find that the enemy, having accomplished the destruction of our stores at that place, had decamped the evening before.

On the night of the 22d, orders were received to proceed at once, by forced march, to Grand Junction, forty miles distant, then threatened by the enemy. Without waiting to recall company F, which was then absent on picket duty, the regiment was immediately put in motion, arriving at Grand Junction on the afternoon of the 23d. Five companies, under command of Capt. McCaulay, were detached from this point to guard a railroad bridge, six miles distant, in the performance of which duty they remained until the 26th, when they were ordered back to the regiment, which was kept almost constantly under arms, in anticipation of an attack. On the 3d of January, 1863, they proceeded, by rail, to Moscow, Tennessee, rejoining the division at that place, and remaining until the 10th, when the division was put in motion, arriving on the 13th, at Memphis. Embarking at this place, on the 18th, they left, on the 20th, and proceeding down the Mississippi, landed, on the 25th, at Young's Point, Louisiana, where they were employed upon the projected canal, or "cut off," and in the performance of picket 83] duty, until the 8th of February. Embarking at this date, they moved up the river to Lake Providence, Louisiana, going into camp on the bank of the lake. Participating in the general movement of our forces, preparatory to the investment of Vicksburg, they left Lake Providence on the 20th of April, landing, on the following day, at Milliken's Bend, Louisiana.

Marching from this place, on the 25th, they proceeded, by way of Richmond, to Smith's Plantation, near Carthage, where they encamped on the 27th, remaining until the 10th of May. Marching, at this date, by way of Perkins' Plantation, they reached the landing, opposite Grand Gulf, on the 12th, when they crossed the Mississippi and bivouacked for the night. March was resumed on the following morning, in the direction of Raymond, Mississippi, where they arrived on the morning of the 16th.

While detained at this place, the distant cannonading announced the progress of the battle of Champion's Hill. The brigade immediately pushed forward, arriving in the vicinity of the battlefield shortly after noon. The Seventeenth was here detached from the brigade, moving forward under orders to support a battery. The position assigned, in the reserve on the left of our line, was retained for some time; when, the enemy commencing to fall back, the regiment was ordered forward in pursuit. March was kept up till midnight, when the troops bivouacked, resting on their arms. At daylight on the morning of the 17th, the pursuit was renewed, the regiment accomplishing the march of nine miles to Black River Bridge, within two hours. Here they were employed in the construction of a floating bridge, and, having been joined by the balance of the brigade, they crossed the river on the following day, marching to within half a mile of the enemy's fortifications in the rear of VICKSBURG, and bivouacking in a ravine. On the 19th, they were deployed in line, and commenced the approach to the enemy's works, covered by the timber and ravines. Company K, under command of Capt. Crane, was sent to the front as skirmishers, in the performance of which duty, they remained until the 22d, obtaining 'special mention' in the official report of the commanding general, for gallant and efficient service in that capacity. In the charge which was ordered on the 19th, the regiment moved forward, over the fallen timber and broken ground, obtaining position within seventy-five yards of the enemy's works, which they retained, under a heavy fire of shot and shell, for nearly two hours, when, being unsupported on the left, they were ordered to retire. This movement was effected in good order, the regiment taking

cover in a ravine, having sustained a loss of forty-five in killed and wounded.

Details of men were at once set to work, and during the following night rifle pits were dug in their front. By the 22d, they had succeeded in erecting regular 'approaches,' within about two hundred yards of the enemy's works. In the grand assault of this day, the Seventeenth, having suffered severely in the charge of the 19th, was held as reserve for the brigade, covering the retreat when our troops were ordered to withdraw. Their loss during the day was twenty-three killed and wounded. From this time, the regiment was constantly stationed in the trenches, employed in the performance of siege and fatigue duties, until the surrender of the city. On the 4th of July, the brigade entered Vicksburg, and went into 84] camp, on the following day, about one and a half miles from the city, within the old line of earthworks, where they were stationed, in the performance of picket duty, until the 12th, at which date they embarked on transports, and proceeding down the Mississippi, landed, on the 14th, at Natchez, Miss., where they went into camp. While stationed here, they were employed in picket and guard duty. On the 27th of August, the regiment was furnished with horses, and since that time has been employed as mounted infantry.

Marching in advance of an expedition to the interior of Louisiana, they crossed the Mississippi on the 1st of September, under orders to proceed to Trinity, on the Black River. On arriving at the river, opposite Trinity, they captured a small steamer, after a brisk skirmish; and having expended their ammunition, the captured steamer was burned, the regiment falling back to the main body of the brigade, which they joined at Cross Bayou early on the following day. Being again sent forward, they crossed the Black River and occupied Trinity, where they were soon after joined by the main force of the expedition, and ordered to occupy a position at the junction of the Alexandria and Trinity roads, eleven miles from the latter place. Here they encountered the enemy, and after a running fight of nine miles, on the 5th, during which they captured twenty-five prisoners, entered Fort Beauregard, the flag of which fell into the hands of the regiment, the enemy having hastily retreated at their approach. In this affair the

regiment lost one killed and four wounded.¹ From Fort Beau-regard, the regiment was dispatched a short distance on the Nachitoches road, and having burned a mill, which had been used in grinding corn for the rebel forces, together with a lot of Confederate cotton and commissary stores, they re-joined the expedition, and set out on the return. They crossed the Mississippi to Natchez, on the 7th, and went into camp. On the 14th, the regiment was sent in pursuit of a force of rebels, who had attacked our small garrison at Vadalia,² La. Having marched as far as the Black River, they were ordered to return to camp.

The regiment is still stationed at Natchez, Miss.

³EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—Gabriel Bouck.

Lieutenant Colonel—

Surgeon—E. J. Buck.

Major—Chas. H. Jackson.

1st Ass't Surgeon—Joshua J. Whitney.

Adjutant—Edward Colman.

2d Ass't Surgeon—

Quartermaster—Frederick Brewer.

Chaplain—George Stokes.

Captains.

First Lieutenants.

Second Lieutenants.

A.—James P. Millard.

Rob't F. Mullen.

William T. Lyons.

B.—Thomas A. Jackson.

Samuel S. Frowe.

C.—Newton M. Layne.

Wm. N. Carter.

D.—Peter Sloggy.

Moulton DeForest.

E.—Wm. Bremmer.

Luman H. Carpenter.

Joseph Baker.

F.—Joseph W. Roberts.

John Snyder.

•G.—Gilbert L. Park.

H.—Riley P. Colt.

Maurice Gay.

I.—Peter McIntyre.

Oscar Todd.

K.—Malcolm Bruner.

John Stumpf.

The Eighteenth was organized in the early part of February, 85] 1862, under the direction of Col. Jas. S. Alban, of Plover. During their stay in camp Holton, Milwaukee, the weather was too inclement to allow of their attaining much proficiency in drill. Under these unfavorable circumstances and having had literally *no* instruction in the manual of arms, they left Milwaukee on the 30th of March, under orders to report at St. Louis, at which place they arrived next day. Here they were at once embarked and hurried forward to join the army at

¹ Harrisonburg, La., Sept. 4, 1863. Reports of Col. A. G. Malloy, 41 Rebellion Records, 278-9; Brig. Gen. Walter, 2 Gresham 41 Ibid., 276-7.

² Vadalia, La., Sept. 14, 1863. Report of Brig. Gen. M. M. Crocker, 41 Rebellion Records, 314-5.

³ See Eighteenth Wis. Inf., pp. 74, 131, 572.

Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., then seriously threatened by the rebel forces under Beauregard.

They disembarked at the Landing on the 5th of April, and were at once ordered to report to Gen. Prentiss, then in command of the advance, where they were placed in position on the left. Early next morning they were called upon to sustain the advance of the enemy in the commencement of the memorable battle of SHILOH.¹ Here, many of the men, for the first time, heard the order to load and fire. The terrible list of casualties shows that on this blood-stained field, they sustained the high reputation of Wisconsin soldiers. Fighting valiantly, during the early part of the day they shared the varying fortune of their brigade, and about six in the evening, the enemy, having advanced in overwhelming numbers, a large number of the regiment shared the fate of their commanding general, and were taken prisoners. Their loss in the two days' conflict, numbered twenty-four killed; eighty-two wounded, and one hundred and seventy-four prisoners. "Many regiments of that fight may well covet the impressions, which the Eighteenth Wisconsin left of personal bravery, heroic daring and determined endurance."²

Having lost their Colonel and Major, Captain Gabriel Bouck, of Company E, Second Regiment, was appointed to the Coloneley. They had also suffered severely from diseases, incident to change of climate and on the 12th of May, when Col. Bouck took command, the regiment numbered only two hundred and fifty effective men. They took part in the siege of Corinth,³ which followed, and upon its evacuation by the rebels, encamped near the town on the 29th of May. Here they remained, performing picket and guard duty, and acquiring proficiency in drill, until the 18th of July, when they were ordered to Bolivar, Tenn., at which place they arrived on the 21st, and encamped.

They were stationed at this place until the 16th of August, when they started on their return to Corinth, where they again encamped on the 19th. Here they were assigned to position, with the Fourteenth Wisconsin, in the Second Brigade,

¹ Shiloh (or Pittsburg Landing), Tenn., April 6th and 7th, 1862. See report Wisconsin Shiloh Monument Commission, 1909.

² Extract from letter of His Excellency Gov. Harvey.

³ Corinth, Miss., April 30th, 1862.

then commanded by Col. Oliver, of Michigan. On the 17th of September they accompanied the movement of the whole force stationed at Corinth, to reinforce Maj. Gen. Rosecrans, then marching on the rebel forces under Price, at Iuka, Miss. On the 19th the brigade left their division, and, proceeding by a circuitous route, arrived at the east side of the town, where at four in the afternoon, they came upon the enemy's pickets, which were driven in after a sharp skirmish. The battle of Iuka was then in progress on the other side of the town. They rejoined their division and encamped late in the evening.

Next day they advanced to within a short distance of Iuka, and were met by orders for their whole division (Gen. Ord's,) 86] to proceed immediately, by forced march, to Corinth, which was threatened by the enemy. They encamped for the night within four miles of Corinth, wearied by a toilsome march of nearly thirty miles, and again occupied the place on the 21st. On the 1st of October their brigade marched to reinforce the troops stationed at Chewalla, and to meet the advance of the rebels, under Price and Van Dorn. Next day skirmishing with the enemy, they slowly retired towards Corinth, the regiment being placed in charge of Smith's bridge. At daylight on the 3d skirmishing recommenced, and the enemy approaching in force, they burned the bridge, rejoined the brigade, which was drawn up in line on the railroad, supporting a Minnesota Battery, occupying the extreme advance. This position was retained until the overwhelming numbers of the enemy compelled them to fall back.

The official report of the brigade commander contains the following allusion to the conduct of the regiment in this battle: "Col. Bouek, cool and sagacious, with his gallant Eighteenth Wisconsin, while with us, did most effectual service; was detached to guard Smith's bridge, which he afterwards, by order, destroyed, and brought his command into the division in excellent order."¹ The regiment sustained a loss of twenty-five men, killed and wounded. At two, in the morning of the 5th, they marched in pursuit of the defeated enemy, whose retreat they followed beyond Ripley, Miss., returning to Corinth on the 12th. On the 2d of November they marched from Corinth,

¹ Corinth, Miss., Oct. 3-4, 1862. Reports of Col. John M. Oliver, Com. Brig., 24 Rebellion Records 351-356; and Brig. Gen. Thomas J. McKean, Comdg. Div., 24 Ibid. 335-341.

and proceeding by way of Chewalla and Coldwater, encamped on the 5th at Grand Junction, Miss.

Participating in the general southward movement of the army, they left this place on the 28th, encamping on the 5th of December at Abbeville, Miss. Here they lay until the 18th, when they left this place, and proceeding by way of Oxford, reached Yocona, forty-eight miles south of Holly Springs, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, next day. The destruction of our supplies and stores at Holly Springs on the 20th, together with the enemy's threatened occupation of our lines of communication, rendered a retrograde movement imperative. Accordingly, they were put in motion to the northward next day. Subsisting for two weeks on half rations, they marched by way of Holly Springs, Abbeville and Coldwater, encamping on the 30th at Moscow, Tenn., on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

On the 10th of January, 1863, they took up the line of march for Memphis, whence they embarked on the 18th for Young's Point, La., arriving on the 25th. They reembarked on the 9th of February, and proceeding up the river, went into camp next day at Lake Providence, La., where they were employed, during the remainder of the month, in excavating the canal at that place. Moving down the river they encamped on the 20th of April, at Milliken's Bend, La. Here they remained for five days. Marching on the 20th, they proceeded by way of Richmond, Smith's Plantation and Perkins' Landing to Hard Times, where they crossed the Mississippi, on the 13th of May, to Grand Gulf, below Vicksburg.

They left Grand Gulf next day, and marching to Raymond, Miss., reported on the 13th to Maj. Gen. McPherson, at that place. Moving with the column, they took part next day in 87] the battle of JACKSON,¹ driving the enemy three-fourths of a mile and losing twenty-one men in killed and wounded, and encamped for the night in the city. On the 15th they were on the march toward Vicksburg, taking part, next day, in the battle of Champion's Hill,² in which they sustained a loss of

¹ Jackson, Miss., May 14, 1863, Report of Col. Gabriel Bouck, includes operations from May 13 to July 4, 1863, siege of Vicksburg. 36 Rebellion Records 773; Col. John B. Sanborn, Comdg. Brig., 36 Ibid. 725-734.

² Vicksburg Campaign--Operations May 13 to July 6, 1863. Report Col. Gabriel Bouck, 36 Rebellion Records, 773, Col. John B. Sanborn, 36 Ibid. 725, 729-734.

one killed and five wounded. The enemy in his retreat, having destroyed the bridge across the Big Black river, fatigue parties were at once set to work on the 17th to rebuild it. The bridge was completed next day, and on the 20th they moved toward Vicksburg, and took position in the lines. On the 22nd they were deployed as sharpshooters, to cover the terrible charge which was ordered on that day.

On the 26th they joined an expedition sent towards Yazoo City, between the Big Black and Yazoo rivers, to ascertain as to the reported advance of the rebel Gen. Johnston's forces. The expedition having accomplished a thorough reconnoissance of the country, destroyed a number of mills for grinding corn and captured a large amount of mules and stores, returned to Haines' Bluff on the 31st. They were sent to the front on the 4th of June, and took position in the trenches, before Vicksburg, which they maintained until the surrender of the place on the 4th of July when they marched inside the works and encamped.

They remained at Vicksburg in the performance of guard duty until the 11th of September, when they embarked, and moving up the river, encamped on the 15th at Helena, Ark. They again embarked on the 26th, and moved to Memphis, Tenn., where they encamped next day. On the 16th of October, the regiment took the cars for Corinth, Miss., from which place they marched next day to Glendale, Miss., where they are now in camp, *en route* for the "Army of the Cumberland," to which the regiment has been transferred.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—Horace T. Sanders.

Lieut. Col.—Rollin M. Strong.	Surgeon—Daniel B. Devendorf.
Major—Samuel K. Vaughan.	1st Assistant Surgeon—
Adjutant—Chipman A. Holley.	2d Assistant Surgeon—
Quartermaster—Frank R. Morton.	Chaplain—

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—Henry A. Tator.	Alexander P. Ellenwood.	
B.—Albert A. York.	Jonathan S. Patten.	Wallace W. Gordon.
C.—Henry B. Nichols.	Wm. R. V. Frisby.	Alonzo H. Russell.
D.—	William H. Spain.	Edw'd O. Emerson.
E.—Patrick Bennett.	Chas. D. Willard.	
F.—Martin Scherff.	Wm. Spiegelberg.	Theodore Jager.
G.—Henry W. Kingsbury.	Otto Puhlman.	Chas. G. Perkins.

¹ See Nineteenth Wis. Inf., pp. 76, 133, 574.

H.—Albert Grant.

John Wright.

David R. Hindman.

I.—Amos O. Rowley.

Calvin M. Wood.

K.—Harman Wentworth. Silas C. Seaman.

By special authority from the War Department, the organization of the Nineteenth, as an 'independent' regiment, was commenced in December, 1861, regimental rendezvous being established at Camp Utley, Racine. On the 21st of February, all 'independent' organizations, as such, were abolished by General Orders from the War Department, thus placing the 88] Nineteenth on the same footing with our other volunteer regiments. While yet incomplete, the regiment was ordered to Camp Randall, on the 20th of April, 1862, to act as guard to the rebel prisoners, sent to Wisconsin after the fall of Fort Donelson. While at Camp Randall, the regiment was fully organized, their muster into United States' service being completed on the 30th of April. Upon the removal of the prisoners to Chicago, they were ordered to the Potomac, and left the State on the 2d of June, arriving at Washington on the fifth. On the following day, they embarked, proceeding by way of Alexandria, to Hampton, whence they shortly afterward moved to Norfolk, Va., and went into camp. They remained at Norfolk, in the performance of garrison and outpost duty, until the 14th of April, 1863, when they marched to Suffolk. On the following day, they moved to Jericho Creek and bivouacked until midnight, when four companies were ordered out seven miles on picket and fatigue duty, the balance, of the regiment remaining, for similar duty, on the bank of the Nansemond River, until the 21st, when the regiment was ordered to Fort Dix. On the following day, the regiment was ordered back to 'shelter tent camp,' near Gen. Getty's Head Quarters, whence four companies were ordered to Battery Morris. Three of these companies were ordered back the same evening, leaving one company at Battery Morris, where they remained until the 28th, in rifle pits during the day, and on picket duty during the night, until relieved on the 29th. At eight in the evening of the 22d, four companies were ordered on fatigue duty, near the new battery, at the mouth of Jericho Creek; the remaining five companies being employed in similar duty near Gen. Getty's Head Quarters, until the 24th, when the regiment was ordered to Fort McClellan, and held as reserve for a reconnoitering party, sent out from that

point. At dark, tents were pitched, and two companies sent out on picket, when orders were received to report at head quarters. Having marched all night they arrived on the morning of the 25th, when tents were pitched and the regiment placed on duty, remaining until the following day, when they marched to Suffolk, and encamped. Here they were joined on the 29th, by the company which had been detached at Battery Morris.

Leaving Suffolk, on the evening of the 17th of June, they marched to Norfolk, where the regiment was embarked, and proceeding to Yorktown, encamped on the following day, about half a mile from the fortifications at that place. Again embarking on the 25th, they proceeded up the river to West Point. The pier at this place having been burned, a portion of the regiment landed, and, after laboring till dark, had so far repaired the pier as to admit of landing troops and stores, when the whole force landed; the Nineteenth encamping in the timber, one and a half miles from the town of West Point. They left this place on the 8th of July, proceeding down the river to Yorktown, where they landed and went into camp. On the 12th, they moved inside the fortifications, and remained doing garrison duty, until about the middle of August, when they moved to Newport News, Va., at which place they have since been stationed.

No report has been received from this regiment.

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TWENTIETH REGIMENT.

Colonel—Henry Bertram.

Lieut. Colonel—Henry A. Starr.

Surgeon—Chandler B. Chapman.

Major—Aug. H. Pettibone.

1st Ass't Surgeon—Mark A. Mesher.

Adjutant—Charles A. Menges.

2d Ass't Surgeon—Orrin Peak.

Quartermaster—William H. York.

Chaplain—Alfred H. Walter.

Captains.

A.—Samuel P. Jackson.

B.—Emory F. Stone.

C.—Charles E. Stevens.

D.—Almerin Gillett.

E.—Alfred F. Baehr.

F.—Nelson Whitman.

G.—Edward G. Miller.

H.—George W. Miller.

I.—William Harlocker.

K.—Howard Vandagriff.

First Lieutenants.

Phineas J. Clawson.

Charles Boyle.

Edgar E. Ellis.

Gottlieb Baumann.

Albert H. Blake.

Albert J. Rockwell.

Alonzo E. Cheeney.

Albert P. Hall.

Samuel B. Jackson.

Second Lieutenants.

Fred A. Bird.

William H. Farnsworth.

Maximilian Gebhardt.

David W. Horton.

Cyrus C. Rice.

Moritz E. Eversz.

David B. Arthur.

Charles Proctor.

¹ See Twentieth Wis. Inf., pp. 134, 577.

The members of the Twentieth regiment, recruited during the months of June and July, 1862, were sent forward in squads to Camp Randall, where the regimental organization was perfected under the direction of Col. Bertinè Pinkney, of Rosendale. They were mustered into the United States service by companies, at various dates, the muster being completed on the 23d of August. The regiment left the State for field service, on the 30th of August, arriving, on the following day, at St. Louis, where they remained in Benton Barracks until the 6th of September, at which date they moved, by rail, to Rolla, the terminus of the southwest branch of the Pacific railroad. At this place they joined Gen. Herron's brigade, and remained in camp until the 16th, when they marched, proceeding one hundred and thirty-five miles, by way of Waynesville and Lebanon, to Springfield, Mo., where they arrived on the 23d and encamped. On the 11th of October, march was resumed, the regiment moving to Cassville, where they arrived on the 14th, and remained three days, during which time, Col. Pinkney being placed in command of the brigade, Lieut. Col. Bertram took charge of the regiment. Leaving Cassville on the 17th, they proceeded, by way of Sugar Creek, Ark., to attack the rebel camp at Cross Hollows, Ark. The enemy retreated on their approach, and our troops occupied the place, without opposition, on the 24th. They left Cross Hollows on the 4th of November, marching northward, to Wilson's Creek, twelve miles south of Springfield, Mo., at which place they went into camp, remaining until the 3d of December, when they accompanied the movement of Gen. Herron's forces to effect a junction with Gen. Blunt, then holding the enemy in check, at Cane Hill, Ark. Proceeding, by forced march, over a rough and difficult country, passing through Cassville and Elkhorn, they arrived in the vicinity of Fayetteville, Ark., on the 6th of December, and took part in the battle of Prairie Grove¹ on the following day. Coming up, on the 'double quick,' they joined Gen. Blunt's forces on the battle field, the Twentieth taking position in the front line, supporting a battery of artillery. Shortly afterwards, the enemy attempting to place a battery in position on their front, the Twentieth was ordered

¹ Prairie Grove, Ark., Dec. 7th, 1862. 32 Rebellion Records, 67-158.

to charge the battery. This was done, in gallant style, under 90] the leadership of Major Starr. After taking the battery, the regiment advanced, under a heavy fire, to the brow of the hill, where they met a heavy force of the enemy's infantry, (some four or five regiments,) advancing, which poured a heavy fire on the regiment, obliging them to fall back, which they did, in good order, destroying what they could, while falling back, of the battery captured before. They retired across an open field to a fence, where they reformed and remained until the firing ceased for the day. The list of casualties shows a loss, in this battle, of fifty-one killed, one hundred and fifty wounded, and eight missing.

After the battle, they remained in camp at Prairie Grove, until the 27th of December, when they marched, accompanying a large body of troops, who were ordered to make a reconnaissance in force to Van Buren, on the Arkansas River. The enemy withdrew on their approach, and the expedition returned to camp on the afternoon of the 31st, having marched one hundred and twenty miles within five days. Shortly afterwards, they marched into Missouri, where the balance of the winter was spent, the regiment moving from place to place in the south-western part of the State, and on the 31st of March, 1863, going into camp at Lake Springs, near Rolla, where they remained until the 3d of June, at which date they marched twelve miles to Rolla, proceeding thence by rail to St. Louis. Arriving at St. Louis on the following morning, they embarked at that place proceeding down the Mississippi to Young's Point, La., where they landed on the 10th, and took position in the trenches before Vicksburg, in the left of the investing forces.¹ On the 5th of July, after the surrender of the city, they encamped within the fortifications, remaining until the 12th, when they embarked under orders to reinforce Gen. Banks at Port Hudson. Before leaving, however, information was received of the surrender of that place, and the regiment was ordered to accompany an expedition up the Yazoo River. Arriving within three miles of Yazoo City, on the 13th, skirmishers were disembarked and sent forward; Companies G and K, of the Twentieth, proceeding up the

¹ Vicksburg, Miss., from June 15 to July 4, 1863. Reports of Col. Henry Bertram, 37 *Rebellion Records*, 322; Maj. Gen. Francis J. Herron, 37 *Ibid.* 318, 668.

right bank of the river. After the exchange of a few shots, our troops took possession of the place. The Twentieth was dispatched in pursuit of the retiring enemy, and, having captured a number of prisoners, returned to Yazoo City on the following day, when Capt. Vandagriff was appointed provost marshal, the regiment acting as provost guard. The whole expedition returned to Vicksburg on the 21st, and after a delay of two days at that point, again embarked, proceeding down the river to Port Hudson, where they went into camp on the 25th.

About the middle of August, they left Port Hudson, and proceeding down the river, went into camp at Carrollton, La., near New Orleans. On the 5th of September, accompanying an expedition up the Mississippi, they embarked at Carrollton, proceeding up the river to Morganza, La., where the second brigade, to which they were attached, landed on the following day, and immediately moved forward on the Simmsport road. Arriving at ten in the evening, on the bank of the Atchafalaya river, the enemy suddenly opened fire on them from an ambuscade, and the brigade fell back in the darkness seven miles to Grossetete Bayou, and returned, on the 7th, to Morganza, at which place they yet remain.

No report has been received from this regiment.

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1TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Colonel— — — — —

Lieut. Colonel—Harrison C. Hobart.	Surgeon—J. T. Reeve.
Major—Michael H. Fitch.	1st Ass't Surgeon—S. S. Fuller.
Adjutant—James H. Jenkins.	2d Ass't Surgeon—Benj. C. Brett.
Quartermaster—Bart. J. Van Valkenburg.	Chaplain—Orson P. Clinton.

Captains.

First Lieutenants.

Second Lieutenants.

A.—Hiram K. Edwards.	Kelsey M. Adams.	Henry C. Taylor.
B.—Hiram Russell.	James E. Stewart.	
C.—William Wall.	Robert W. Jackson.	
D.—Henry Turner.	Fred W. Borchardt.	J. Henry Otto.
E.—Rudolph J. Weisbrod.	Chas. F. Weston.	August Hanson.
F.—Milton Ewen.	Chas. H. Morgan.	Martin L. Clark.
G.—James M. Randall.	William L. Watson.	Alfred A. Harding.
H.—Frederick L. Clark.	Timothy F. Strong.	Wm. A. Fargo.
I.—Abner B. Smith.	Albert B. Bradish.	Gustavus Jaeger.
K.—Chas. H. Walker.	Wyman Murphy.	Joseph La Count.

¹ Twenty-first Wis. Inf., pp. 136, 578.

The various companies comprising the Twenty-first Regiment—recruited in the north-eastern counties of the State—were ordered to rendezvous at Camp Bragg, Oshkosh, on the 1st of September, 1862. Here the regimental organization was effected, under the superintendence of Col. Benjamin J. Sweet, of Chilton. The regiment was mustered into United States service on the 5th of September, and left the State for field service on the 11th, under orders to report at Cincinnati. Immediately on their arrival they were assigned position in the defences of the city, on the south bank of the Ohio. In the latter part of the month they moved down the river to Louisville, Ky., where in the reorganization of the army, they were assigned position in Col. Starkweather's brigade, by the side of the First Wisconsin, with which their history has since been indented, and to whose record I am compelled to refer for a general idea of their services, in the absence of any official data from the Twenty-first.¹

2TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Colonel—William L. Utley.

Lt. Colonel—Edward Bloodgood.

Surgeon—Henry M. Cansdell.

Major—Charles W. Smith.

1st Ass't Surgeon—Thomas Hatchard.

Adjutant—J. Oscar Conrick.

2d Ass't Surgeon—

Quartermaster—Jesse L. Berch.

Chaplain—

Captains.

A.—Francis Mead.
B.—George H. Brown.
C.—Darwin R. May.
D.—A. G. Kellam.
E.—Gage Burgess.
F.—Owen Griffiths.
G.—
H.—Albert S. Cole.
I.—Perry W. Tracy.
K.—William Bones.

First Lieutenants.

Geo. Baumann.
Ira P. Nye.
Isaac W. Kingman.
Charles E. Dudley.
Francis N. Keeley.
Robert T. Pugh.
Fluette Annis.
James R. Bones.
Marshall W. Patton.
Van B. S. Newman.

Second Lieutenants.

Frank P. Lawrence.

Charles E. Buel.

Charles A. Booth.

John W. Parker.
Bishop F. Raymond.

The companies composing the Twenty-Second regiment, recruited almost entirely in the counties of Rock, Racine, Green 92] and Walworth, were ordered into camp on the 25th of

¹ Stone's River or Murfreesboro, Dec. 30 to Jan. 2, 1863. Reports of Col. John C. Starkweather Comdg. Brig., 29 Rebellion Records, 391-393; Maj. Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau, 29 Ibid., 377, 379, 381. Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19-20, 1863; Report of Lt. Col. Harrison C. Hobart, 109 Ibid., 83. See also, The Chattanooga Campaign by Brevet Col. Michael H. Fitch, and report Col. Henry A. Ham-bright, Comdg. Brig., 34 Ibid., 438-440.

² Twenty-second Wis. Inf., pp. 137, 583.

August, 1862. The regimental organization was effected under the superintendence of Col. William L. Utley, of Racine, at Camp Utley, Racine, during the latter part of the month, and the regiment was mustered into the United States service on the 2d of September. But a short time was allowed them in camp. They left Racine on the 16th, and travelling by rail, reached Cincinnati on the 18th, having been ordered to that place in anticipation of the threatening movements of the rebel forces under Kirby Smith.

On the 22nd they crossed the Ohio river on the pontoon bridge, and marching into Kentucky, encamped four miles south of Covington. They broke camp at this place on the 7th of October, and marching on the Lexington pike arrived at "Camp Smith" on the evening of the next day.¹ They again marched on the 13th, to "Camp Gilmore," where they remained three days and proceeded to Eagle Creek, where they arrived on the 16th. Thence they marched to Big Eagle Creek on the 19th, and resuming the march on the 21st, encamped at Georgetown same day. On the 24th they moved to Lexington, where they remained six days, marching to Sandersville on the 30th. They again moved on the 13th of November, to Nicholasville, the present terminus of the Kentucky Central Railroad, where they remained encamped, performing provost guard duty, until the 12th of December, at which date they started for Danville, arriving at that place next day.²

From Danville they moved in various directions through the surrounding country, to meet and foil the movements of the enemy. On the 26th of January, 1863, they left Danville, arriving at Louisville on the 30th, whence they embarked on the 2nd of February, and proceeding up the Cumberland river, landed at Nashville, Tenn., on the evening of the 7th. They marched from this place on the 21st, and proceeding by way of Brentwood, where they remained eight days in camp, arrived at Franklin, Tenn., on the 2nd of March, to reinforce Gen. Gilbert, at that place.

Two days after, on the 4th, three hundred and sixty-three men of the regiment, under command of Col. Utley, joined an

¹ Operations near Georgetown, Ky., Oct., 1862. Report of Brig. Gen. S. G. Burbridge, 23 Rebellion Records, 615.

² Operations near Lexington, Ky., Dec., 1862. Report of Brig. Gen. A. Baird, 30 Rebellion Records, 174.

expedition, consisting of four other regiments, and a battery of artillery—the whole under command of Col. Coburn, of Indiana—which was ordered to proceed to 'Spring Hill, twelve miles distant, for the purpose of securing forage. About four miles from Franklin, they encountered the enemy's pickets, which were immediately driven in, and the rebels opened a fire of artillery. They then attacked the main body of the enemy, driving them about four miles, killing fourteen, wounding many, and taking twenty-five prisoners. The fight lasted till dark, when our troops camped for the night.

Next morning, the advance towards Spring Hill was resumed. Having proceeded three miles, they again encountered and engaged the rebel pickets. The enemy pursued by our troops, fell back to Thompson's Station, on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, where they effected a junction with a large force under Gen. Van Dorn, who had come up during the night. A sanguinary engagement ensued, lasting five hours; when, overwhelmed by numbers, our forces were compelled to surrender. In this disastrous expedition, the Twenty-Second lost twelve 93] commissioned officers, including their colonel, and one hundred and forty-two men, in killed, wounded and prisoners.

On the 8th, the remainder of the regiment, numbering about five hundred men, which had been left at Franklin, were, under command of Lieut. Col. Bloodgood, ordered to Brentwood Station, on the Nashville and Decatur railroad, where they encamped the same day. Here they were attacked on the 25th by a large force of the enemy under Gen. Forrest. After a sharp skirmish, during which they lost three men wounded, they were overpowered by numbers, and compelled to surrender. The prisoners, officers and men, were all sent to Richmond. The enlisted men were soon exchanged, and on the 5th of May, all the officers, who had been confined in the celebrated Libby prison, were exchanged at City Point, Va., whence they were sent to Annapolis, Md.

The regimental rendezvous was established at St. Louis, Mo., where the Twenty-Second was again re-organized. Having re-

¹ Thompson's Station (or Springhill and Uniontown), Tenn., March 4th and 5th, 1863. Reports of Col. William L. Utley, 34 Rebellion Records 106; Lt. Col. Edward Bloodgood, 34 Ibid., 111-112, 183-5; Col. John Coburn, Comdg. Brig., 34 Ibid., 85-93; Brig. Gen. A. Baird, Comdg. Div., 34 Ibid., 83-85. Lieut. H. B. Adams, Acting A. A. G., 34 Ibid., 94-97.

ceived new tents and equipments, and recovered somewhat from the diseases consequent upon exposure and insufficient food, they left St. Louis on the 12th of June, under orders for Nashville, Tenn., at which place they arrived on the 15th. They remained here a week, marching on the 22nd, to Franklin, where they encamped. They were stationed at this post, until the 3d of July, when they were ordered to Murfreesboro, Tenn., at which place, they arrived next day, and went into camp within the fortifications, where they have since remained.¹

“TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Colonel—Joshua J. Guppy.

Lt. Colonel—Edgar P. Hill.

Surgeon—John W. Angell.

Major—Joseph E. Greene.

1st Ass't Surgeon—Orestes H. Woods.

Adjutant—Carl Jussen.

2d Ass't Surgeon—

Quartermaster—Joseph D. Tredway.

Chaplain—

Captains.

First Lieutenants.

Second Lieutenants.

A.—Henry Vilas.

Alex. Atkinson.

B.—John E. Duncan.

Francis G. Marsh.

C.—Oliver Sorenson.

John Shoemaker.

John L. Jolley.

D.—John M. Sumner.

James L. Baker.

E.—James M. Bull.

Robert Addison.

F.—Jacob A. Schlick.

Daniel C. Stanley.

Robert B. Crandall.

G.—Joshua W. Telford.

Frank H. Lull.

Leonard F. Wanner.

H.—D. Cyrus Holdridge.

Robert Steele.

Alpheus W. Baker.

I.—William G. Pitman.

John G. Norton.

K.—

Joseph W. Richardson.

Basil Smout.

The several companies composing this regiment, of which Dane County contributed four; Columbia, three; Sauk, two, and LaFayette, one, were ordered to rendezvous at Camp Randall, on the 25th of August, 1862. The regimental organization was perfected under the superintendence of Col. Joshua J. Guppy, of Portage City, and the men under his charge, rapidly acquired considerable proficiency in drill and the knowledge of camp duties. The Twenty-third left Camp Randall for active service, on the 15th of September, under orders to report at Cincinnati, Ohio, which was menaced by the rebel forces under 94] Kirby Smith. Arriving on the 17th, they marched through the city, crossing the Ohio on a pontoon bridge, to the Kentucky side, where they were assigned to position in Gen. G.

¹ Murfreesboro, Tenn., Skirmish Oct. 5, 1863. Report Brig. Gen. Wm. T. Ward, 51 Rebellion Records, 700-703. Located 54 Ibid., 725, 744, 834.

² See Twenty-third Wis. Inf., pp. 138, 587.

C. Smith's Division, on the extreme left, five miles from the city, on the Alexandria turnpike.

On the 8th of October, they left "Camp Bates," and marching forty miles across the country, went into camp near Falmouth, on the eleventh. They remained here six days, moving on the 17th to Cynthiana, whence they marched, on the 20th, to Paris. They left Paris on the 28th, and marching via Lexington—near which place they encamped two days—arrived, on the 31st, at Nicholasville, the terminus of the Kentucky Central Railroad, where they went into camp. During their stay at this place, in addition to the ordinary guard duties the regiment attained such proficiency in drill as to elicit very flattering encomiums from their commanding general. They struck tents at this place on the 11th of November, under orders to report at Louisville, where they arrived on the 15th, having, in four days accomplished a march of eighty-six miles, in very hot weather.

They remained in Camp at Louisville until the 19th, when they embarked, and proceeding down the river, landed on the 27th at Memphis, Tenn., where the regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, Tenth Division, and at once took position in the army destined for the reduction of Vicksburg. On the 21st of December they were placed on transports, and sailing down the river, disembarked on the 24th at Milliken's Bend, twenty-five miles above Vicksburg. Next day the brigade marched twenty-five miles into the interior, destroyed several bridges on the Shreveport railroad, tore up a portion of the track, and burned a large quantity of cotton, returning without loss, to the steamers on the twenty-sixth. On the following day they proceeded down the Mississippi to the Yazoo river. Sailing up the Yazoo about ten miles, they disembarked at eight in the evening, and marching up the river about eight miles, took position in line of battle, three miles from the enemy's fortifications, on the north east of VICKSBURG.

The regiment moved forward on the 28th, to within a mile of the enemy's works. From this date up to the evening of the 1st of January, 1863, they occupied various positions in front of the enemy's works, and although exposed during the whole time to the rebel shot and shell, they suffered no loss. In a word, they participated in the labors and dangers of that celebrated expedition, and withdrew to the boats on the night of the 1st of January, leaving their camp fires burning. Next

morning the "Army of the Mississippi" proceeded up the river to Milliken's Bend, where they remained but a short time. Again embarking on the 9th, the Twenty-third proceeded up the White river to the "Cut-off," where they crossed to the Arkansas river and moved up that stream to ARKANSAS POST,¹ or Fort Hindman. They disembarked next day, and proceeded to invest the place. During the evening and night, the regiment was exposed to the enemy's artillery fire, but escaped without serious loss. At noon, on the 11th, the investment having been completed, a general engagement commenced.

When moving forward to the position assigned them, our regiment was assailed by an unexpected enfilading fire from the 95th enemy's rifle-pits, which rendered a change of front necessary. This evolution was effected without disorder, and Companies B, G and K were thrown out as skirmishers, capturing several block houses, which were occupied by the rebels, and driving them into their works, while the remaining companies attacked the rifle pits, drove the enemy to the forts, and kept silent a number of pieces of artillery. The conflict continued with great fury for about three hours, when the rebels, anticipating the charge which had just been ordered, raised the white flag and surrendered unconditionally. The action of the regiment in this affair was the occasion of congratulatory orders from their division and brigade commanders. Their loss was four killed and thirty-four wounded.

They again embarked on the 15th and proceeded to Young's Point, La., near Vicksburg, at which place they went into camp on the 24th. While stationed at this place the effects of the malaria of the Yazoo swamps, and the exposure at Arkansas Post, together with the confinement on crowded transports, became fearfully visible. Diseases of very virulent character broke out in the regiment. Of seven hundred men in line of battle in the Yazoo Swamp, about three-fourths were in the surgeon's care. During a portion of the time, some companies were without a single officer fit for duty, while others were so reduced as to be unable to furnish their quota of men for camp guard, without "lapping over," or placing the same men on duty two days in succession. To add to the misfortune, their sanitary

¹ Arkansas Post, Ark., (Fort Hindman) Jan. 10-11, 1863. Reports Col. J. J. Guppy, 24 Rebellion Records, 738; 24 Ibid., 721, 723, 725, 726, 729, 731.

stores were consumed and the surgeons were without a delicacy to tempt the appetite of the sick. By the almost superhuman exertion of the few who retained their health, added to the watchful care and unceasing efforts of the commanding officers, a gradual improvement was effected, and in about two weeks nearly two hundred men reported 'fit for duty.'

On the 14th of February, their brigade embarked for Greenville, Miss., where they arrived next day. Here they landed and marched about eight miles, in a heavy rain, over almost impassable roads; but, failing to come up with the enemy, returned to the transports. Proceeding up the river, they disembarked on the 18th, at Cypress Bend, Ark. Early next morning, cavalry scouts reported the enemy a short distance from the river. The brigade was immediately ordered in pursuit; the Twenty-Third, without blankets or haversacks, taking the advance. A running fight was kept up with the enemy for several miles, until his forces were concentrated in a cane brake, from which they were dislodged by the regiment and a section of an Ohio battery. The rebels effected their escape across a deep bayou, by means of a large ferry boat and a skiff, which they secured on the opposite side.

Although the weather was cold, two men of the regiment swam across the stream and brought back the skiff, by means of which the ferry-boat was secured, and the force effected a crossing. Owing to the lateness of the hour, they were unable to come up with the enemy, and bivouacked without tents or blankets. The enemy decamped during the night, and our forces returned to the transports, without loss, on the 19th, having captured several prisoners and pieces of artillery. A foraging expedition occupied the next day, and the whole force returned to Greenville, on the 22nd. On the following day, 96] they pursued a rebel force of cavalry and artillery about sixteen miles from this place, and captured four prisoners. They re-embarked on the 25th, returning to camp at Young's Point next day.

On the 4th of March they were sent on a foraging expedition to Princeton, Miss., a distance of eighty miles; returning to camp on the 8th. Next day they proceeded up the river to Milliken's Bend, where they remained until the 14th of April. While in camp at this place, the health of the regiment improved materially, and they landed at Holmes' Plantation, on the 15th

of April, with about three hundred and fifty men fit for duty. They marched from this place on the 24th, and proceeding by way of Smith's and Perkins' Plantations, arrived at Hard Times, a few miles above Grand Gulf, on the 28th. Next day, they lay on transports in the stream, awaiting the result of the bombardment of Grand Gulf by our gunboats. The fleet being unable to silence the enemy's guns, our troops again landed at Hard Times, and marched in the evening across the peninsula, to the Mississippi, a short distance below the rebel fortifications, their transports following during the night, under cover of a heavy fire from the gunboats.

They crossed the river on the 30th, landing at Bruinsburg, Miss.¹ Marching at midnight, they reached the battle ground of PORT GIBSON, a distance of twenty-two miles, early in the morning of the 1st of May. Their division was held in reserve within supporting distance of the centre during most of the day. At four in the afternoon, they were ordered to advance, relieving Gen. Hovey's division. Pushing ahead, the regiment captured twenty prisoners, and bivouacked on the field, having sustained no loss. Early next morning, they took the advance, and meeting with little opposition, were the first of our forces to enter the village of Port Gibson, where they were detailed as provost guard during the day. The movements of the enemy indicating an intention to flank our forces, their brigade marched on the 3d, a few miles southeast, and formed in line of battle. The enemy failing to appear, they retraced their march, and encamped at Bayou Pierre Bridge. Here they rested until the morning of the 7th, when they again moved, and marching *via* Big Sandy, reached Cayuga on the 10th.

On the 15th the line of march was resumed towards Raymond. Having proceeded about five miles, their advance was fired upon by the enemy. The division was immediately formed in line of battle, anticipating a general engagement. But the rebels retreated, and our forces proceeded without further molestation to Raymond; the regiment encamping two miles west of the place. Early next morning, the Twenty-third took the advance of the division, companies A, D and H, being thrown forward as advance guard. The enemy's pickets were soon encountered, and

¹ Vicksburg Campaign. Reports of Col. J. J. Guppy, period May 1 to May 22, 1863, 37 Rebellion Records, 38-39. Brig. Gen. S. G. Burbridge, includes April 13 to May 24, 1863, 37 Ibid., 30-35, 594-595.

these companies were deployed as skirmishers. Driving in the rebel skirmishers, they were soon upon the main body of the rebels, when the skirmishers were recalled; the regiment was ordered to support the Seventeenth Ohio Battery, and the battle of Champion's Hill had commenced. After a few shots, the enemy in their front retired, and companies B and E, were deployed as skirmishers, covering the further advance of our troops. Notwithstanding a sharp and determined resistance, they pressed steadily forward, forcing back their opponents a mile and a half; when the enemy having 97] changed position—a corresponding change in the line of attack was ordered. The Twenty-third still retaining the advance, the rebels were soon discovered in full force. Our battery, supported by eight companies of the regiment, was at once placed in position, and an artillery duel took place, which resulted in driving the enemy from his position.

The skirmishers were relieved by companies F and G, and the division again advanced. The enemy was now advantageously placed in a strong position, defended by twelve pieces of artillery. Skirmishers were recalled and the whole division was ordered to advance, with the design of cutting off the rebels in front from their main body. Our regiment charged at the 'double quick' across an open field, and succeeded in gaining a road which ran parallel to the rebel position, only sheltered from their fire by a slight rise of ground. Meanwhile, owing to the nature of the ground, our artillery was unable to get into position. By great exertion, two pieces of our Ohio battery were at length enabled to reply, which they did with great effect, killing Gen. Tilghman at their third or fourth fire. The enemy, failing to drive our troops from their position, and, finding himself cut off from his main body, made a precipitate retreat; leaving in our hands several pieces of artillery, a large number of prisoners and small arms, together with a quantity of ammunition. For gallantry in this battle, the regiment was complimented by their commanding general. By the unwavering courage and steadiness of this division, thirteen regiments of the enemy, more than double our force opposing them, were cut off from their main body and forced from the field.

They lay on their arms, on the field, and early on the morning of the 17th pushed forward to Black River Bridge. Line

of battle was immediately formed, and the brigade, advancing steadily, captured the Sixtieth Tennessee, with its colors. The enemy's works were carried by assault, and he was ignominiously defeated, with the loss of several thousand prisoners, and seventeen pieces of artillery. By order of the commanding General, our regiment destroyed a great number of small arms, left by the enemy on the field. Next day they marched to within three miles of the fortifications, in the rear of Vicksburg, and bivouacked for the night. Resuming the advance on the 18th, they formed line of battle and moved forward to within a few hundred yards of the enemy's works. During the night they lay on their arms, having strong pickets thrown out.

Next day the entire regiment was sent forward as skirmishers, engaging the enemy from early in the morning until late at night, and covering the works of their division, which secured an established position in the trenches. On the 22d, they participated in the general assault on the enemy's works, pushing forward, under a terrible fire, to the base of one of the forts. It was found impossible to scale the works, and they withdrew, in the evening, to position in the trenches. During the time intervening between this disastrous assault and the surrender of the city, they were constantly on duty in the rifle pits, engaged with the spade, or on picket duty in the front. The losses suffered in battle, and occasioned by fatigue and exposure, had so reduced the regiment that, at the close of the siege they numbered but about one hundred and fifty men for duty.

The flag of truce sent out by Pemberton, on the 3d of July, was received by Capt. Greene, brigade officer of the day, and 98] conducted to Headquarters. Vicksburg, with its garrison of 30,000 men, was surrendered on the 4th of July, and, next day, they accompanied the movement of their division to attack Johnston. Marching by way of Clear Creek, Black River and Clinton, they took position, on the 10th, in front of the rebel works, to the north, west and south of Jackson. From this time until the evacuation of the place by the rebels, the regiment was constantly on duty and exposed to the enemy's fire. They marched on their return to Vicksburg, on the 21st, arriving at that place on the 23d. Next day the regimental camp was removed from the rear of Vicksburg to

the bank of the Mississippi, one and a half miles south of the city. Embarking on transports, they proceeded down the river, on the 24th of August, and arrived, on the 26th, at Carrollton, Louisiana, where they still remain encamped.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Colonel— — — — —.

Lt. Colonel—Theodore S. West.	Surgeon—Herman Hasse.
Major—	1st Ass't Surgeon—Jared P. Wheeler.
Adjutant—Arthur McArthur.	2d Ass't Surgeon—
Quartermaster—Samuel B. Chase.	Chaplain—

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—Richard H. Austin.	Thomas E. Balding.	
B.—Howard Greene.	Charles G. Rogers.	Geo. Allanson.
C.—Charles Hartung.	Frederick Schlenstedt.	
D.—Alva Philbrook.	Thomas T. Keith.	
E.—David Y. Horning.	Charles A. Smith.	
F.—John W. Clark.	Charles P. Huntington.	Julius W. Clark.
G.—William Kennedy.	Dexter N. Kasson.	
H.—John G. Tannatt.	George Coote.	
I.—Frederick A. Root.	Robert J. Chivas.	
K.—Edwin B. Parsons.	Louis F. Battell.	Thomas W. C. Moore.

The several companies composing the "Milwaukee Regiment," were ordered to rendezvous at Camp Sigel, Milwaukee, early in August, 1862. Regimental organization was soon completed under the direction of Col. Charles H. Larabee, and they were mustered into the United States service at various dates from the 15th to the 21st. On the 5th of September the Twenty Fourth left the State for active service, under orders to report at Louisville, Ky., and arrived at "Camp Jo. Holt," on the 7th, at Jeffersonville, Ind., directly opposite Louisville, on the north bank of the Ohio. Remaining here three days, they were ordered, on the 10th, to Cincinnati, O. On arriving at the latter place next day, they crossed the Ohio river, and encamped near Covington, Ky.

In the concentration of our forces to resist the advance of the rebel forces under Bragg, they embarked on the 18th, and proceeding down the river, landed on the 20th at Louisville, Ky., where they encamped about three miles from the city on the Salt River pike. Here they were assigned to position in the Thirty-Seventh Brigade of the Eleventh Division, under command of Col. Greusel, of Illinois. They accom-

¹ See Twenty-fourth Wis. Inf., pp. 139, 591.

panied the seven days' march of the army to meet the enemy, participating, on the 8th of October, in the battle of Chaplin 99] Hills,¹ where they lost one man killed. Their brigade, early in the afternoon, was ordered to the front, where the regiment was held in reserve, as support to a battery. Of their conduct when ordered later in the afternoon, to advance, the official report of their brigade commander, says:—"The Twenty-Fourth Wisconsin went forward with cheers, and soon engaged the enemy's right, pouring in and keeping up a cross fire on their brigade, which made sad havoc among them. This wing was the first to break, the regiment following them to the left on the road until out of range, when, after thus gallantly distinguishing themselves, they retired to the top of the hill for the night. Both officers and men behaved with coolness and deliberation marching to the front with the steadiness of veterans, and firing very regularly, though under a severe fire of musketry."

They left Perryville in pursuit of the retreating enemy on the 11th, and marching by way of Bardstown and Harrodsburg, a distance of fifty miles, encamped near Crab Orchard on the 15th. Their march was resumed on the 20th. Proceeding via Danville, Lebanon and Cave City, a distance of one hundred and thirty miles, they encamped at Bowling Green, on the 1st of November. Thence, on the 4th, they took up the line of march for Edgefield, near Nashville, Tenn., at which place they arrived on the 8th, and went into camp. While stationed at this place, the reorganization of the army was perfected by Maj. Gen. Rosecrans, the Eleventh Division being placed in the right wing, under command of Gen. McCook. Crossing the Cumberland river on the 22nd, they passed through Nashville, and encamped at Mill Creek.

Participating in the general movement of the army, they left Mill Creek, on the 26th of December, and arrived before Murfreesboro on the 30th. Near this place, they took part next day in the great battle of STONE RIVER,² in which the loss of the regiment was twenty-one killed, fifty-eight wounded and ninety-six missing, most of whom were taken prisoners. The enemy had

¹ Perryville, Ky., Oct. 7, 1862, 22 Rebellion Records, 1021-1332.

² Stone's River (or Murfreesboro), Tenn., Dec. 31, Jan. 2, 1863. Reports of Maj. Elisha C. Hibbard, 29 Rebellion Records, 363-5; Col. Nicholas Greusel, Comdg. Brig., 29 Ibid., 356-8.

massed nearly his whole army for an attack upon our right wing. Our forces stood their ground nobly, but the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, compelled a change of position. During the attempt to effect this movement, a portion of the command, from the nature of the ground, fell into temporary disorder. It was at this time, while fighting to avert a total rout, that our forces suffered the severest losses.

The regiment encamped at Murfreesboro on the 4th of January, 1863, and remained stationed at that place, engaged in the performance of guard and garrison duty, with occasional scouting and foraging expeditions, through the adjacent country, until the 24th of June, when they were again ordered to march. Moving by way of Tullahoma, they arrived at Cowan, Tenn., and went into camp on the 3rd of July. Thence they moved on the 26th to Anderson Station, which place they left on the 7th of August, and marched a distance of twenty-one miles, to Bridgeport, Tenn.

Taking part in the general advance of the "Army of the Cumberland," they left Bridgeport on the 2nd of September, moving towards Chattanooga, Tenn. Having accomplished a march of one hundred and twenty miles, they were engaged on the 19th in the battle of CHICKAMAUGA.¹ The regiment—under command of Lieut. Col. West—took position, in the first line of 100] battle, a short distance beyond Gordon's Mill, on the right of the Chattanooga road fronting Chickamauga Creek, ten men, under command of Lieut. Kasson being deployed in front as skirmishers. This position they occupied during the day, retiring in the evening about two hundred paces, to the shelter of some timber, where they bivouacked for the night. At three in the morning of the next day they were again under arms. Marching on the Chattanooga road, they were formed in line of battle near Gen. Rosecrans' former headquarters. Moving farther down the road at two o'clock, they were ordered into position on the right of the road facing Chickamauga Creek. Here they engaged the enemy for nearly half an hour, driving him entirely from their front; but soon after being attacked in flank by an overwhelming force, and having lost their brigade commander, they were compelled to give way in some dis-

¹ Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19th and 20th, 1863. Reports of Maj. Carl von Baumbach, 50 Rebellion Records 586-8; Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, 50 Ibid., 578-582; see, also, Ibid., 583-4.

order. They quickly reformed on a hill about four hundred yards to the rear, and afterwards marched to Rossville and bivouacked for the night, having sustained a loss of four killed; sixty-four wounded and thirty-seven missing.

On the 20th they marched back to Chattanooga, a distance of twenty miles, and encamped within the fortifications, where they are yet stationed.

‘TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—Milton Montgomery.

Lt. Colonel—Jeremiah M. Rusk.	Surgeon—Martin R. Gage.
Major—William H. Joslyn.	1st Ass't Surgeon—Jacob McCreavy.
Adjutant—John FitzGerald.	2d Ass't Surgeon—William A. Gott.
Quartermaster—Wm. H. Downs.	Chaplain—T. C. Golden.

Captains.

First Lieutenants.

Second Lieutenants.

A.—	Cyrus M. Butt.	John R. Casson.
B.—William H. Bennett.	William Roush.	Warren C. S. Barron.
C.—H. D. Farquharson.	L. S. Mason.	Thomas Barnett.
D.—Mortimer E. Leonard.	Charles S. Farnham.	Andrew J. High.
E.—John G. Scott.	John W. Smelker.	John M. Shaw.
F.—George G. Symes.	Parker C. Dunn.	Oscar E. Foote.
G.—Robert J. Whittleton.	Benj. B. Gurley.	Julius A. Parr.
H.—Ziba S. Swan.	Eugene B. Wise.	
I.—Daniel N. Smalley.	John T. Richards.	Chas. B. Blanchard.
K.—Robert M. Gordon.	Charles A. Hunt.	Lewis F. Grow.

The various organizations composing this regiment—recruiting principally in the river counties—were ordered to rendezvous at La Crosse, on the 4th of September, 1862. Regimental organization was soon effected, under the direction of Col. Milton Montgomery, and the regiment was mustered into service of the United States on the 14th. Five days after, on the 19th, they left Camp Salomon, at La Crosse, under orders to report to Gen. Pope, at St. Paul, Minn., for the purpose of suppressing the Indian difficulties in that State. On arriving next day at St. Paul, the regiment was divided, by order of the commanding general; five companies, under command of Lt. Col. Nasmith, being sent to Sauk Centre, Painsville and Acton; the remainder, under command of the Colonel, going to Leavenworth, Fairmount, Winnebago City and New Ulm, the regimental head quarters being established at the last mentioned place.

In the latter part of November, orders had reached all these 101] companies to march at once for Winona, Minn., which

¹ Twenty-fifth Wis. Inf., pp. 140, 594.

place was designated as the rendezvous for the regiment. The long march of two hundred and fifty or three hundred miles, through a new country, with bad roads, and in the depth of our north western winter, was at once undertaken. The last company arrived, and the regiment was reunited at Winona, on the 13th of December. They arrived at La Crosse, in this State, forty miles from Winona, on the 15th; whence they moved by rail to Camp Randall on the 18th. Of the actions of the regiment during the Indian expedition in our sister State, little can be said which comes within the scope of such a sketch as this. Scattered as they were, over a vast extent of country, they could be indebted to no *esprit du corps* for stimulus to duty. It is not out of place to say here, that they performed their whole duty—sometimes, under circumstances of peculiar hardship—to the satisfaction of their commanding officers.

The Twenty-fifth again left the state, for active service in the field, on the 17th of February, 1863, under orders to report at Cairo, Ill. They arrived at that place on the 19th, and, the following day, moved to Columbus, Ky., where they went into camp near the fortifications. With the exception of an expedition in the latter part of April, for the relief of Cape Girardeau, when attacked by the rebels under Marmaduke, they were employed in the performance of post and picket duty at this place, until the 31st of May, when they proceeded down the Mississippi. Touching at Memphis, Tenn., on the 2d of June, orders awaited them to proceed at once to Young's Point, La., at which place they arrived on the morning of the 4th. Proceeding thence to Chickasaw Bayou, they were ordered up the Yazoo River to Satartia, Miss., where they disembarked and went into camp in the evening of the same day.

On the 5th of June, the regiment was brigaded with the Twenty-seventh Wisconsin, and two other regiments, and the Colonel placed in command of "Montgomery's Brigade, Kimball's Provisional Division." Leaving Satartia on the 6th, they marched down the valley of the Yazoo, in intensely hot weather, a distance of thirty miles, and encamped, next day, at Haines' Bluff. Their camp was removed four miles, on the 11th, to Snyder's Bluff, close on the bank of the Yazoo, forming the left of the rear investing line of Vicksburg. Here they remained, performing picket duty and work on the fortifications and entrenchments, until the 25th, when the regiment,

with a force of artillery and cavalry—the whole under command of Lieut. Col. Nasmith—was ordered to proceed up the Mississippi, for the purpose of capturing guerillas. The expedition arrived, on the 27th, at a point below Greenville, Miss., where the cavalry disembarked at noon, and proceeded across the country to that place. Failing to discover the enemy, the cavalry again embarked next day, and the expedition proceeded to Spanish Moss Bend, a few miles above, on the Arkansas side, at which place a boat had been fired into the previous night.

Landing at this place, they marched into the country in quest of the enemy.¹ His pickets were soon encountered and driven in. The pursuit was continued for six miles, until darkness set in, when our forces returned to the boats, proceeding down the river on the 29th of June. While on the way, news was received that the enemy was attacking Lake 102] Providence, La. Their speed was at once increased, and the force arrived just in time to save the place, the enemy decamping as the expedition came in sight and landed. They remained here during the night, at the request of Gen. Reed, who anticipated a renewal of the attack, and returned to Snyder's Bluff, next day, resuming their duty in the entrenchments.

While stationed in this sickly spot, the health of the regiment suffered terribly. On the 20th of July, five hundred men lay sick, and not more than one hundred were fit for duty. They left Snyder's Bluff on the 25th of July, and proceeding up the river, the regiment—with the exception of four companies left at Lake Providence—disembarked at Helena, Ark., on the thirty-first. The regiment was reunited by the arrival of these companies on the 12th of August. On arriving at Helena, they were detached from the brigade, and Col. Montgomery was placed in command of the District of Eastern Arkansas, the regiment being detailed as Provost Guard of the Post, which position they still retain.²

¹ Expedition from Snyder's Bluff to Greenville, Miss., June 25–July 1, 1863. Report of Lt. Col. Samuel J. Nasmith, 37 Rebellion Records, 516–518.

² Vicksburg Campaign—May 29th, 1863. The regiment was ordered to Vicksburg, 38 Rebellion Records, 364, and assigned to the Sixth Division of the 16th A. C., 38 Ibid., 454. Re-assignment to Fourth Division, 58 Ibid., 206. Notified to embark with fleet, 58 Ibid., 278; re-assignment to brigade, 58 Ibid., 322.

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—William H. Jacobs.

Lt. Colonel—Hans Boebel.

Surgeon—Francis Huebschmann.

Major—Fred C. Winkler.

1st Ass't Surgeon—Simon Vander Vaart.

Adjutant—Geo. P. Traeumer.

2d Ass't Surgeon—

Quartermaster—F. W. Hundhausen.

Chaplain—William Vette.

Captains.

A.—John W. Fuchs.

B.—Charles Schmidt.

C.—Robert Mueller.

D.—Aug. Ligowsky.

E.—Peter Fernekes.

F.—Francis C. Lackner.

G.—Herman Furstenburg.

H.—Bernhard Domschke.

I.—John P. Seeman.

K.—Edward Carl.

First Lieutenants.

Conrad Grode.

Adolph Hensel.

Henry Rauth.

August Bartsch.

William Steinmyer.

Christian Phillipp.

Joseph Marschauer.

Albert Wallber.

Chas. H. Doerflinger.

Second Lieutenants.

Leopold Melchior.

Sigmund Junger.

Charles Bruckert.

Christian Phillips.

The various companies composing the Twenty-sixth regiment, recruited almost exclusively from the German population of the State, were ordered to rendezvous on the 5th of September, 1862, at Camp Sigel, Milwaukee, where the regimental organization was completed under the direction of Col. William H. Jacobs, of Milwaukee. The regiment was mustered into United States' service on the 17th of September, and left the State on the 6th of October. On their arrival at Washington, they were assigned to the Eleventh Corps of the "Army of the Potomac," and went into camp near Fairfax Court House, Va. Thence, after a short stay at Centreville, camp was removed to Stafford Court House, where the regiment passed the winter. Taking part in the various movements of the "Army of the Potomac," they participated in the battles of CHANCELLORSVILLE² and GETTYSBURG.³ After the expulsion of Lee's forces from Maryland, the regiment encamped near Warrenton Junction, from which place, in September, they were transferred to the "Army of the Cumberland," and are now stationed at Bridgeport, Ala.

No report has been received from this regiment.

¹ See Twenty-sixth Wis. Inf., pp. 141, 598.

² Chancellorsville, Va., May 1-3, 1863. Reports of Col. W. Krzyzanowski Comd. Brig. 39 Rebellion Records, 666-668; Maj. Gen. Carl Schurz, 39 Ibid., 647-658.

³ Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-3, 1863. Reports of Col. William H. Jacobs, 45 Rebellion Records, 746. Statement of Losses 183. Report of Maj. Gen. Carl Schurz, Div. Com., 45 Ibid., 730.

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¹TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—Conrad Krez.

Lieutenant Colonel—John J. Brown.

Surgeon—Robert Mitchell.

Major—Ten Eyck G. Olmsted.

1st Ass't Surgeon—J. C. Saltzmann.

Adjutant—Charles Meyer.

2d Ass't Surgeon—

Quartermaster—Wm. N. Shafter.

Chaplain—

Captains.

First Lieutenants.

Second Lieutenants.

A.—Charles H. Cunningham. John J. Borland.

Edward Bach.

B.—Julius Schlaich.

Josiah Platt.

C.—Conrad F. Smith.

D.—Joseph Rankin.

Thomas McMillen.

William Henry.

E.—Alfred Marschner.

Carl Witte.

F.—Samuel D. Hubbard.

Edward W. Robbins.

William F. Mitchell.

G.—William Wigham.

James Gunn.

Amanzer Strong.

H.—John A. S. Verdier.

Ole Jacobsen.

Albert L. Lund.

I.—James C. Barnes.

Julius Bodensstab.

William T. Cole.

K.—Peter Mulholland.

Michael Mullen.

Charles F. Folger.

Seven companies of the Twenty-seventh regiment were ordered to rendezvous at Camp Sigel, Milwaukee, on the 17th of September, 1862. Special permission was obtained from the War department to recruit the remaining companies. This having been done, the regiment was fully organized under the supervision of Colonel Conrad Krez, and their muster into the United States service completed on the 7th of March, 1863. They left the State, for active service, on the 16th of March, under orders to proceed to Columbus, Kentucky, at which place they were stationed until the latter part of May. Moving thence down the Mississippi, they occupied position at Snyder's Bluff, Miss., during the siege of Vicksburg, and after the capitulation of that place, were moved to Helena, Arkansas, where they encamped, remaining until the 13th of August. At this date, having been transferred to the "Army of Arkansas," they left Helena with Gen. Steele's forces, and, proceeding up the White river, encamped, on the 24th, at Duval's Bluff. Marching from this place in the beginning of September, they reached Little Rock shortly afterward, and went into camp at that city, where the regiment yet remains.

No report has been received from this regiment.

¹ See Twenty-seventh Wis. Inf., pp. 142, 606.

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TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—James M. Lewis.

Lt. Colonel—Edmund B. Gray.	Surgeon—William H. Smith.
Major—Calvert C. White.	1st Ass't Surgeon—Dan'l M. Miller.
Adjutant—Albert S. Kendrick.	2d Ass't Surgeon—
Quartermaster—Geo. W. Wylie.	Chaplain—E. S. Peake.

Captains.

First Lieutenants.

Second Lieutenants.

A.—John A. Williams.	William E. Coates.	
B.—M. G. Townsend.	Cushman K. Davis.	Charles B. Slawson.
C.—Thomas N. Stevens.	Lowell L. Alvord.	
D.—Edward S. Redington.	James B. Schrom.	Henry H. Watts.
E.—James S. Kenyon.	William E. Bingham.	Chas. J. Collier.
F.—Archie D. Monteith.	Hiram F. Lyke.	
G.—Elihu Enos, Jr.	David Turner.	Willis V. Tichenor.
H.—Herman A. Meyer.	James Murray.	Wallace Goff.
I.—Lindsey J. Smith.	Alex. T. Seymour.	Smith A. Hartwell.
K.—Levi J. Billings.	George Cowing.	

The companies composing the Twenty-eighth regiment, recruited principally from Waukesha and Walworth counties, were ordered to rendezvous at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, on the 13th of September, 1862, where the regimental organization was perfected under the direction of Col. James M. Lewis, of Oconomowoc. They remained in camp, acquiring drill and discipline, until the 20th of December, when they left the State for active service, and proceeding by way of Cairo, Ill., arrived at Columbus, Ky., on the 22d. Immediately after landing, the Twenty-eighth, with another regiment of infantry, was sent forward by rail to Union City, Tenn., at the Junction of the Nashville and North-Western, and Mobile and Ohio railroads; but finding no enemy, returned to Columbus on the following day. At this time Columbus was threatened by the rebel forces under Forrest, and the troops were kept almost continually in line of battle, and constructing a new line of fortifications for the protection of the town.² On the 1st of January, 1863, the regiment was ordered to proceed to Hickman, Ky., to destroy three pieces of artillery; and after accomplishing which, they returned to Columbus, and remained until the 5th, when they embarked, and proceeding down the Mississippi, landed on the 7th, at Helena, Ark.

On the 11th of January they took position in the Second Brigade, Thirteenth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, and embarked in transports to take part in an expedition up the

¹ See Twenty-eighth Wis. Inf., pp. 143, 608.

² Expedition from Columbus, Ky., 25 Rebellion Records, 486.

White river. The expedition arrived on the 14th at St. Charles, Ark., one hundred miles from the mouth of White river, and the Twenty-eighth, with a small additional force of cavalry and artillery, under command of Col. Lewis, was left in charge of the post, while the balance of the expedition moved forward to Duval's Bluff. They were stationed at St. Charles, until the main body of the expedition returned on the 20th, when the whole force was re-embarked, and proceeding down the river, arrived, on the 23d, at Helena, where they remained in camp until the 24th of February. Having been transferred to the First Brigade, commanded by Gen. Salomon, they embarked, at this date, under orders to take part in the "Yazoo Pass Expedition." The fleet was occupied five days in getting through the Yazoo Pass, and on the 11th of March, tied up at 105] Curtis' Plantation, nearly four miles south of the junction of the Yallabusha, with the Tallahatchie. For several days the troops lay in camp, while Fort Pemberton, a rebel fortification, on the peninsula between the Tallahatchie and Yazoo rivers, was engaged by our gunboats. The attempt to silence the enemy's batteries having proved ineffectual, the expedition started to return on the 21st of March; but meeting Gen. Quimby's division on the following day, the whole force again returned to position before Fort Pemberton. Land batteries were erected, the construction and protection of which subjected the troops to much severe labor under the guns of the enemy. On the 27th, the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin, with four companies of cavalry and a section of artillery—the whole under command of Col. Lewis—was ordered to McNutt, Miss., to destroy a quantity of Confederate stores at that place. Having met only a small body of the enemy's cavalry, which they dispersed, capturing eleven prisoners; the stores were destroyed after a rapid march of twenty miles, and the expedition returned, without loss, to camp.

The "Yazoo Pass Expedition,"¹ set out on the return on the 5th of April, arriving at Helena on the 8th. In these expeditions the health of the soldiers suffered greatly from fatigue and exposure. On the White river, they had been exposed, on the decks of transports to severe snow storms, and the Yazoo Pass expedition was made in the rainy season, during which they were confined on the transports at one period for ten

¹ Yazoo Pass Expedition, Miss., Feb. 24-April 8, 1863, 36 Rebellion Records 371-421.

days. They left Helena on the 5th of May, accompanying an expedition towards Cotton Plant, Ark., at which place they arrived on the 9th, but finding no enemy, returned to Helena, where they went into camp on the 17th, having performed a march of one hundred and twenty miles. The regiment was engaged in the performance of post and garrison duty at this place, furnishing heavy details to assist in the construction of fortifications, until the 4th of July; when—under command of Lient. Col. Gray—they took part in the battle of HELENA.¹ Their position in the rifle pits, supporting Battery "B," on the left, enabled them to pour a severe fire upon the attacking columns, and to contribute largely to our success in repulsing the attack. On the 12th of July, their brigade made a reconnaissance to Big Creek, returning on the same day. The regiment was transferred on the 6th of August to the "Army of Arkansas," and left Helena on the 11th, accompanying Gen. Steele's command, in his advance to Little Rock, Ark. Marching by way of Clarendon, at which place they arrived on the 13th, they encamped on the 23d at Devall's Bluff, Ark., on the White river, one hundred and sixty-six miles from its mouth. Having rested here some days, the march was resumed on the 31st, and the regiment, on the 10th of September entered Little Rock, the capital of Arkansas, where they have since been stationed.

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²TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Colonel— — — — —.

Lt. Colonel—William A. Greene.	Surgeon—Darwin Dubois.
Major—Bradford Hancock.	1st Ass't Surgeon—George Winch.
Adjutant—George W. Hale	2d Ass't Surgeon—
Quartermaster—Samuel Baird.	Chaplain—John S. Herrick.

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—Oscar F. Mattice.	Oscar L. Ray.	
B.—	Darius S. Gibbs.	
C.—Horace E. Connit.	Lovell F. Willard.	William Parsons.
D.—Gustavus H. Bryant.	David W. Curtis.	Chas. H. Townsend.
E.—Darius J. Wells.		
F.—Charles A. Holmes.	John B. Scott.	
G.—Oscar Mohr.	Alba M. Kent.	Julius Schroeter.
H.—John W. Blake.	Thomas Delany.	Almon D. Gibbs.
I.—Oliver C. Bissell.	William K. Barney.	H. Niedecken, Jr.
K.—Walter A. Delamatyr.	Edwin Marsh.	

¹ Helena, Ark., Attack on July 4, 1863. Reports 32 Rebellion Records, 383, 392-393.

² See Twenty-ninth Wis. Inf., pp. 144, 609.

The preliminary organizations, composing the Twenty-ninth, recruited principally in the counties of Jefferson, Dodge, Dane and Columbia, were ordered to regimental rendezvous at Camp Randall, on the 20th of September, 1862. Under the supervision of Col. Charles R. Gill, regimental organization was soon completed, and the regiment mustered into United States service, on the 27th, one week after arriving in camp. On the 2d of November, they left Camp Randall, for active service in the field, under orders to join the army of the Southwest. After a short detention at Cairo, Ill., they proceeded down the Mississippi, disembarking, on the 7th, on the east side of the river, opposite Helena, Ark.

A detachment of four hundred men from the regiment, commanded by Col. Gill, left Helena on the 15th of November, having been ordered to join an expedition into the interior of Arkansas, by way of the White River. The low stage of the water in the river compelled their return after proceeding a short distance, and the detachment returned to camp on the twenty-second. They remained at this place, doing heavy picket duty and taking part in occasional expeditions through the surrounding country, until the 23d of December, when they crossed the river, and went into camp on the bluffs above Helena. On the same day, the regiment embarked, proceeding down the river to Friar's Point, at which place they established their camp, having previously—after a smart skirmish—driven out a band of guerillas. On the 28th, a detachment of four hundred men of the regiment, marched some miles into the interior, encountering and putting to flight a guerilla force.

They evacuated Friar's Point and returned to Helena, on the 9th of January, 1863. On the 11th, they again embarked taking part in an expedition intended for the capture of Arkansas Post, and to penetrate the interior of the State by way of the White River. On arriving at the mouth of the White River on the 13th, information was received of the surrender of Arkansas Post and the expedition moved up the White river to Duval's Bluff, capturing a number of prisoners, several pieces of artillery, with small arms and stores, at various points along the river. They returned to Helena, on the 23d of January, and went 107] into camp five miles back of that place, where they were engaged in outpost duty. Embarking on the 21st of February, they proceeded down the Mississippi and through the Yazoo

Pass to the Coldwater river, where they were stationed as guard during the remainder of the month.

On the 1st of March, they returned to Helena, encamping near the river. In the organization of the army for the great campaign of the summer, the Twenty-ninth was assigned to position in the Thirteenth Army Corps. Participating in the general movement, they left Helena on the 10th of April, and arrived at Milliken's Bend, La., on the 13th. Disembarking at this place, the march around Vicksburg was commenced on the sixteenth. The roads were very difficult, and in many places had to be built for long distances through almost impassable swamps, and across numerous bayous. Proceeding by way of Richmond, they arrived at Perkins' Plantation, below Vicksburg, on the 25th, and on the 27th, embarked on transports and barges for an attack on Grand Gulf. The gunboats failing to silence the rebel batteries, they again landed on the 29th, and marched across the peninsula to a point opposite Bruin's Landing, at which place they crossed the river next day, continuing the march during the night, over rough and difficult roads, towards Port Gibson, Miss., in the vicinity of which they arrived early in the morning of the 1st of May.

The enemy was discovered, strongly posted on all the roads leading to PORT GIBSON, and a general action immediately commenced. The rebels fought desperately, and prolonged the battle until late in the afternoon; when, beaten at all points, they were forced to a hasty flight. Of the action of the Twenty-ninth, in this—their first engagement—their brigade commander, Gen. McGinnis, speaks as follows, in his official report: "I cannot refrain however, from special mention of the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin; * * * * it is a new regiment, and this is the first time they had been under fire. They fought like veterans, and suffered severely, as their list of casualties will show."¹ The regiment suffered a loss of seventy-five killed and wounded. They entered Port Gibson, next morning. March was resumed on the third. They crossed Bayou Pierre, and moving towards Jackson by way of Rocky Springs, Big Sandy and Five Mile Creek, encountered the enemy, on the 12th, near the main crossing of Fourteen Mile Creek, four miles from Edward's Station.

¹ Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863. Report of Brig. Gen. George F. McGinnis, 36 Rebellion Records, 606-608.

A part of the regiment was deployed as skirmishers, and in connection with others of the brigade, succeeded in driving the enemy across the creek and some distance from it. Early next morning (May 13th,) the division crossed the stream, and formed line of battle a mile in advance. Sharp skirmishing continued till late in the afternoon; when—the object of these demonstrations having been accomplished—the Division moved to the right towards Raymond. They passed through this place on the 14th, marching towards Clinton, where they arrived early next day, and—turning to the north-west, took the advance towards Vicksburg. Falling in with the enemy near Bolton, the division was formed in line awaiting his attack. Early on the morning of the 16th, they moved towards the enemy, whom they found six miles in advance, strongly posted on ¹CHAMPION'S HILL, near Baker's Creek. The battle immediately commenced, the regiment being under fire from the beginning, and one of the first closely engaged with the enemy. Line of battle 108] having been formed, the regiment advanced about four hundred yards across an open field, taking position at the foot of a heavily timbered hill, which was occupied by the enemy. The flank companies were deployed as skirmishers, and about noon, the brigade was ordered to charge up the hill and dislodge the enemy. Our regiment moved rapidly forward, under a severe fire of grape and canister, from a battery directly in front. They kept steadily on, until within easy range, when they opened a terrific fire, sustained by that of the whole brigade. In a few minutes, the enemy, having suffered severely, began to waver. A bayonet charge was immediately ordered, and the Twenty-ninth with a loud cheer, pressed forward on the 'double quick.' The advance was so rapid and unexpected by the enemy, that, unable to resist, many had no time for escape, and together with the battery fell into our hands. It was soon apparent that the enemy was yet in force in the woods beyond, and the regiment still pressed forward, keeping up a steady fire, until they had driven him half a mile from where his battery was stationed. Here the rebels received reinforcements, and Gen. McGinnis' brigade, having sustained a severe fire for two hours without support, fell back to a more secure position, where they were soon relieved by fresh troops.

¹ Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16th, 1863. Report of Brig. Gen. George F. McGinnis, 37 Rebellion Records, 48-52.

The Twenty-ninth had captured over three hundred prisoners, a stand of colors, and a battery of brass pieces, and sustained a loss of nineteen killed, and ninety-five wounded, being nearly one-fourth of the number engaged. During the next two days, the brigade remained upon the field, engaged in burying the dead and collecting arms, and moved on the 19th of May to Black River.

They marched on the 21st, to the advanced lines of our entrenchments in rear of VICKSBURG,¹ participating next day in the general assault on the enemy's works. During the remainder of this celebrated siege, they were constantly employed in the rifle pits and advanced works, their list of casualties showing six men killed and wounded. They left Vicksburg on the 5th of July, accompanying the movement of their division towards JACKSON, before which place they took position on the ninth. During the short siege which followed, they participated in several engagements and skirmishes, with a loss of five men killed and wounded. The rebels having evacuated Jackson on the night of the 16th, they were ordered to return to Vicksburg, where they encamped on the twenty-second.

On the 6th of August, they were placed on transports, and proceeding down the river, landed at Natchez on the seventh. Here they remained with the exception of a short expedition to Kingston, until the 16th, when they again moved down the river, encamping at Carrollton, La., on the eighteenth. Thence, on the 14th of September, they marched to Algiers, opposite New Orleans, and next day by railroad to Brashear City, where they remain stationed at this date.

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²THIRTIETH REGIMENT.

Colonel—Daniel J. Dill.

Lt. Colonel—E. M. Bartlett.	Surgeon—Otis Hoyt.
Major—John Clowney.	1st Assistant Surgeon—E. O. Baker.
Adjutant—T. C. Spencer.	2d Assistant Surgeon—E. J. Farr.
Quartermaster—Sidney S. Starr.	Chaplain—A. B. Green.

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—Samuel Harriman.	Arthur L. Cox.	Henry A. Wilson.
B.—Lewis S. Burton.	William H. Gill.	Thomas Priestley.
C.—Alex. A. Arnold.	Darius D. Chappell.	John McMaster.
D.—David C. Fulton.	Lewis O. Marshall.	William A. Robinson.
E.—Edward Devlin.	Edward C. Foster.	Samuel W. Smith.
F.—Edgar A. Meacham.	Ezra B. Strong.	L. Dow Gunn.
G.—Asa B. Swain.	John E. Tilton.	Henry J. Curtice.

¹ Vicksburg, Miss., Siege of, 37 Rebellion Records, 146-424.

² See Thirtieth Wis. Inf., pp. 144, 613.

H.—Andrew Bedal.

Joseph Matthews.

William H. Howes.

I.—Napoleon B. Grier.

Cha's Buckman.

Benj. Cowin.

K.—John Klatt.

Geo. E. Densmore.

Myron F. Hubbard.

The various companies and squads recruited for the Thirtieth regiment, were ordered to rendezvous at Camp Randall, in the middle of October, 1862. Here the regimental organization was completed, under the direction of Col. Daniel J. Dill, of Prescott, and the Thirtieth regiment mustered into the United States service on the 21st of October. Since that time regimental headquarters have remained at Camp Randall, while portions of the regiment have been almost constantly detached in the performance of various kinds of duty. On the 2d of May, companies D, F, I and K, under command of Lieut. Col. Bartlett, were ordered to the Upper Missouri river, as guards for transports in the 'Indian Expedition' under Gen. Sully. These four companies were engaged in the performance of this duty, and guarding stores at different points on the river from Sioux City, Iowa, to Fort Pierre, Dacotah Territory, until the 10th of August, when companies I and K were ordered to report at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee. Leaving companies D and F at Fort Pierre, where they are yet stationed, companies I and K arrived on the 12th of September, at Milwaukee, where they have since remained.

On the 26th of May, companies G and E left Camp Randall; the former for Superior, Wis., and the latter for Bayfield, Wis. They remained at these stations, respectively, until the middle of August, when they were recalled, and arrived at Camp Washburn on the 21st, since which time that Camp has been under the command of Major John Clowney, of this regiment. The remaining companies have, at various times, furnished detachments, which were sent to various parts of the State and assisted in maintaining order during the enrollment, under the Conscription Act, and stationed at Camp Randall, have had charge of the post, furnishing guards for conscripts, recruits and deserters.

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'THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Colonel—Francis H. West.

Lt. Colonel—Geo. D. Rogers.

Surgeon—Peter S. Arndt.

Major—Robert B. Stephenson.

1st Ass't Surgeon—William M. Thomas.

Adjutant—Francis I. Sudduth.

2d Ass't Surgeon—

Quartermaster—Rufus King.

Chaplain—

¹ See *Thirty-first Wis. Inf.*, pp. 145, 614.

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—Henry A. Chase.	Geo. F. Lewis.	Henry C. Anderson.
B.—Nathaniel B. Treat.	Thomas Beattie.	John T. McKnight.
C.—Ira D. Burdick.	Paul Jerdeau.	William Williamson.
D.—Ormsby B. Thomas.	Nathaniel C. Denio.	Chas. M. Lockwood.
E.—Daniel B. Dipple.	Hiram Stevens.	
F.—Charles W. Burns.	Charles L. Fayette.	Chas. R. Bridgeman.
G.—Farlin Q. Ball.	James P. Corbin.	James Raynor.
H.—Edward K. Buttrick.	Samuel J. Hooker.	Gilbert N. Rogers.
I.—John B. Vliet.	Harvey M. Brown.	Alex. F. Cook.
K.—Edwin A. Bottum.	Geo. R. Peck.	Edwin Turner.

The Thirty-First regiment was ordered to rendezvous at Prairie du Chien, when less than a minimum regiment had been recruited. By special authority of the War Department, volunteering was permitted to fill the regiment, after the time designated by that department had expired. On the 14th of November, 1862, while yet incomplete, the regiment left Prairie du Chien, under orders to take charge of drafted men at Camp Utley, Racine. At this camp, the regiment was fully organized, under the direction of Col. Isaac E. Messmore of Prairie du Chien, and left the State for service in the field on the first of March, 1863, under orders to report at Columbus, Ky. Proceeding by way of Cairo, Ill., they arrived at Columbus on the 3d, and went into camp at Fort Halleck. The regiment was stationed at this place in the performance of garrison duty, until the 24th of September, at which date they left Columbus, under orders to report at Louisville, Ky. On their arrival at this place, orders awaited them to proceed to the front in accordance with which they moved to Nashville, where they are yet encamped.

No report has been received from this regiment.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Colonel—James H. Howe.

Lt. Colonel—Abel B. Smedley.	Surgeon—Simon L. Lord.
Major—Charles H. De Groat.	1st Ass't Surgeon—George W. Fay.
Adjutant—Benj. M. Beckwith.	2d Ass't Surgeon—J. Copp Noyes.
Quartermaster—Geo. P. Farnsworth.	Chaplain—

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—George G. Woodruff.	Mortimer B. Pierce.	Hiram C. Glendening.
B.—William R. Hodges.	Albert S. Bixby.	Aug. C. Gregory.
C.—Joseph H. Carlton.	James H. Hubbard.	Wiley B. Arnold.
D.—James Freeman.	Norman H. Whittemore.	William A. Tanner.
E.—Irwin Eckels.	Calvin D. Richmond.	

¹ See Thirty-second Wis. Inf., pp. 146, 617.

F.—Matthew J. Meade.	Lemuel H. Wells.	Frank M. Guernsey.
G.—	W. F. D. Bailey.	S. D. Forbes.
H.—William S. Burrows.	James K. Pompelly.	Thomas Bryant.
I.—George R. Wood.	David J. Brothers.	Josiah S. Styles.
K.—John E. Grout.	Lewis Low.	John Walton.

111] The several companies and squads composing the Thirty-second regiment recruited principally in the northern part of the State were ordered to rendezvous at Camp Bragg, Oshkosh, on the 13th of September, 1862. Their organization was soon effected under the superintendence of Col. James H. Howe, of Green Bay, and the regiment was mustered into the United States service on the 25th. On the 30th of October, the Thirty-second left the State for active service, and proceeding by way of Cairo, Ill., landed on the 3d of November, at Memphis, Tenn., where they joined Gen. Sherman's command. ¹Accompanying Gen. Sherman in his movement towards Jackson, Miss., they left Memphis on the 26th of November, and crossing the Coldwater on the following day, encamped, on the 28th, at Chewalla, Miss., seven miles south of Holly Springs. Moving thence, on the 30th, to Chulahoma, they encamped two days, and resuming the march on the 2d of December, they advanced, in rainy weather and over muddy roads, to within a short distance of Wyatt. The rebels having burned the bridge across the Tallahatchie, their movement was delayed some days to allow of its being rebuilt, which having been accomplished, they again marched on the 6th, encamping at Hurricane Creek on the following day.

The surrender of Holly Springs having caused the abandonment of the movement southward, the Thirty-second was the first to enter the town after its capture. Marching northward, by way of Jackson, Tenn., where they remained a short time, they arrived, in the latter part of January, 1863, at Memphis, Tenn., where they have since been stationed.

No report has been received from this regiment.

² THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Colonel—Jonathan B. Moore.

Lt. Colonel—Frederick S. Lovell.	Surgeon—J. B. Whiting.
Major—Horatio H. Virgin.	1st Ass't Surgeon—C. R. Blackall.
Adjutant—Alfred H. Fitch.	2d Ass't Surgeon—D. W. Carley.
Quartermaster—John W. Nichols.	Chaplain—A. A. Overton.

¹ Mentioned by Gen. W. T. Sherman, 25 Rebellion Records, 861.

² See Thirty-third Wis. Inf., pp. 147, 621.

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—George B. Carter.	Oliver C. Denny.	
B.—George R. Frank.	George Haw.	Mathew Burchard.
C.—John E. Gurley.	David H. Budlong.	William Weir.
D.—William Warner.		Noble L. Barner.
E.—Pardon H. Swift.	Henry B. Cornell.	
F.—William L. Scott.	Charles W. Stark.	Joseph H. Stickle.
G.—Frank B. Burdick.	Louis Schneider.	
H.—Nicholas Smith.	George Hale.	
I.—Carlton G. Stetson.	William E. Roberts.	
K.—Albert S. Sampson.	Daniel E. Shea.	

The several companies, composing this regiment, contributed principally by the counties of Grant, Kenosha, Rock, and LaFayette, were ordered to rendezvous, on the 29th of September, 1862, at Camp Utley, Racine, where the regimental organization was perfected, under the direction of Col. Jonathan B. Moore. They were mustered into the service of the United States on the 18th of October, and remained in camp acquiring familiarity with their duties as soldiers, until 112] the 12th of November, when the regiment left the State for active service, under orders to report at Cairo, Ill. They were placed on transports at this place, and, moving down the Mississippi, touched at Columbus, Ky., where they received orders to report at Memphis, Tenn. Continuing their course down stream, they disembarked at the latter place on the sixteenth.

Here they were assigned to position in Gen. Lauman's Division, in the right wing of the "Army of the Tennessee." Col. Moore was placed in command of the Third Brigade, comprising the Thirty-third, with two other regiments, and a battery of artillery; the regiment being commanded by Lieut. Col. Lovell. Taking part in the expedition, intended for the reduction of Jackson and Vicksburg, they left Memphis on the 26th of November, carrying ten days' rations and one hundred rounds of ammunition. They arrived on the 3d of December at Wyatt, Miss., a small town on the Tallahatchie, after a fatiguing march of seven days, during which they had been almost constantly employed in building bridges, and removing obstructions which the enemy, as he slowly retreated before our forces, had placed in the roads to impede our advance. The rebels retired beyond the Tallahatchie, which, at this point is not fordable, and, having burned the bridges, occupied a strong position, which they proceeded to strengthen with earthworks. The advance of the main army, under Gen.

Grant, from Holly Springs, rendered their position untenable. After a brief artillery duel, they broke and fled in all directions, leaving our forces to build a bridge and cross without further molestation. This was soon effected, and on the 7th of December, they marched about ten miles, and went into camp at Hurricane Creek, where they remained five days.

While at this place, Gen. Sherman, with his forces, was ordered to return to Memphis, and proceed thence to Vicksburg by water. Gen. Lauman was placed in command of the "Fighting Fourth" division. In compliance with his special request, Gen. Grant transferred the Thirty-Third, to Gen. Lauman's command, and they were assigned to the First brigade of that justly celebrated division. Col. Moore having resumed command of the regiment, they marched on the 8th to join their new division. Proceeding by way of Oxford, they arrived on the 10th, at Yocona Creek, Miss., where the division was encamped. Participating in the retrograde movement, which the destruction of our supplies at Holly Springs rendered necessary, they left Yocona on the 22d, and fell back to the Talahatchie, where they encamped on the 24th. Here they remained until the 5th of January, 1863, when they marched a distance of eighteen miles, to Holly Springs. On the 10th of January, they broke camp at this place, and moving northward, went into winter quarters at Moscow, Tenn., a small town on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, thirty-eight miles east of Memphis. Here, from the effects of measles, and other diseases, aggravated by their exposed condition in the so-called shelter tents, they lost twenty-five men.

About the middle of January, their division was transferred to the Sixteenth Army Corps, commanded by Maj. Gen. Hurlburt. They remained stationed at Moscow, engaged in guarding the railroad and constructing defenses, until the 9th of March, when they were ordered to Memphis. They encamped at this place on the 11th, having marched two days in 113] almost incessant rain. Here the health and spirits of the regiment were regained, and they were soon in fine condition for active service. On the 18th of April, the regiment, with the Twelfth Wisconsin, and other forces of infantry, cavalry and artillery—the whole under command of Colonel Bryant, of the 12th—marched to attack a rebel force under Gen. Chalmers, then encamped on the Coldwater river, forty

miles south of Memphis. They reached Hernando, Miss., at four in the afternoon, after a rapid march of twenty-five miles, during the most of which distance, constant skirmishing with the enemy was kept up. At Hernando¹, a sharp fight ensued between the rebels and our advance guard, resulting in a loss to the enemy of fifteen killed and seventy-five prisoners. Our forces bivouacked without shelter, in the Court House yard, during a severe storm of rain.

Next morning—April 19th—they were ordered to pursue the enemy who had fallen back to the Coldwater river, ten miles distant. The Thirty-Third took the advance, companies A, F and D, being thrown forward as advance guard, and deployed alternately as skirmishers. When within two miles of the river, they were ordered to push forward on the 'double quick' to the support of their cavalry, which had been sent forward to engage the enemy and severely handled. This movement was brilliantly executed. Appearing unexpectedly, at a critical moment, they poured in a well directed and destructive fire, which threw the rebels into confusion, and drove them across the river, out of reach of our guns.—The regiment sustained a loss of two killed and two wounded. The cooperating force which was expected at this point, having failed to appear, the return was ordered late in the afternoon, the Thirty-Third acting as rear guard, and covering the movement. Proceeding about ten miles to the rear, they encamped for the night near Hernando. Resuming the march on the 20th, they moved towards Memphis, near which place they were met, the following day, by reinforcements, conveying orders to return to the Coldwater. Countermarching by way of Hernando, they encamped on the night of the 22d within three miles of the former battle ground. On the following day, they again commenced the march to Memphis, at which place they arrived on the 24th, after an absence of six days.

Their brigade embarked on the 17th of May, to join the army near Vicksburg. On the same day, the steamer which preceded theirs was fired into by a three gun battery stationed in the woods about ten miles from Greenville, Miss. The Thirty-third, with two other regiments, immediately landed and pressed the rebels about five miles; but, failing to overtake them, our

¹ Hernando, Miss., April 18-19, 1863. Reports of Col. George E. Bryant, 36 Rebellion Records, 556-559; Brig. Gen. J. G. Lauman, 36 Ibid., 554-5.

forces moved to Greenville, and again embarked, arriving on the 19th at Young's Point, La., near Vicksburg. Moving on the same day to Snyder's Bluff, on the Yazoo river, they took possession on the 20th, of the fortifications at that point, together with all the guns, ammunition and stores, which the rebels had abandoned on their approach. They retained possession of this place until the 25th of May, when they moved forward and took position on the left of our entrenchments before VICKSBURG¹ and close to the enemy's works. Thenceforward until the surrender of the place on the Fourth of July, they took an active part in the great siege, their camp being 114] so near the enemy's works that they were at all times exposed to the enemy's fire, one of their number having been killed, while asleep in his tent, by a bullet from a rebel sharpshooter.

On the night of the 4th of June they were ordered to advance the line on the Hall's Ferry road, and capture the enemy's rifle pits. This was gallantly accomplished by companies C and K of the regiment, commanded by Capt. Gurley and Lieut. Shea, respectively, supported by an Iowa company; the whole under command of Lieut. Col. Lovell. The charge was made with such impetuosity on the part of our companies, that the enemy broke and fled into his main works, without injury to our little force leaving one prisoner and two muskets in our hands. Again, on the night of the 30th of June, they were ordered to advance the line on the right of the brigade front, and take possession of the enemy's rifle-pits, immediately under a strong fort. This was accomplished by company D, numbering forty men, commanded by Capt. Warner; supported by company F, under Lieut. Stark, and two Illinois companies as flankers. In this action the enemy kept up a furious fire, but our force occupying much lower ground, it was thrown too high and did little damage. Shortly after, Capt. Warner, with his company, charged and took the top of the hill, with the pits, driving the rebels in confusion from the position. The pioneers failing to come forward and entrench, they were compelled at daylight, to fall back, and abandon the ground thus taken, as it was exposed to an enfilading fire at short range

¹ Vicksburg, Miss., operations 23rd to 25th June, 1863. Reports Brig. and Div. Comdr., 37 Rebellion Records, 289, 547, 593, 603, 604.

from three of the enemy's forts. The rebels immediately re-occupied the position.

Col. Moore then asked and obtained permission to retake the ground on the succeeding evening, (June 14,) at an early hour, in order to secure time for constructing proper entrenchments. Accordingly at dark, Capts. Warner and Carter, with a force of eighty men from the regiment, were sent forward on this service, an Illinois regiment covering the flanks and picketing the ground as they advanced. The knowledge of the position, obtained on the previous night, was of material advantage. Before their gallant charge, the enemy broke and fled, without injuring a man, yielding to our force the top of the hill with the rifle pits; a very important position, from which they successfully resisted the subsequent efforts of the enemy to dislodge them. On the night of the 21st the regiment was ordered to advance the line in the centre of the brigade front, and establish a rifle-pit within eighty-five yards of a large fort. In the performance of this duty companies C, H, E, B, K and G, drove in the enemy's pickets, seized the position and handsomely repulsed the efforts of the rebels to regain it. The ground taken was so close to the enemy's works that his guns could not be depressed to bear upon it, and after four hours severe labor, our forces had dug rifle-pits and thoroughly established themselves in position.

This ground was lost next night, by another regiment, who suffered themselves to be surprised, and were forced by a vigorous charge of the enemy to abandon the post, with a loss of seventeen killed and wounded. The rebels filled up our pits, and dug new ones, secured by a covered way, connecting with their fort. From this position it was considered necessary to dislodge them. This was again effected, on the night of the 24th of June, by five companies of the Thirty-third; companies C and H, under the immediate command of Major Virgin, supported by companies A, D and F, 115] each company under the charge of its captain: the whole enterprise being under the command of Lieut. Col. Lovell. The charge, led by company C, was made with such celerity, that the rebels were surprised, and fled precipitately into their fort, with a loss of four killed and seventeen wounded, and leaving seventeen of their muskets in our hands. The attacking party lost one man mortally wounded.

After these affairs, the regiment was divided by the commanding general into two reliefs; one of which constantly occupied these rifle pits, until the close of the siege.

On the morning of the 5th of July, they moved out of the trenchments, taking part in the expedition against Jackson.¹ They crossed Black River, next day, and commenced skirmishing with the enemy under Johnston, who retired slowly and stubbornly, until driven to his works at Jackson, on the eleventh. Their division, occupying the right of our army, was ordered to drive in the rebel left. The First Brigade, on the right of the division, commenced the advance about noon. They drove the rebels in their front, two miles, capturing and destroying a train of cars loaded with ammunition and stores. They lay on their arms, in order of battle, until the next morning (July 12th,) when they again took the advance, under a heavy fire of artillery. When within about thirteen hundred yards of the enemy's main works, their division commander, Gen. Lauman, was ordered to send a detachment on a dangerous reconnoissance, towards Pearl River, on our right. The Thirty-third was selected and dispatched on this duty, their place in the brigade being supplied by another regiment. In communicating his orders to Col. Moore, the commanding general informed him of the danger and importance of the expedition, the object of which was to ascertain the position and force of the enemy on our flank.

Advancing about a mile, the enemy was encountered in large force on their front and right. This proved to be Breckenridge's Division, consisting of twelve regiments. At the same time a terrific conflict was raging on their left, rendering the capture or destruction of the regiment certain, if the enemy discovered his advantage. In order to gain time, the lines were immediately extended, skirmishers thrown out, and such disposition made of the force as to make it appear much larger. At this juncture, their object having been accomplished, the regiment was ordered to rejoin the division, which had been driven back from its former position. By the steadiness and coolness of the officers and men, the regiment was extricated, and resumed position in their brigade, which had lost about four hundred men during the day. The enemy

¹ Report Col Geo. E. Bryant, Comdg. Brig., 37 Rebellion Records, 607-8.

having evacuated Jackson on the 16th, they were occupied in the destruction of railroads and stores, until the 20th, when they commenced the march to Vicksburg, at which place they encamped on the 23d of July. On the 18th of August, they embarked at Vicksburg, and proceeding down the Mississippi, encamped the following day at Natchez, Miss., at which place they have since been stationed, in the performance of guard and police duty.

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'THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

[DRAFTED MILITIA.]

Colonel—Fritz Anneke.

Lieutenant Colonel—Henry Orff.	Surgeon—J. E. Weinan.
Major—Geo. H. Walther.	1st Assistant Surgeon—James S. Kelso.
Adjutant—Herman Hesse.	2d Assistant Surgeon—
Quartermaster—J. A. Becher.	Chaplain—F. A. Beckel.

Captains.

First Lieutenants.

Second Lieutenants.

A.—W. Eugene Ferslew.	Henry T. Calkins.	Michael A. Leahy.
B.—James N. Ruby.	Henry B. Fox.	Dennis J. F. Murphy.
C.—J. G. Wilmot.	F. H. J. Obladen.	John Johann.
D.—Noble W. Smith.	Elliot M. Scribnér.	William H. Petit.
E.—Cornelius Cuntz.	Charles F. Bauer.	Charles F. Lachmund.
F.—Henry Kenkel.	James Lonergan.	Rudolph Kirschner.
G.—Charles A. Lang.	Robert Strohmman.	C. F. Blumenstein.
H.—Isidore de St. Ange.	William P. Barclay.	Leonard Laplaute.
I.—F. A. B. Becker.	Edward J. Kelley.	G. C. Neumeister.
K.—William Walthers.	Erhard Weber.	August Beecher.

The Thirty-fourth regiment, composed of men drafted by the State authorities under General Order No. 94 from the War Department, was organized at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, under the direction of Col. Fritz Anneke. This regiment, the only organization from Wisconsin, whose term of service was less than "three years or during the war," was mustered into United States service, for nine months, by companies, their muster being completed, on the 31st of December, 1862. The regiment left the State on the 31st of January, 1863, arriving at Columbus, Ky., on the 2d of February. They remained stationed at this place, until the latter part of August, when—their term of service having expired—they returned to Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, at which place the regiment was mustered out of service on the 8th of September.

¹ See Thirty-fourth Wis. Inf., p. 147.

²THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—Henry Orff.	
Lieutenant Colonel—	Surgeon—John Groening.
Major—George H. Walther.	1st Assistant Surgeon—Adolf Jacobi.
Adjutant—Herman Hesse.	2d Assistant Surgeon—
Quartermaster—Adolf J. Cramer.	Chaplain—

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
Robert Strohmann.	A. C. Kuhn.	Hermann Schaub.
Fritz von Baumbach.	F. R. St. John.	Jasper Vosburg.
	Henry Fox.	George Brosius.
	Augustus Beecher.	

Now organizing.

117] COMPANY "G," BERDAN'S SHARPSHOOTERS.

Captain—Frank E. Marble.
 First Lieutenant—Chas. A. Stevens.
 Second Lieutenant—Perrin C. Judkins.
 Regimental Adjutant—William H. Horton.

This company was recruited and organized at Camp Randall during the early part of September, 1861, under the supervision of Capt. W. P. Alexander, of Beloit, who had received special authority for that purpose from the United States Government. They left Madison on the 19th of September, and proceeded to the regimental rendezvous at Weehawken, N. J., at which place they encamped on the 21st. Here the regiment was fully organized, the Wisconsin contribution being assigned to position as Company "G." On the 23d they crossed the river to New York city, where they were mustered into the United States service on the same day. Capt. Alexander being obliged to return to Wisconsin, on account of failing health, his place in the company was supplied by Edward Drew, of Buffalo, N. Y., who was chosen captain by vote of the company. They left New York next day, (Sept. 24,) numbering eighty-two men, and proceeded to Washington, D. C., where they were placed in "Camp of Instruction," and submitted to rigid discipline. Here they were joined, on the 5th of November, by twenty-five recruits, swelling their number to an aggregate of one hundred and seven.

Thoroughly drilled and disciplined, they left camp on the 21st of March, 1862, arriving on the 24th at Fortress Monroe,

² See Thirty-fifth Wis. Inf., p. 628.

See Berdan Sharpshooters, pp. 82, 148, 641.

at which place the regiment was assigned to Gen. FitzJohn Porter's Division, and took its place in the "Army of the Potomac," then concentrating near that place for the attack on Richmond. They were not attached to any brigade during the celebrated "Peninsular Campaign," which followed. Having taken part in the reconnoissance to Great Bethel, Va., on the 27th of March, when they were under fire for the first time, they accompanied the movement of the army from Hampton towards Yorktown; participating in the skirmish at Cockletown, on the 14th of April, and accomplishing a distance of twenty-four miles in the first day's advance. They arrived before YORKTOWN, the following day, when the siege of that place was immediately commenced. During the next month, they were constantly in the rifle pits, the regiment being separated and portions sent on special duty to various brigades and divisions. In the night of the 1st of May, a detail from our company was sent to the front to select an advanced position for rifle-pits. While in the performance of this duty, they lost one man killed. Yorktown was occupied by our forces on the 4th of May, the enemy having evacuated the place during the previous night.

Before proceeding up the York river, the regiment was armed with "Sharpe's Improved" rifles. They accompanied the movement of the army up the peninsula, encamping at West Point on the 9th. They were frequently employed as skirmishers, but took part in no important action until the 27th of May, when after a march of eighteen miles, through a drizzling rain, they arrived at the scene of action near HANOVER COURT HOUSE, a little after noon. In this battle one of their number was 118] wounded. On the following day, the division marched to camp, at Gaines' Hill, where the headquarters of the regiment remained during the month of June, our company being frequently sent out on reconnoissances, and to various places along our line, where skirmishers were needed. On the 10th of June, companies G and C, under command of Capt. Drew, were sent on detached service to Gen. Slocum's Division, then stationed at Mechanicsville. Shortly after, they moved with this division to Fair Oaks, a distance of fifteen miles. After an absence of two days they were ordered back to Mechanicsville, on the extreme right of the army, then held by the "Pennsylvania Reserves," under Gen. McCall. Their principal duty, while stationed here, was to furnish daily details of men for

picket duty, to be employed in scouting along the line of advanced sentinels, during the performance of which duty, several skirmishes with the enemy occurred.

On the 26th of June, was fought the battle of MECHANICSVILLE,¹ the first in the celebrated "Seven Days'" conflicts. The sharpshooters, deployed as-skirmishers on the extreme right of our army, close to the Chickahominy swamp, were closely engaged all day, and sustained but trifling loss. Before daybreak on the following day, the movement of this portion of our army, to connect with the centre, was commenced. The sharpshooters remained in the rifle pits, guarding the road across the swamp, to the latest moment, when together with the "Bucktails" of Pennsylvania, they were ordered to fall back. Shortly after, they lost two men, taken prisoners by the rebels in a charge on our rear. They participated in the battle of Gaines' Mill,² on the afternoon and evening of the same day, in which the right wing of the "Army of the Potomac" so valiantly defeated the rebel attempt to cut off its communication with the main body. Company G was among the last to cross the Chickahominy, late at night, and on the 28th of June, was exposed to artillery fire, during the battle of the Chickahominy, while protecting the pioneers in obstructing the road. Our whole force having been at this time extricated from the swamp, they commenced falling back towards the James river next day, the sharpshooters being placed in position that night, to guard a road on the left of the line of march, near White Oak swamp. In the afternoon of the 30th, they were ordered forward, and took part in the battle of Charles City Cross Roads. They were here exposed to a flank fire, and suffered severely, but they held the position until, having been run over by a retreating regiment, and losing five killed, and seven wounded and prisoners, they were ordered to fall back to the cover of the woods near at hand, where they were again deployed and did good service, capturing a number of prisoners.

Early on the morning of the 1st of July, they arrived at Turkey Bend, near which place, in the afternoon, the great struggle of the "Seven Days" terminated in the battle of Malvern Hill.³ Late at night our forces fell back, arriving at

¹ Mechanicsville, Va., June 26, 1862.

² Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27th and 28th, 1862.

³ Malvern Hill, Va., July 1st, 1862.

Harrison's Landing on the following morning, at which place they went into camp, and remained until the 14th of August, when the return march was commenced. Proceeding by way of Yorktown and Hampton, they arrived at Newport News on the 18th, and embarking the following day, landed at Acquia 119] Creek on the 20th, and immediately moved forward to Fredericksburg, where they arrived the following day. They left Fredericksburg on the 24th, and marching by way of Warrenton Junction and Catlett's Station, participated in the battle at Manassas on the 29th. Marching from this place on the following day, they took part, as skirmishers, in the battle of Bull Run, during which nine of their number were wounded. During the night, they fell back to Centerville, arriving in the vicinity of Washington on the 1st of September, when they went into camp near Fort Corcoran.

They left Fort Corcoran with the Fifth Army Corps, on the 12th of September. The main body of the army having advanced some days before, they proceeded by forced marches. Passing through Boonsborough on the 16th, they joined their comrades in arms, in time to be present at the battle of Antietam. The Fifth Corps, to which they were attached, being held in reserve, the Sharpshooters took no active part in the conflict. This Corps took the advance on the 19th, and marched through Sharpsburg to Blackburn's Ford, on the Potomac, where the sharpshooters participated in a skirmish with the enemy's rear guard. Early on the following day—September 20th—a body of our troops commenced crossing the river. Their passage was hotly contested and the battle of Blackburn's Ford began. This company was posted in the canal—then dry—which at this place lies close to, and parallel with the river. Our forces having been compelled to recross the river, the Sharpshooters were of great service in covering the movement, and were greatly praised for their gallantry on this occasion.

They remained at Sharpsburg, Md., until the 30th of October, when the march was resumed towards Harper's Ferry. Crossing the Potomac at that place on the 31st, they moved towards Warrenton, arriving in the evening of the 2d of November, at Snicker's Gap, where the night was spent in picket duty on the mountain. They remained a week in camp at Warrenton, during which time Gen. Burnside took command

of the "Army of the Potomac." They left this place about the 12th of November, when the march towards Fredericksburg was again resumed. Arriving at Falmouth on the 23d, they went into camp about two miles from the town remaining until the 11th of December, when they were furnished with sixty rounds of ammunition and received marching orders. During the battle of Fredericksburg on the 13th, they were held in reserve, occupying a position on the north side of the Rappahannock. Crossing the river on the 14th, they were next day placed on picket duty in front, where constant firing was kept up. During the night, our army recrossed the Rappahannock. Company G had the honor of being selected to remain in position until the last moment, and cover the retreat of the other forces which were stationed on picket duty at that part of our line. On arriving at the river on the morning of the 16th, the bridge had been partly taken up, and planks were laid down, to enable them to cross.

Returning to their camp near Falmouth, they remained at that place, until the 31st of December, when they took part in the reconnoissance to Ellis' Ford. Our company being in advance, they crossed the river at this place on the 1st of January, 1863; participating in the skirmish which followed, with the enemy's cavalry, and returning to camp without loss 120] on the 2d. With the exception of their part in the general movement of the army, which commenced on the 20th of January, and was abruptly terminated by bad weather and mud, they remained quietly in winter quarters at this place, until the army again commenced a forward movement on the 28th of April. The Third Army Corps, to which at this time they were attached, marched down the river to the left of our army, below Fredericksburg, in the evening, and joined the Sixth Corps, which was engaged in constructing bridges, preparatory to crossing the river. Their corps was suddenly ordered, on the 30th, to the right of the army. Making a detour to the rear, in order to avoid observation from the opposite bank, they proceeded by forced march, arriving at the position designated, about four in the morning of the 1st of May.

After a short rest of two hours, they were again in motion to the scene of action. They crossed the Rappahannock River at United States' Ford, and taking position near our front lines, our company was placed on picket. About sunset, the

division in their front having been withdrawn, their division took its place, and the troops bivouacked on the field. About ten, on the following morning, the third corps commenced its action in the battle of Chancellorville, by moving forward for an attack upon the enemy's left; the sharpshooters, deployed as skirmishers, taking the advance. The enemy's pickets were soon encountered and forced back. Pushing forward through dense thickets, about two miles, they came upon the enemy in force, when company G, with other detachments of their regiment captured the 23d Georgia Regiment, numbering three hundred and sixty-five men. At night, their corps found itself cut off from the main army by the rebel movement under Gen. Jackson; who had during the day outflanked them on the right, and attained a position in their rear. Two successive night charges were ordered by Gen. Sickles, but they were unsuccessful in breaking the rebel lines, and the men lay upon their arms in order of battle.

At daybreak on the 3d of May, the battle again commenced, the rebels, occupying an advantageous position, and fighting to prevent their juncture with the main body. A terrible struggle ensued, lasting until noon. Our company, posted in a belt of thick woods, was engaged as skirmishers during the whole time, with a loss of seven men wounded. In the evening they took position in the reserve, where they remained until the following morning, when—having again been sent to the front—they were placed in position as skirmishers, which they retained, covering the movements of our troops, until that portion of the army had recrossed the Rappahannock, repulsing several attempts of the enemy to force them back. Having maintained one position for seventeen hours, without being relieved, even to obtain water, they crossed the river on the 6th of May, and returned to their old camp near Falmouth. On the 11th of June, the Third Division was consolidated with the First and Second, the sharpshooters being assigned to the second brigade of the first division.

Participating in the general movement of the army, they left Falmouth on the same day. They crossed the Potomac at Edward's Ferry, and proceeding by way of Point of Rocks, Frederick City and Emmetsburg, arrived at Gettysburg, Penn., on the evening of the 1st of July. At eight o'clock in the morning
121] of the following day, Companies G and B, of the Sharp

Shooters, under command of Capt. Marble, were posted to the right of our centre, on picket. Skirmishing soon commenced, and was kept up without intermission until after noon, when the action became general. The enemy from the woods, in front, advanced in solid column upon this part of our lines. The Sharpshooters, aided by detachments of infantry, held him in check, until, their ammunition being exhausted, they were compelled to fall back with a loss, to Company G, of three killed, six wounded and one prisoner. On the 3d, the scattered regiment was reformed in the reserve, remaining in the rear, until after noon, when they were again ordered to the front, and assisted in repulsing the enemy's attempt to break our centre. The next day was spent in the picket lines, on our front.

On the morning of the 5th, it was ascertained that the enemy had fallen back during the night. The Sharpshooters were immediately sent forward to effect a reconnoissance, and ascertain their movements. This was effected after a march of three miles, when they rejoined their regiment. Moving with the Third Corps, they left Gettysburg on the 7th, to intercept the retreat of the enemy. Marching about twenty miles a day, they passed through Emmetsburg, Frederick, and over the Antietam battle ground, on their way to Williamsport, where the enemy succeeded in crossing the river. Taking the direction of Harper's Ferry, they crossed the Potomac at that place, on the 17th of July, and marching along the base of the mountains, by Snicker's Gap and Upperville, proceeded to Manassas Gap, where, as skirmishers, they took part in the battle of Wapping Heights, on the 23d, with a loss of two men wounded. Marching thence next day, they encamped three miles from Warrenton, on the 26th. On the 31st, they again moved, and encamped in the vicinity of Sulphur Springs, where our troops, exhausted by a fatiguing campaign, rapidly recovered health and vigor. The lines of our army having been advanced to the Rapidan, they left Sulphur Springs on the 15th of September, and went into camp near Culpepper C. H., on the 17th, since which time they have been stationed at that place.

GIBBONS' BRIGADE BAND.

This contribution of Wisconsin to the band of the Iron Brigade, was recruited during the months of November and December, 1862, and sent forward to join the Brigade on the 19th of December, since which time no report from it has been received at this office.

122] FIRST CAVALRY REGIMENT.

Colonel—Oscar H. La Grange.

Lt. Colonel—Henry Pomeroy.	Reg't'l Quartermaster—Jas. T. Cleveland.
Major 1st Batt.—Nathan Paine.	Commissary—Hermann J. Schulties.
Major 2d Batt.—	Surgeon—Horace T. Persons.
Major 3d Batt.—William H. Torrey.	1st Ass't Surgeon—Egbert H. Winston.
Reg't'l Adjutant—Hiram S. Town.	2d Ass't Surgeon—
	Chaplain—

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—Alonzo Holcomb.		Justus Williams.
B.—Geo. O. Clinton.	George Brown.	
C.—Levi Howland.		
D.—Wallace W. La Grange.	Geo. K. McGunnegle.	
E.—Stephen V. Shipman.	John Ogden.	
F.—James M. Comstock.	Peter J. Williamson.	
G.—Chas. L. Robinson.	William Sandon.	Geo. G. Seaton.
H.—Lewis M. B. Smith.	Amos B. Hudson.	Frank A. Blood.
I.—Chas. A. Pettibone.	H. Smith Schuyler.	
K.—A. S. Seaton.	Chas. S. Wicks.	Chas. W. Clinton.
L.—Henry Harnden	Thomas Bateman.	
M.—Newton Jones.		Columbus Caldwell.

Early in the summer of 1861, Col. Edward Daniels was authorized by the General Government to recruit a regiment of cavalry in this State. Rendezvous was established at Camp Fremont, Ripon, where in the beginning of October about six hundred men were encamped. It was subsequently found necessary to change the location of the rendezvous, and on the 23d of November, the regiment, yet incomplete, arrived at Kenosha, where Camp Harvey was established. At this place the organization of the regiment was perfected, the last company being mustered into United States service on the 8th of March, 1862. They left the State on the 17th of March, for St. Louis, where they arrived on the 19th, and were quartered in Benton Barracks until the 28th of April, when five companies em-

¹ See First Wis. Cav., pp. 78, 149, 648.

barked for Cape Girardeau, Mo., followed next day by the remainder of the regiment. From Cape Girardeau, the different companies of the regiment were detached to various points in the interior of Missouri and Arkansas, where they passed the summer, the regiment being finally reunited on the 1st of October, at Cape Girardeau. Shortly afterwards they moved to Greenville, and subsequently to Patterson, Mo., where they remained during November and December. In the beginning of 1863, they were stationed successively at West Plains, Pilot Knob, St. Genevieve and Cape Girardeau.¹

Leaving the latter place on the 31st of May, they arrived at Nashville, Tenn., on the 14th of June, where they were assigned position in the cavalry corps of the "Army of the Cumberland," with which they have since been identified. During the summer they were stationed at various places in Tennessee, and, taking part in the general movement of the army upon Chattanooga,² were engaged with the cavalry on our extreme right, during the battle of CHICKAMAUGA.³ They subsequently marched to Larkinsville, Ala., where they are now encamped.

No report has been received from this regiment.

¹ Operations in Missouri prior to May 31, 1863. Scout from Bloomfield to Scatterville, Mo., March 24-April 1, 1863. Reports of Maj. W. H. Torrey, 32 Rebellion Records, 245. Also, 257-260, 265, 301, 890. Col. O. H. La Grange, 32 Ibid., 265. Clapper's Saw Mill, Crooked Creek, Ark., March 31, 1863. Report Lieut. Col. Richard H. White, 32 Ibid., 247. Application for transfer, 35 Ibid., 147. Transfer to Tennessee, 33 Ibid., 158, 164, 173, 178, 176, 217.

² Chattanooga Campaign, prior to Chickamauga. Mentioned by Gen. W. S. Rosencrans, 34 Rebellion Records 8. Skirmishes near Eaglesville and Middleton, Tenn., June 23, 24, 1863. Report Brig. Gen. Comdg. Div. Robert B. Mitchell, 34 Ibid., 543-6; Col. Edward M. McCook, Comdg. Brig., 34 Ibid., 548-9; Col. O. H. La Grange, 34 Ibid., 549; Division, 35 Ibid., 580; At Larkinsville, Ala., 52 Ibid., 106.

³ Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19-20, 1863. Cavalry Corps Div. Brig., 50 Rebellion Records, 46. Operations, Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 1863. Reports Col. O. H. La Grange, 50 Ibid. 912. Col. Edward M. McCook, Comdg. Div., Ibid., 894-7. Wheeler's Raid—Sept. 30 to Oct. 17, 1863. Reports of Col. O. H. La Grange, 51 Ibid., 682-4; honorable mention by Chief of Cavalry, 51 Ibid., 672; 53 Ibid., 69, 85.

123] SECOND CAVALRY REGIMENT.

Colonel—Thomas Stephens.

Lieutenant Colonel—	Reg'l Quartermaster—Henry P. George.
Major 1st Batt.—Nicholas H. Dale.	Commissary—James B. Bradford.
Major 2d Batt.—H. Eugene Eastman.	Surgeon—Clark G. Pease.
Major 3d Batt.—Geo. N. Richmond.	1st Ass't Surgeon—M. P. Hanson.
Reg'l Adjutant—Joseph P. Scott.	2d Ass't Surgeon—

Chaplain— ————.

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—William Woods.	Napoleon Boardman.	Geo. T. Wilkins.
B.—John Whytock.	Thomas La Flesch.	Burrill S. Reppy.
C.—Myron W. Wood.	Daniel L. Riley.	John Showalter.
D.—Joseph H. Burnell.		Rob't C. Barrows.
E.—Carmi W. Beach.	Stephen Woodward.	James H. Waggoner.
F.—Newton De Forest.	R. R. Hamilton.	Marquis F. Cutting.
G.—	Edwin Skewes.	Horace Vyse.
H.—Ernest J. Meyers.	Charles Doerflinger.	
I.—George W. Ring.		John Larkin.
K.—Benj. F. Crocker.	Avery H. Stone.	Geo. B. Davidson.
L.—Arthur M. Sherman.	James L. Leroy.	George Grout.
M.—Nathaniel Parker.	F. A. Kimball.	John Baxter.

The Second Cavalry, recruited and organized under the superintendence of Col. C. C. Washburn, was mustered into the United States service at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, at various dates from the 3rd of December, 1861, to the 12th of March, 1862, when the regiment was fully organized. They left the State for field service, on the 24th of March, under orders to proceed to St. Louis, where they arrived on the 26th and were quartered in Benton Barracks. Here the regiment was mounted and thoroughly equipped. On the 15th of May the first battalion left St. Louis for Jefferson City, followed, on the 19th, by the second and third battalions. Marching from Jefferson City on the 28th, they arrived on the 10th of June, at Springfield. At this place the regiment was divided, the second and third battalions leaving Springfield on the 14th of June, under orders to join Gen. Curtis' forces. Marching by way of Jacksonport, they joined the main body of Gen. Curtis' army, on the 5th of July, at Augusta, Ark., and, in company with a portion of his command, arrived at Helena, Ark., on the 12th. These two battalions were stationed at Helena, until the latter part of January, 1863, when they moved up the Mississippi to Memphis, Tenn., in the vicinity of which place, they remained, until about the middle of June.

¹ See Second Wis. Cav., pp. 80, 150, 653.

From Memphis they moved down the river to take part in the operations against Vicksburg, occupying a position at Snyder's Bluff, Miss., during the latter part of the siege. On the 4th of July, they joined Gen. Sherman's command, taking part in his expedition to JACKSON, and on their return, encamped on the 29th within a short distance of the Big Black river. Shortly afterward they moved to Redbone Church, ten miles from Vicksburg, where the second and third battalions are now encamped.

The first battalion, during the summer of 1862, was stationed alternately at Springfield and Cassville, Mo., marching in October to Osage Springs, Ark., where they remained until the 124] middle of December. Marching thence, they were stationed at Forsyth, Mo., until the latter part of March, 1863, when they removed to Lake Springs, Mo., and went into camp. In June, camp was removed to Rolla, Mo., where the first battalion is yet stationed.

No report has been received from this regiment.¹

THIRD CAVALRY REGIMENT.

Colonel—William A. Barstow.

Lt. Colonel—Elias A. Calkins.	Reg't'l Quartermaster—Henry M. Taylor.
Major 1st Batt.—————.	Commissary—Francis Quarles.
Major 2d Batt.—Benj. S. Henning.	Surgeon—Benoni O. Reynolds.
Major 3d Batt.—John C. Schroeling.	1st Ass't Surgeon—William H. Warner.
Reg't'l Adjutant—Wm. H. Hewett.	2d Ass't Surgeon—Joseph S. Lane.
Chaplain—John S. Baldwin.	

Captains.

A.—Robert Carpenter.
B.—William Wagner.
C.—Edward B. Stevens.
D.—Leander J. Shaw.
E.—Alex. M. Pratt.
F.—Daniel S. Vittum.
G.—John P. Moore.
H.—William H. Thomas.
I.—Theodore Conkey.
K.—Ernest Off.
L.—Thomas Derry.
M.—Jay Thompson.

First Lieutenants.

John Davis.
Lorenzo B. Reed.
James B. Pond.
Fernando C. Kizer.
William Culbertson.
Clark B. Wilsey.
Henry Goodsell.
DeWitt C. Brown.
Josiah G. Cavert.
John P. McDonell.
Charles A. Perry.
John M. Bernhard.

Second Lieutenants.

Geo. M. Ellis.
William Sharpe.
Marshall M. Ehle.
John Crites.
John Lynch.
(Charles W. Porter.

Jerome Nelson.
Henry D. Bannister.
Reinier Th. Fuchs.
James Campbell.

¹ Expedition to Yellville, Ark., April 5-8, 1863. Report of Col. Wm. Weer, Commanding Div., 33 Rebellion Records, 206. Lick Creek, Mo., skirmish Jan. 12, 1863. Report Lieut. James B. Bradford, 32 Ibid., 215-216. See also 32 Ibid., 72, 125, 127, 794.

² See Third Wis. Cav., pp. 81, 151, 654.

The Third Cavalry recruited and organized under the direction of Col. William A. Barstow, was mustered into the United States' service at Camp Barstow, Janesville, at various dates, from the 30th of November, 1861 to the 31st of January, 1862, and left the state on the 26th of March, under orders to report at St. Louis. While on the way, twelve men were killed and twenty-eight injured by a railroad accident near Chicago. The regiment left St. Louis on the 22nd of May, and proceeding up the Missouri river, landed on the 27th at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where they were furnished with horses. In the beginning of June, Col. Barstow was appointed Provost Marshal General of Kansas, and the regiment was distributed by companies in various parts of the state, extending from the Nebraska line on the north, to Fort Scott on the south. The nature of the service upon which the regiment has been employed, renders it impossible, in the absence of official data, to arrive at even a general idea of the various movements and duties of the companies composing it. A portion of the regiment was attached to Gen. Blunt's command, and took part in the movements of the "Army of the Frontier," in the months of December, 1862 and January, 1863.

Regimental Headquarters are now at Fort Scott, Ks.

No report has been received from this regiment.

125] 'FOURTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.

Colonel—Fred A. Boardman.

Lieut. Colonel—Joseph Bailey.	Regt'l Quartermaster—Charles A. Johns.
Major 1st Batt.—Webster P. Moore.	Commissary—Theodore W. Gillette.
Major 2d Batt.—	Surgeon—A. H. Van Nostrand.
Major 3d Batt.—	1st Ass't Surgeon—Samuel W. Wilson.
Regt'l Adjutant—Newton H. Chittenden.	2d Ass't Surgeon—H. R. Merriman.
Chaplain—	—

Captains.

A.—Henry W. Ross.
B.—
C.—Geo. W. Durgin.
D.—
E.—Charles D. Wooster.
F.—Nelson F. Craigue.
G.—James Keefe.

First Lieutenants.

James E. Williams.
Horatio B. Baker.
Henry Brooks.
Guy C. Pierce.
Lewis Jones.
Isaac N. Mead.
Joseph H. Harrington.

Second Lieutenants.

Alfred Medhurst.
Aaron C. Bush.
Isaac N. Earl.
Dolphus E. Pixley.
Warren P. Knowles.

¹ See Fourth Wis. Cav., p. 664.

Mustered into U. S. service as 4th Wisconsin Infantry, equipped and designated as the 4th Wisconsin Cavalry, September 1st, 1863, pursuant to special order No. 375, War Department, series 1863.

L.—Erastus J. Peck.

Albert St. Ores.

Edward A. Ramsay.

I.—Daniel G. Jewett.

James B. Farnsworth.

Myron P. Chase.

K.—

Randolph J. Needham.

Samuel C. Mower.

L.—

M.—

The companies composing the Fourth Regiment of Infantry, were ordered to rendezvous about the 6th of June, 1861, at Camp Utley, Racine. The regimental organization was soon completed under the direction of Col. Halbert E. Paine, of Milwaukee, and on the 15th of July they left the State under orders to report at Baltimore, Md. After a delay of three days at Harrisburg, Penn., they arrived at Baltimore on the 23d. On the 28th, the regiment was divided, and sent out to guard the railroads, over which troops were passing into the city. They were reunited on the 5th of August, and went into camp at Relay House, Md., thirty miles north of Washington. Here they remained acquiring discipline and drill until the 4th of November, when they embarked to take part in an expedition to the eastern shore of Virginia, under Gen. Lockwood. No enemy was discovered, and the expedition resulted principally in allowing the troops a preliminary taste of the hardships of the field, on the march from the Princess Ann, in Somerset County, to Eastville, Northampton County, and back again.

A return was soon ordered, and the regiment was placed in barracks, in the city of Baltimore, where they remained until the 19th of February, 1862. They were then ordered on board transports, for Newpport News, Va., where they again embarked on the 6th of March, to join the "Army of the Gulf," arriving on the 12th at Ship Island, La., and disembarking on the following day. The hardships of the voyage in a crowded transport, had engendered disease, and many of the regiment found a soldier's grave in the sandy bosom of this ocean solitude.

The little army on the 15th, again sailed away towards the 'South West Pass,' in search of a foothold; and from the 17th to the 27th, while our fleets, under Porter and Farragut, were bombarding the forts in front, they were cruising about from the Pass to the rear of the enemy. Com. Farragut having succeeded in passing the forts, they surrendered on the 29th, when the transports crossed the bar, and stood up the river, to win

Note.—See report of Lt. Col. Sidney A. Bean of expedition to Plaquemine and Boyce's Plantation, April 22, '63. 21 Rebellion Records, 344-6.

126] from the hands of traitors the great metropolis of the South West. A detachment of the Fourth Wisconsin, under command of Major Boardman, had been landed in the rear of Fort St. Philip to prevent the escape of its garrison before the surrender. After a toilsome march of about thirteen miles, the troops being compelled to wade most of the distance--the desired position was attained, and the movement was a complete success. On the 1st of May, the city was entered and reclaimed, the Fourth Wisconsin being the second to land.

On the 8th of May, they embarked with their brigade, on captured transports, for an expedition up the river, which was extended to Vicksburg. They arrived in sight of that rebel stronghold, on the 18th, and next day an action took place on shore, between a small portion of the regiment, and some rebel cavalry, in which two men were wounded, the first of its members shot by the enemy. Provisions becoming scarce, the expedition returned to, and occupied Baton Rouge, entering the city on the 29th. On the way down the river, the steamer was fired into by a rebel battery, at Grand Gulf, but although struck several times, no one was injured.

The expedition again embarked for VICKSBURG, on the 16th of June, destroying, on their way, the town of Grand Gulf, from which the rebels persisted in firing into our boats. Immediately on landing, an active siege was begun, and prosecuted with vigor for about thirty days. But they had to contend with the diseases of a southern climate in midsummer, and their strength rapidly wasted away. The subjugation of the city was abandoned, and the expedition embarked for its return on the 24th of July, and reached Baton Rouge on the 26th, having commenced the gigantic "Cut-off," the completion of which was reserved for other armies.

The attempt of the rebels, under Breckenridge, on the 5th of August, to regain BATON ROUGE, was defeated after a sanguinary engagement. The Fourth--being held in reserve--sustained no loss. Gen. Williams being killed in this action, Col. Paine, as senior Colonel of the brigade, was ordered to the command of the post, and on the 21st, when his forces were sadly exhausted by wounds and sickness, he successfully evacuated the place in the face of an enemy in greatly superior numbers. From this time forward, Col. Paine was lost to the Fourth as regimental commander, being retained

in command of a brigade, with one exception of a few days, until he received his commission as Brigadier General¹, in the month of May following. The expedition, under his command, finally reached Carrollton, about eight miles from New Orleans, on the 22d of August, and remained in garrison, near the parapets, until December, meanwhile making two successful movements against a battalion of Texas cavalry, on the west side of the river.

In December, a large portion of the army of Gen. Banks was sent up the river to again take position of Baton Rouge. Of these troops the Fourth Wisconsin formed a part, being assigned to a brigade under Col. Paine, in Gen. Emory's Division. Lieut. Col. Bean being absent on official business, the regiment was commanded by Major Boardman. They left the parapets on the 19th with nine companies, leaving Company G to man the heavy guns on the works at that place. 127] It may here be stated that this company remained at Carrollton, until the 22d of July, when it again rejoined its comrades. They disembarked at Baton Rouge on the 21st of December, and the New Year found them encamped in the suburbs of the city. The mortality among the members of the regiment, during the year past, had been heavy, but they still numbered, all told, between seven and eight hundred men.

The brigade moved down the stream about thirty miles on the 6th of February, and occupied Bayou Plaquemine, on the west side of the river. The enemy evacuated the place, at their approach, and retreated to Rosedale, on Bayou Grostete. An important and successful reconnoissance of the enemy's position was accomplished, on the 15th, by Major Boardman, in which the strength and location of the rebel force were ascertained. While at Bayou Plaquemine, Lieut. Col. Bean returned and took command of the regiment. The brigade moved to Algiers, opposite New Orleans, on the 24th of February, and on the 6th of March returned to the main body at Baton Rouge. They again embarked on the 3d of April, reaching Algiers next day, and Berwick's Bay, by railroad, on the 7th. The regiment crossed the bay on the 9th, and on the 11th, the army commenced its march to Bayou Teche, skirmishing constantly with the enemy. The next day they

¹ Commissioned Brigadier General March 13, 1863.

came up to the enemy strongly entrenched on a narrow strip of land between BAYOU TEICHE and a large swamp. Our army was disposed in three lines, Gen. Paine's Brigade being in front. At night, the Fourth was thrown out in advance on picket, repulsing handsomely a charge of cavalry on companies E and B. The next day the battle was resumed in earnest. Under one of the most terrible storms of grape and shell that ever swept a battle field, the division gradually advanced to within two hundred yards of the enemy's works, when night put an end to the conflict, and the enemy, finding himself unable to resist the advance of our brave troops, evacuated his fortifications, under cover of the darkness. In this action the regiment lost six killed and seven wounded. They went into the fight with about three hundred and fifty men. No delay was made in following the enemy, and on the 20th, the army was at Opelousas, when the Fourth Wisconsin received orders to forage for horses and equipments, and mount themselves. This was accomplished in three days, and on the 22d they went—as mounted infantry—in pursuit of a battalion of Texas cavalry.

On the 4th of May, the army left Opelousas. The regiment had been transferred from its old brigade to that of Gen. Dwight, which took the advance. They reached Alexandria, on the Red River, on the 7th, this regiment being the first to enter that town, which the enemy had left a few hours before. While the army remained at this place, the Fourth was constantly engaged in scouting expeditions through the surrounding country, capturing the entire rear guard of "Dick" Taylor's force on the 10th. By the 17th the army was moving towards the Mississippi. This regiment acted as rear guard, and was the last to leave Alexandria. Taylor's cavalry pressed the rear, and skirmishing with his forces was of daily occurrence.

As early as the 14th, Gen. Banks was coiling his advance around Port Hudson, the grand object of his attack. On the 26th, our regiment arrived in the vicinity of the works, put 128] aside their horses, and joined their old brigade, under Gen. Paine. They joined with eight companies, numbering three hundred and twenty effective men, company C having been detailed as body guard to Gen. Banks. On the following day, (27th) the first assault was made upon the enemy, who

was in position outside his works at PORT HUDSON.¹ In the commencement of the action the regiment was assigned position in the third line of battle, but soon, after marching over dead and wounded men, they found themselves in front, face to face with the enemy, who disputed every inch of ground over which he was slowly retreating. A storm of canister and shell was hurled upon them from siege guns to the right. In twenty minutes they had driven the enemy inside his works and gained a commanding position within one hundred yards of the fortifications, which they held for six days before being relieved. In that fearful charge the regiment lost five officers and fifty-five men killed and wounded.

Their exposed position occasioned constant skirmishing, and on the 1st of June they were relieved from position in front, and next day, being again mounted, were attached to Col. Grierson's command, taking part in his action with 3,000 rebel cavalry at CLINTON. Here our little band of heroes lost one killed, and eleven wounded. Among the latter were Capt. Blake and Lieut. Maxon, both of whom subsequently died. Returning to the siege on the 3d, they again led a charge against the works on the 11th, from which, out of two hundred and twenty men, but eighty returned, having lost twelve killed, seventy-five wounded, and fifty-three missing. This terrible carnage was occasioned by lack of proper support. Most of the missing, with Lieut. Jewett, were taken prisoners, *inside the fort*.

On the 25th of July, the regiment returned to Baton Rouge, where they have been stationed most of the time since. Here they have been joined by companies C and G, and by the various members of the regiment who had been scattered about in hospitals, and detailed for various duties, swelling the aggregate number to five hundred and seventy-four men all told.

In pursuance of Special Order No. 375, from the War Department, approved by the Governor of Wisconsin in General Order No. 16, under date of Sept. 1st, 1863, from this office, the regiment has been completely equipped as cavalry, and is now designated as the Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry.

Since their arrival at Baton Rouge, they have been constantly employed in various expeditions, principally against bands of

¹ Siege of Port Hudson, La., May 21-July 8, 1863. Reports 41 Rebellion Records, 41-182. Assault, *Ibid.*, 565, Wisconsin volunteers, 66.

guerillas, who had hitherto infested that country, constantly annoying our outposts. In the latter part of September, the regiment in force, under Col. Boardman, effected a thorough reconnoissance of the country surrounding Baton Rouge, crossing the Amite river at a point not previously reached by our forces. Information was thus obtained, in consequence of which Lieut. Earl, with a small force, captured seventeen of the enemy, including one colonel and two captains, with their horses and equipments. At present they are engaged in ferreting out other predatory bands; the head quarters of the regiment being established at Baton Rouge, La.

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"MILWAUKEE CAVALRY."

This company, recruited under the superintendence of Capt. Gustav von Deutsch, of Milwaukee, during the months of July and August, 1861, left the State in September for St. Louis, where the company, as an 'independent acceptance,' was mustered into United States service on the 23d of September, 1861. After serving a short time as body guard to Gen. Fremont, the company was incorporated with the Fifth Missouri Cavalry, with which it has since been identified.

No report has been received from this company.

²FIRST BATTERY.

Captain—Jacob T. Foster.

First Lieutenant—Daniel Webster.

Second Lieutenant—Ephraim L. Hackett.

Jun. First Lieut.—Oscar F. Nutting.

Jun. Second Lieut.—Edward P. Aylmer.

The "La Crosse Artillery," recruited and organized under the superintendence of Capt. Jacob T. Foster, of La Crosse, was ordered to rendezvous at Camp Utley, Racine, early in October, 1861. The battery was mustered into United States service on the 10th of October, and remained at Camp Utley, without arms or equipments, except uniforms, until the 23d of January, 1862, when they left the State for field service, under orders to report at Louisville, Ky. On their arrival they were placed in 'Camp of Instruction,' four miles from the city, where they were thoroughly equipped, and remained,

¹ See Milwaukee Cavalry, pp. 81, 153, 664.

² See First Battery, pp. 76, 154, 664.

acquiring drill and discipline until the 3d of April, when they left Louisville, proceeding by rail to Lexington, Ky., on the Kentucky Central railroad. At this place the battery was attached to the Seventh Division, commanded by Gen. Morgan; and under his orders, left Lexington on the 10th of April, taking part in the movement of his forces toward Cumberland Gap. Proceeding by way of Cumberland Ford and Rogers' Gap, over a rough and difficult country, which had been pronounced impracticable for *light* artillery; in many places hauling the heavy guns by hand over steep and dangerous passes in the mountains; they occupied Cumberland Gap on the 18th of June, without opposition, the enemy having evacuated the fortifications on their approach. While on the march Capt. Foster was made Division Chief of Artillery.

The battery participated in the battle of TAZEWELL,¹ on the 6th of August; shortly after which, on the 16th, the enemy, 45,000 strong, formally invested the place. Having sustained a month's siege, the men during most of the time subsisting on half and quarter rations, Cumberland Gap was evacuated by the whole force on the 17th of September, when the retreat towards the Ohio commenced. After a laborious march of nearly two hundred miles, during which the troops suffered great hardships, they arrived on the 3d of October at Greensburg, Ky., at which place they forded the Ohio river, and proceeding by way of Portland and Gallipolis, arrived, on the 21st of November, at Cincinnati, O. Embarking at this place on the 26th, they moved down the river to Memphis, Tenn., where they joined Gen. Sherman's forces. Participating in the movement against Vicksburg, they embarked on the 21st, and proceeding 130] down the Mississippi, arrived at the mouth of Yazoo river on the 27th. Sailing up the Yazoo about ten miles, they disembarked in the evening, and marching a few miles, across the country, took position in line, about three miles from the enemy's fortifications, on the north-east of VICKSBURG. They participated in several actions during this short siege, being stationed, during most of the time, near Chickasaw Bayou, from which place they embarked on the night of the 1st of January, 1863, proceeding up the Mississippi to the Arkansas

¹ Cumberland Gap campaign, June 16-18, 1862. Report Capt. Jacob T. Foster, 10 Rebellion Records, 64-67.

river. Landing on the 10th, two miles below ARKANSAS POST, forty miles from the mouth of the Arkansas, preparations were immediately made to attack the enemy's works. On the following day, the right section, under Lieut. Webster, took position about a thousand yards below the fort; the remaining sections, under Capt. Foster, being placed on the other side of the river. During the cannonade which followed, lasting two hours, the right section reduced and destroyed the enemy's casemates in their front, silencing three heavy guns, and dismounting several smaller ones. They also blew up one of the enemy's caissons, and disabled his large barbette gun. The left section, meanwhile, enfiladed the rebel rifle-pits, doing fearful execution. In the afternoon an assault was ordered, and the garrison surrendered unconditionally.¹

Leaving the "Post" on the 14th, they returned to the mouth of the Yazoo, and disembarked on the 23d at Young's Point, La., where they went into camp. While stationed at this place, their good conduct called forth an order from the commanding general, of which the following is a

[COPY.]

"Headquarters, Thirteenth Army Corps,"
Before Vicksburg, Feb. 28, 1863.

Special Order
No. 295.

I. The commanding General has witnessed with pride the exemplary good conduct and discipline of both officers and privates of the First Wisconsin Battery.

II. This to be read to the troops of the entire Thirteenth Army Corps at dress parade.

By order of Maj. Gen. J. A. McClelland.

[Signed]

WALTER B. SCATES,
Lt. Col. and A. G. 13th Army Corps."

On the 8th of March the battery embarked and proceeding twenty miles up the river, encamped at Milliken's Bend, where they remained until the 5th of April, at which date they marched, taking part in the general movement of Grant's forces for the investment of Vicksburg. Having remained a week at Richmond, La., twelve miles from Milliken's Bend, march was resumed on the 13th, and proceeding by way of Holmes' and Smith's Plantations; crossing Roundabout Bayou

¹ Operations near Vicksburg, Dec. 26-29, 1862. Report of Capt. Jacob T. Foster. 24 Rebellion Record, 642-3. Mentioned 24 Ibid., 646, 648, 661, 701, 704, 705, 708, 717, 721, 723, 745, 748, 752-3. At Arkansas Post Jan. 10-11, 1863, Ibid., 748-750.

on the 19th, they encamped on the 22d at Perkins' Plantation, on the Mississippi, below Vicksburg. Embarking on the 29th, the transports ran down the river to within five miles of Grand Gulf and remained during the day, awaiting the result of an attack by our gunboats. Finding the boats were unable to silence the batteries, the troops were landed in the evening and marched to a point on the river below Grand Gulf, where the transports arrived during the night. Reembarking on the following morning, they crossed the Mississippi, landing at Bruinsburg, Miss., near the mouth of Bayou Pierre. From this place they accompanied the advance towards Port Gibson. Having marched all night, the battery was ordered into position on the 1st of May, on Thompson's Hill, under a heavy fire of musketry. This position was retained during the day, with slight changes to the right and left to suit the range. In the afternoon, they dismounted four of the enemy's guns, which were posted to prevent Gen. Osterhaus' advance on our left, and cut to pieces the celebrated "Virginia Battery." At sunset the victory of ANDERSON'S HILL was complete and our reserves in full pursuit of the retreating enemy. The "La Crosse Artillery" bivouacked on the field, the troops being worn out by fatigue, and on the following day, marched to Port Gibson. On the 3d, they crossed Bayou Pierre, on the bridge which the rebels in their flight had succeeded in only partially destroying, and proceeding by Willow Springs and Rocky Springs, encamped on the 7th at Big Sandy.

March was resumed on the 10th. Arriving at Raymond on the 14th, their direction was changed toward Jackson, but finding the enemy had retreated from that place, they returned through Raymond on the following day, overtaking the enemy at CHAMPION'S HILL.² Early on the 16th they were in position, but, owing to the nature of the ground, took no active part in the engagement. In the afternoon they joined in the pursuit as far as Edwards' Station, on the Vicksburg and Jackson railroad, where they bivouacked at eleven in the evening. At day break next morning, they advanced to Black River Bridge, the approaches to which, the enemy had strongly forti-

¹ Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863. Report of Lieut. Charles B. Kimball, 36 Rebellion Records 592. Mentioned *Ibid.*, 587, 590, 624.

² Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863. Report of Lieut. Charles B. Kimball, 37 Rebellion Records, 29-30,

fied. The fortifications were carried at the point of the bayonet, and the battery encamped within five miles of VICKSBURG, upon which place they opened fire on the 19th, and gradually advanced by regular approaches. They performed their whole duty during that celebrated siege, and on the 30th of June we find the right section in position, close to the Vicksburg and Jackson railroad, one hundred and fifty yards from the enemy's works; the left and centre sections, a mile south and a little farther from the enemy's lines. Immediately after the surrender, on the 5th of July, they marched, in Gen. Osterhaus' division, with the expedition against JACKSON¹ opening fire on the 10th, upon the fortifications at that place. On the 12th, the right and centre sections were ordered to report to Gen. Hovey, as his guns were too light to reach the town. These two sections accordingly moved to the right, and were placed in position; the right section on the Jackson and New Orleans rail road, the centre a quarter of a mile farther east. The left section remained with Gen. Osterhaus. In these positions, the battery remained, until the place was evacuated on the 16th, when they were reunited, and rejoining their division commenced the return to Vicksburg.² Arriving on the 24th, they went into camp two miles south of the city.

On the 16th of August, a part of the battery embarked at Vicksburg, under orders to proceed to Carrollton, La. The remainder followed on the 26th, and the whole battery remained in camp at Carrollton until the 3d of September, when they crossed the Mississippi to Algiers, whence they proceeded by rail to Brashear City, arriving on the following day. They remained in camp at this place until the 24th, when they were ordered to cross Berwick Bay to Berwick City, at which place they are now stationed.

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SECOND BATTERY.

Captain—Charles Reger.

First Lieutenant—Carl Schulz.

Second Lieutenant—August Buchwald.

Jun. First Lieut.—Lewis Rabe.

Jun. Second Lieut.—Geo. Fischer.

¹ Expedition to Jackson, Miss., July 5-23, 1863. Report Lieut. Oscar F. Nutting, 37 Rebellion Records, 584-5.

² Siege of Vicksburg, May 19-23, 1863. Report of Lieut. Oscar F. Nutting, 37 Rebellion Records, 229-230.

³ See Second Battery, pp. 76, 154, 666.

The "Washington Artillery Company," recruited and organized under the direction of Capt. Ernst Herzberg, went into rendezvous at Camp Utley, Racine, in the latter part of September, 1861, and was mustered into United States service, on the 10th of October. They left the State, for active service, on the 21st of January, 1862, arriving at Baltimore on the 24th. Moving forward to Washington on the following day, they embarked on the 26th, and sailing down the Potomac, landed, on the 27th, at Fortress Monroe, Va., where the battery was stationed, as a portion of the garrison, until September following. From Fortress Monroe, they moved to "Camp Hamilton," Va., near Hampton, at which place, they remained in the performance of garrison duty, until the 10th of January, 1863, when they marched, arriving at Suffolk, Va., on the 12th. While stationed at this place, five pieces of the battery were engaged, on the 30th of January, in the battle near SOUTH MARY BRIDGE, ten miles from Suffolk. During the months of March and April, the battery was divided, three pieces being stationed between Forts Dix and Union, and two pieces on the Nansemond river, the headquarters of the battery remaining at Suffolk.

On the 6th of May, they were ordered to Portsmouth, at which place they embarked, on the 7th, and proceeding up the York river, landed, on the 8th, at West Point. Moving thence with Gen. Gordon's Division, of the Seventh Corps, they encamped, on the 30th, at Williamsburg, where they were stationed until the 20th of July. At this date, they marched to Yorktown, encamping on the south side of the fortifications. This position was retained until the 8th, when they moved inside the fort, where the battery is now stationed.

THIRD BATTERY.

Captain—Lu. H. Drury.

First Lieutenant—Cortland Livingston. Second Lieutenant—Henry Currier.
Jun. First Lieut.—Hiram F. Hubbard. Jun. 2d Lieut.—Webster J. Colburn.

The "Badger Battery," recruited and organized under the superintendence of Capt. Lu. H. Drury, arrived at rendezvous, Camp Utley, Racine, in the latter part of September, 1861, and was mustered into United States service on the 10th of

² See Third Battery, pp. 77, 155. 606.

October. They left the State on the 23d of January, 1862, under orders to report at Louisville. On their arrival, they were placed in "Camp of Instruction," near the city, and shortly afterwards, armed with rifled thirty-two pounders. On the 10th of March, they embarked at Louisville, and proceeding up the Cumberland river, landed, on the 14th, at Nashville, Tenn., at which place they went into camp, remaining until the 29th, when they marched to reinforce Gen. Grant, then at Savannah, on the Tennessee river. They encamped, on the 3d of April, at Savannah, whence they were transferred, 133] on the 19th, to Pittsburg Landing. Thenceforward it is difficult to trace their movements. During the summer they marched from place to place in Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, and Kentucky, and on the 2d of October left Louisville, with Buell's army, to meet the rebels under Bragg. On the 8th of October, they took part in the battle of CHAPLIN HILLS, and accompanied our army in the subsequent advance southward. Stationed for some time at Mount Vernon, Ky., they went into camp, at Nashville, in the latter part of November, remaining, until called upon on the 26th of December to take part in the forward movement towards Murfreesboro, near which place, after the battle of STONE'S RIVER,¹ they went into camp early in January, 1863. Leaving Murfreesboro on the 5th of July, they marched to McMinnville, Tenn., from which place they marched, accompanying the general movement of the "Army of the Cumberland" towards Chattanooga, Ga., near which place they are now stationed.

No report has been received from this battery.²

³FOURTH BATTERY.

Captain—George B. Easterly.

First Lieutenant—Martin H. McDevitt. Second Lieutenant—George R. Wright.
 Jun. First Lieut.—William P. Powers. Jun. Second Lieut.—Dorman L. Noggle.

The Fourth Battery, having previously been recruited to the required number, was organized on the 14th of September, 1861, at Beloit, under the direction of Capt. John F. Vallee.

¹ Stone's River or Murfreesboro, Tenn., Dec. 31-Jan. 2, 1863. Report of Lieut. Cortland Livingston, 29 Rebellion Records, 582-3. Mentioned 599, 607, 608.

² Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 20, 1863. Report of Lieut. Cortland Livingston, 50 Rebellion Records, 850-2. Mentioned 235, 238, 616, 622, 624, 804.

³ See Fourth Battery, pp. 77, 155, 666.

Thence they moved, on the 19th, to the general rendezvous, at Camp Utley, Racine, where they were mustered into the United States service on the 1st of October. They remained in this camp, without horses or equipments, until the 21st of January, 1862, when they left the State for active service, under orders to report at Baltimore, Md., from which place they immediately proceeded to Washington. Leaving Washington on the 26th, they moved down the Potomac, and arrived, on the 28th, at Fortress Monroe, Va., where they were incorporated with the garrison of that important post. They remained here during the summer, having been put in charge of the "barbette" guns of the fort, and also firing the gun "Union" during the celebrated engagement of the Monitor and Merrimac.

On the 13th of September, having been mounted and equipped, they were ordered to Camp Hamilton, near Hampton, Va., where they remained, doing garrison and guard duty, until the 11th of January, 1863, at which date they left Hampton under orders to proceed to Suffolk. During the month of April, while Suffolk was besieged by the rebels under Longstreet, they were constantly on duty in the most unprotected part of our lines. The siege having been raised, they marched, during the night of the 5th of May, to Portsmouth, where they embarked, and proceeding up the York river, landed on the 7th, at West Point, where they were employed in constructing fortifications, and in guard duty. It having been decided to abandon this place, they embarked on the 30th of May, and landed at Yorktown on the following day.

On the 9th of June, they marched with the advance column of troops, who were ordered to advance up the peninsula, under command of Gen. Keyes. This expedition effected a junction 134] with the main body under Gen. Dix, on the 29th of June, at the White House, near Richmond. They left this place on the 7th of July, and marching by way of Williamsburg, went into camp at Yorktown on the 10th. They remained in garrison at this place until the 25th of August, when, their unhealthy location having occasioned considerable sickness, they were, for sanitary reasons, ordered to Gloucester Point, where they still remain in camp.

FIFTH BATTERY.

Captain—George Q. Gardner.

1st Lieutenant—Joseph McKnight.

2d Lieutenant—Daniel Titus.

Jun. 1st Lieut.—Geo. Lafferty.

Jun. 2d Lieut.—Elijah Booth, Jr.

Surgeon—Robert G. James.

The Fifth Battery, recruited and organized under the superintendence of Capt. Oscar F. Pinney, of Monroe, was mustered into United States service at Camp Utley, Racine, on the 1st of October, 1861, and left the State for field service on the 15th of March, 1862, under orders to report at St. Louis, Mo., where they arrived on the following day. Embarking at that place on the 19th, they proceeded down the Mississippi to New Madrid, where they were employed in building and guarding forts until the surrender of Island No. 10. On the 19th of April, they again embarked, and sailing up the Tennessee river, arrived on the 21st at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., and on the 7th of May, took position about seven miles south of Hamburg, in the army destined for the reduction of Corinth. From this time until the evacuation of Corinth, they were constantly engaged in the various duties of the siege, taking part, on the 9th of May, in the battle of FARMINGTON. Two sections of the battery, commanded by Lieuts. Hill and Gardner, took position in the extreme front, defending a bridge, across which the enemy must advance, in order to attack. The battery retained this position for three days, until withdrawn by order of Gen. Pope, to whose division they were attached. After the surrender of Corinth, they marched on the 23d of June to Jacinto, Miss., where they remained a short time, and moving by way of Rienzi, encamped on the 29th at Ripley, Miss. They remained at this place, in the performance of guard duty, until the 14th of August, when they were ordered to Iuka.

Having been transferred to the "Army of the Tennessee," they left Iuka on the 21st of August, and crossing the Tennessee at Eastport, arrived, on the 3d of September, at Nashville, Tenn., after a toilsome march of nearly two hundred miles. From Nashville they accompanied the forces of Gen. Buell, in their general movement northward, and left Louisville, Ky., on the 1st of October, to meet and turn back the rebel invasion.

¹ See Fifth Battery, pp. 77, 156, 669.

under Bragg. Marching by way of Bardstown, they took part in a skirmish with the enemy on the 7th, and on the following day participated in the battle of CHAPLIN HILLS. During the forenoon they were held as reserve and at five in the afternoon were ordered to the support of Gen. McCook's Corps. In the performance of this duty they lost one killed and one wounded, and were highly complimented by the commanding General for gallantry and efficient service. They participated in the pursuit of the retreating enemy, until it was abandoned on the 135] 15th at Crab Orchard, Ky., at which place they rested four days, and on the 20th commenced their march by way of Lancaster to Nashville, Tenn., where they again encamped on the 7th of December, after an absence of nearly two months, during which they had marched upwards of five hundred miles.

Leaving Nashville on the 26th of December, they took part in the celebrated battle of STONE'S RIVER¹ after which, early in January, 1863, they went into camp at Murfreesboro, remaining until called upon to take part in the general advance on Tullahoma and Chattanooga. Marching on the 24th of June, they encamped on the 28th at Manchester, Tenn. The advance was resumed on the 17th of August, when they left Manchester, and crossing the Cumberland mountains, arrived, on the 20th at Stevenson, Ala. On the 1st of September, they ascended Raccoon Mountain and encamping two days on its summit, descended on the 4th to Valley Head, Ga., where they remained until the 10th, at which date they ascended Lookout Mountain, returning to Valley Head on the 13th. They again ascended Lookout Mountain on the 18th, and pushing forward to Stevens' Gap, descended on the following day to Crawfish Springs, where they joined Gen. Mitchell's cavalry. Ascertaining that the enemy was maneuvering to cut them off from the main body, the whole division fell back seven miles through Chattanooga Valley, taking a position which they retained until the 22d, when the movement towards Chattanooga was resumed. While marching, the enemy opened fire with his artillery, when the Fifth was put in position and soon silenced the enemy's guns.²

¹ Stone's River or Murfreesboro, Tenn., Dec. 31-Jan. 1-2, 1863. Report of Lieut. Charles B. Humphrey, 29 Rebellion Records, 266-7. Mentioned *Ibid.*, 164, 175, 207, 226, 236, 242, 259, 260, 262, 264, 269, 273, 357, 393, 627, 628.

² Report Capt. George Q. Gardner, 50 Rebellion Records, 514-515. Mentioned 234, 237, 502, 503-509.

On the 24th they encamped within the fortifications at Chattanooga, where they are yet stationed.

No report has been received from this battery.

³SIXTH BATTERY.

Captain—Henry Dillon.

1st Lieutenant.—Samuel F. Clark. 2d Lieutenant—James G. Simpson.

Jun. 1st Lieutenant—Thomas R. Hood. Jun. 2d Lieutenant—John Jenawein.

Surgeon—Clarkson Miller.

The "Buena Vista Artillery," recruited and organized under the direction of Capt. Henry Dillon, was mustered into United States service at Camp Utley, Racine, on the 2d of October, 1861, and left the State on the 15th of March, 1862, under orders to report at St. Louis, Mo., where they arrived on the following day. On the 19th, they embarked for New Madrid, where they were placed in charge of a siege battery during the siege of Island No. 10. After its surrender, they remained in the performance of garrison duty, until the 17th of May, when they left New Madrid, on transports, and proceeding up the Tennessee river, arrived on the 23d at Hamburg Landing, Tenn., whence they moved on the 26th, taking position in the reserve of the besieging forces before Corinth. Shortly after the evacuation of Corinth, they marched to Rienzi, Miss., and thence to Boonville, where they were stationed a short time, returning in June to Rienzi. At this place they remained in charge of a portion of the fortifications, until the 1st of October, when they were ordered to Corinth. On the 3d and 4th, they were engaged in the battle of CORINTH, sustaining a loss of four 136] killed and twenty-one wounded. They started, on the 5th, in pursuit of the retreating enemy, and having marched from place to place, without being again exposed to fire, returned to Corinth on the 11th, and encamped. Leaving Corinth on the 2d of November, they encamped, on the 5th, four miles south of Grand Junction, remaining until the 10th, when they marched, proceeding, after a short stay at Davis' Mills, to Moscow, Tenn. On the 28th, they encamped at Lumpkins' Mills, near Waterford.

Participating in the general southward movement of our forces, they marched with Gen. Quimby's Division in Decem-

³ See Sixth Battery, pp. 77, 157, 672.

ber, proceeding as far as Yocono river, and returning shortly afterward to Lumpkins' Mills, whence one section of the battery, under Lieut. Clark, was sent to Memphis, as escort to a supply train. Shortly after, the remainder of the battery marched to Holly Springs, and thence to LaFayette, Tenn., where they went into camp, remaining until the latter part of the month, when camp was removed to Buntyn Station, five miles from Memphis, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. On the 3d of March, they embarked at Memphis, and proceeding down the Mississippi, encamped four miles below Helena, Ark., from which place they moved as a portion of the "Yazoo Pass Expedition," returning to camp, near Helena, on the 9th of April. On the 13th, they again embarked, and proceeding down the river, landed, on the 15th, at Milliken's Bend, La. Marching from this place, on the 25th of April, as a portion of the army destined for the reduction of Vicksburg, they proceeded across the peninsula below, arriving, on the 30th, on the bank of the Mississippi, below Grand Gulf, where they crossed the river to Bruinsburg, Miss., on the 1st of May, and immediately took up the line of march for Port Gibson. Moving with the rear of our forces, they were ordered to the front after the battle of Thompson's Hill, and in pursuit of the retreating enemy, passed through Port Gibson to Bayou Pierre, where their further progress was checked by a burning bridge.

Early on the morning of the 3d, the pursuit was renewed, and the enemy overtaken at JONES' CROSS ROADS, where a sharp skirmish ensued, in which the battery participated. In the battle of Raymond on the 12th, they were held in reserve, and took no active part in the engagement. Pursuing the retreating enemy, they started on the following day for JACKSON, before which place they took part in the battle of the 14th, with the loss of two men wounded. Next day commenced the advance to Vicksburg. Marching by way of Clinton, the enemy was overtaken at CHAMPION'S HILL, when they optntd fire, doing good service, sustaining a loss of two men wounded. From the 19th, when they took position in the trenches before VICKSBURG, until its surrender and occupation by our forces, they were constantly engaged in the duties of the siege. After the surrender, they remained in camp at Vicksburg, until the 12th of September, when two sections of the battery were ordered to Helena. Landing at the latter place on the 15th, they were joined on the 26th

by the section left at Vicksburg, and the whole battery proceeded up the river, landing on the 27th at Memphis, Tenn., where they yet remain.

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SEVENTH BATTERY.

Captain—Henry S. Lee.

1st Lieutenant—Galen E. Green.

2d Lieutenant—William E. Hearsey.

Jun. 1st Lieut.—Arthur B. Wheelock.

Jun. 2d Lieut.—Frank Fox.

Surgeon—L. C. Halsted.

The "Badger State Flying Artillery," recruited and organized in Milwaukee, under the supervision of Capt. Richard R. Griffiths, was mustered into the United States service on the 4th of October, 1861; and on the 9th went into Camp Utley, at Racine, then the general rendezvous for our artillery. Without equipments, they left the State for active service, on the 15th of March, under orders for St. Louis, at which place, on their arrival next day, they were quartered in Benton Barracks. They embarked on the 19th, and proceeding down the Mississippi, landed on the 21st at New Madrid, where they joined Gen. Pope's command, and were ordered to take part in the siege of ISLAND No. 10, then in progress. Not having yet received their light artillery equipments, they were ordered to take charge of batteries of heavy siege guns, which had been planted along the Missouri bank of the river, in the performance of which duty they were constantly employed until the surrender of that rebel stronghold, on the 8th of April.

Soon after, the battery was fully equipped, and, on the 4th of May, they removed to Island No. 10, where they remained, engaged in the performance of garrison duty, until the 11th of June, when they were transported by steamer to Hickman, Ky. Thence they marched on the same day to Union City, Tenn., joining the "Kansas and Wisconsin Brigade," commanded by Gen. R. B. Mitchell. Having remained two weeks at this place, they marched through the "Obion Bottoms" and West Tennessee, arriving at Trenton, Tenn., on the 24th of June. Here they were stationed, guarding the Mobile and Ohio railroad, the avenue for supplies for the "Army of the Tennessee," until the 20th of July, when they moved to Humboldt, Tenn., an important point at the junction of the Memphis and Ohio, and

¹ See Seventh Battery, pp. 77, 158, 674.

Mobile and Ohio railroads. This post they held some time, in connection with our Twelfth Regiment. About the 1st of December the battery was divided, three guns being detached and stationed at Trenton, eleven miles north, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad.

In the middle of December the rebel general Forrest made his great "raid" through West Tennessee, for the purpose of destroying Gen. Grant's communications, by cutting the Mobile and Ohio railroad. Making a feint on Jackson, seventeen miles south of Humboldt, he succeeded in inducing our commanding general to concentrate his forces at that place. On the 18th our forces were hastily withdrawn from the line of railroad between Jackson and Columbus, Ky., the Seventh being ordered to take only their horses, guns and gun detachments, and leaving everything else, to proceed at once to Jackson. Two days afterward, on the 20th, the enemy entered Humboldt, capturing thirty of the men, a number of their horses, and all their camp and garrison equipage, together with the company books and records. One of the men had his nose shot off in wanton barbarity, 138] by these savages, after he had surrendered and was in their hands a prisoner. On the appearance of the rebels, ten of the men, two of whom were badly wounded in the attempt, succeeded in effecting their escape, under a severe fire, and reached Jackson, with their horses. The caissons and camp equipage at Trenton, belonging to the battery, were also captured and destroyed, and one man was taken prisoner. The others made a narrow escape, and after a laborious and difficult progress through the woods and swamps, reached Columbus, Ky., in safety. The battery was again divided; one-half being sent from Jackson in pursuit of Forrest; marching in the performance of this duty to Lexington, Ky., and back. The other half remained at Jackson.

On the 24th of December the whole battery moved to Trenton, from which place the pursuit of Forrest was again commenced. Two brigades, under Gen. Sullivan, moved forward on the same night, half the battery accompanying each brigade. After a week's tedious pursuit, the first brigade, on the 31st came upon the enemy at PARKER'S CROSS ROADS,¹ Tenn., where

¹ Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn., December 31, 1862. Reports 24 Rebellion Records, 568-591. Honorable mention, *Ibid.*, 570.

a severe action ensued; the brigade engaging Forrest's whole force for seven hours. Ten guns, in well chosen position, concentrated their fire upon the three pieces in the right half of the Seventh. These guns were all disabled by the heavy fire of the enemy; when, having expended their last charge of ammunition, this portion of the battery was charged upon by a rebel brigade and taken prisoners; but, shortly after, were—with the exception of ten men—released by a gallant charge of an Iowa regiment. At this time, out of less than forty men engaged, they had lost five killed, sixteen wounded and ten prisoners. The severity of concentric fire to which they were exposed, is indicated by the fact that all their horses, but one, were killed.

At this juncture, the other brigade of the expedition came up. The second half of the battery, immediately opened fire, and the rout of the enemy was soon completed. Pursuit was kept up until he crossed the Tennessee, when the Seventh battery returned to Jackson. Here they were again equipped and remained stationed until the 1st of June, 1863, when they moved to Corinth, Miss., and were assigned to duty as part of the garrison of that important place. Moving thence on the 30th of June, they encamped at Memphis, at which place they were attached to the Fourth Brigade, of the Fifth Division: Sixteenth Army Corps. They are yet encamped at Memphis.

²EIGHTH BATTERY.

Captain—Henry E. Stiles.

1st Lieutenant—Obadiah German.

2d Lieutenant—Henry L. Wheeler.

Jun. 1st Lieut.—John D. McLean.

Jun. 2d Lieut.—Thomas B. McNair.

The "Lyon's Pinery Battery," recruited and organized under the direction of Capt. Stephen J. Carpenter, of Stevens Point, was mustered into the United States service at Camp Utley, Racine, on the 8th of January, 1862, and left the State, for active service, on the 18th of March, under orders to report at St. Louis. Arriving on the 20th, they remained in Benton Barracks until the 4th of April, when they embarked, proceeding up the Missouri river to Fort Leavenworth, Ks., where they joined the forces organizing at that place for the "Great South-139] western Expedition." On the 10th of May, commenced the march to Fort Riley, Ks., where they remained two days,

² See Eighth Battery, pp. 158, 675.

and, the expedition having been abandoned, set out, on the 17th, on their return to Fort Leavenworth, at which place they embarked, on the 27th, for Columbus, Ky., arriving at the latter post on the 4th of June. Marching thence to Humboldt, Tenn., at the junction of the Memphis and Ohio with the Mobile and Ohio railroad, they were stationed at this place, in the performance of guard duty, from the 18th of June to the 1st of July, when they were ordered to march, and proceeding southward arrived, on the 9th, at Corinth, Miss. In the beginning of August they took part in a scouting expedition, in the direction of Jacinto and Bay Springs, where they came up with the enemy on the 12th, and took part in a sharp skirmish which followed. The enemy having withdrawn during the night, the expedition pressed forward to Iuka, which they entered on the 14th. While at Iuka, orders were received transferring the battery to the "Army of the Tennessee," and directing them to report at Nashville, Tenn., where two sections arrived, after a long and toilsome march, on the 4th of September, the centre section, commanded by Lieut. McLean, being left at Eastport, Miss.

Participating in the retrograde movement, of our forces towards the Ohio, they arrived, on the 26th, at Louisville, Ky. Marching with Buell's army, they left Louisville on the 1st of October, and took part in the battle of CHAPLIN HILLS on the 8th. After the battle, they participated in the pursuit of the enemy, overtaking him, on the afternoon of the 14th, near Lancaster. In the skirmishes of the following day, they were engaged, shelling the enemy from his position at Lancaster, and following to Crab Orchard, Ky., where the pursuit was abandoned, and changing their direction, the battery encamped, on the 22d, at Lebanon. Arriving at Bowling Green on the 1st of November, they marched thence to Nashville, encamping, on the 7th, at that place, where they were joined by the centre section, which, meanwhile, had taken part in the battles of Iuka and Corinth. Leaving Nashville on the 26th of December, the battery was engaged in the battle of STONE'S RIVER,¹ immediately after which, early in January, 1863, they went into camp at Murfreesboro, remaining until called upon to take part in the general movement of the "Army of the Cumberland" upon

¹ Stone's River or Murfreesboro. Tenn., Dec. 31-Jan. 1 and 2, 1863. Report of Lieut. Henry E. Stiles, 29 Rebellion Records, 267-8. Mentioned 24 Ibid., 208, 242, 262, 286, 289.

Tullahoma. Leaving Murfreesboro on the 24th of June, they proceeded by way of Hoover's Gap, to Manchester, arriving on the 28th. After a short rest at this place, they marched on the 1st of July, encamping, on the 3d, at Winchester.

After a series of marches southward, in the vicinity of Stevenson, Ala., they arrived, on the 4th of September, at Valley Head, Ga., where they remained five days, crossing Lookout Mountain on the 10th, and after a rest of two days, recrossing the mountain from Beaver Valley to Phillips' Springs, where they arrived on the 14th. Moving again on the following day, they proceeded, by way of Stevens' Gap, taking position on the field of Chickamauga, early on the morning of the 19th, when they took part in the battle of that day, retiring on the 22d to Chattanooga, where they are now stationed in defence of the position.²

No report has been received from this battery.

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NINTH BATTERY.

Captain—James H. Dodge.

1st Lieutenant—Watson D. Crocker. 2d Lieutenant—Henry A. Hicks.

Jun. 1st Lieut.—John A. Edgington. Jun. 2d Lieut.—

The "Randall Battery" was organized at Burlington, Racine county, and mustered into United States service on the 27th of January, 1862. They moved to Camp Utley, Racine, on the 18th of March, whence they were ordered to report for active service at St. Louis, and arrived at the latter city on the 20th. Here they were equipped with a battery of six guns, captured at Fort Donelson, and forty-five men, with Lieut. Hicks, from the Ninth Battery, were added to their number, by order of Gen. Halleck. They left Benton Barracks on the 3d of April, and proceeding up the Missouri river, disembarked on the 14th at Fort Leavenworth, Ks., where they were furnished with horses, and otherwise thoroughly equipped for their long march across the plains. They struck tents at Fort Leavenworth on the 26th, and the march was commenced. They reached Fort Kearney on the 10th of

¹ Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 19-20, 1863. Mentioned 50 Rebellion Records, 234, 239, 502, 505.

² Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 23, 1863. Report of Lieut. Obadiah German, 55 Rebellion Records, 559-560.

³ See Ninth Battery, pp. 159, 675.

May, and remained four days. Proceeding thence on the 14th, by way of Julesburg, (May 23,) they arrived at Denver City, C. T., on the 2d of June, having accomplished a distance of upwards of five hundred miles within thirty-eight days.

On the 5th of June, 1862, the right section of the battery, under command of Lieut. James H. Dodge, left Denver City *enroute* for Fort Union, New Mexico, at which place they arrived on the 24th, having marched two hundred and ninety miles. Leaving Fort Union on the 5th of July, they marched a distance of two hundred and sixty miles to Fort Lyon, in Colorado Territory, arriving on the 18th of the same month.

The left section, under command of Lieut. Watson D. Crocker, left Denver City on the 14th of June, 1862, for Fort Lyon, C. T., when they subsequently marched on the 12th of July, for Fort Larned, Ks., a distance of four hundred and eighty miles from Denver City, where they went into camp.

The center section, under command of Capt. Cyrus H. Johnson, left Denver City on the 22d of June, 1862, marching two hundred and forty miles to Fort Lyon. Having been ordered back, they commenced the return march on the 3d of August, and reached Denver City on the 11th. They remained in camp at this place until the 11th of December, when they again marched for Fort Lyon, joining at that place the right section of the battery. With the exception of temporary absence of detachments at various times, these two sections have since occupied that post, and are now stationed there. The left section still remains at Fort Larned, Ks.

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¹TENTH BATTERY.

Captain—Yates V. Beebe.

1st Lieutenant—Phil. M. Groesbeck. 2d Lieutenant—Elbert W. Fowler.

Jun. 1st Lieut.—Ebenezer W. Stedson. Jun. 2d Lieut.—Oscar A. Clark.

Surgeon—George Riddell.

The Tenth Battery, recruited and organized under the superintendence of Capt. Yates V. Beebe, was mustered into United States service on the tenth of February, 1862, and left the State for field service, on the 18th of March, under orders to report at St. Louis, where they arrived on the 20th. Having remained some time at Benton Barracks, they were ordered to

¹ See Tenth Battery, pp. 160, 676.

Corinth, Miss., in the vicinity of which place they remained during the summer, taking part in the battle of the 3d and 4th of October, and subsequently marched to Nashville, Tenn., near which place, on the 5th of November, they took part in a skirmish. While encamped at Nashville, on the 12th of December, the battery was assigned position in the Second Brigade, Seventh Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, with which they have since been identified. On the 2d of January, 1863, they were ordered to escort a supply train to Murfreesboro, having performed which duty and participated in a skirmish near that place on the 5th, they returned, on the 8th, to Nashville, where they went into camp. Taking part in frequent scouting and foraging expeditions, they were stationed at Nashville until the 8th of April, when they moved to Camp Brentwood, ten miles from Nashville, at which place they were stationed, in the performance of guard duty, until ordered, on the 3d of June, to return to Nashville.

Leaving Nashville on the 16th of July, they were stationed at Murfreesboro, until the 19th of August, when they were ordered to Columbia, Tenn. Marching again on the 23th of August, they proceeded, crossing the Flint River, to Stevenson, Ala., where they encamped on the 4th of September, remaining until the 20th, at which date they marched to Bridgeport, Ala., where they are now stationed.

No report has been received from this battery.

²ELEVENTH BATTERY.

Captain—John Rourke.

1st Lieutenant—John McAfee.

2d Lieutenant—W. L. McKenzie.

Jun. 1st Lieutenant—Charles Bagley.

Jun. 2d Lieutenant—

Early in 1862, under the authority of a recruiting appointment, the "Oconto Irish Guards," numbering eighty-four men, were enlisted by John McAfee, of Oconto, for the Seventeenth regiment, then in process of organization. Capt. McAfee was subsequently commissioned Captain of the company, and on reaching Camp Randall with his command, it was found that under the direction of the Colonel of the Seventeenth, ten companies had already been assigned to position, and the regimental organization completed. Under these cir-

² See Eleventh Battery, pp. 160, 681.

cumstances, with the sanction of Governor Harvey, the company was transferred to the artillery service; and leaving Camp Randall on the 6th of April, was attached to the "Irish 142] Brigade," then organizing under the direction of Col. James A. Mulligan, at Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill. At this place the company was joined by a Second Lieutenant, with a number of recruits from Illinois, and the Eleventh Battery was fully organized, under the command of Capt. John Rourke, of Milwaukee; Capt. McAfee receiving a commission as First Lieutenant, and the other officers of the "Oconto Irish Guards," retaining their respective positions.

They left Camp Douglas for field service on the 14th of June, arriving at Harper's Ferry on the 19th, and crossing the Potomac on the 23d, went into camp at New Creek, West Va., on the following day. On the 1st of July a scouting party of fifteen men, with one field piece, under command of Lieut. Bagley, was detached from the battery, and proceeding by way of Ridgeville, where they remained three days, occupied Petersburg, Va., until the 16th, returning to camp on the 18th. Accompanying a detachment of cavalry, a section of this battery left New Creek on the 28th of October, under orders to intercept Imboden at Greenland Gap. The rebels were overtaken near Petersburg, and after a sharp skirmish, the expedition returned without loss, having captured sixteen prisoners and one hundred and seventy head of cattle. Again, on the 8th of November, two sections of the battery accompanied a force of infantry and cavalry, in search of Imboden's rebel forces. Having marched upwards of sixty miles, they engaged the enemy, eighteen miles beyond Morefield. After a conflict lasting three hours, the enemy scattered and fled to the mountains, leaving fifty prisoners, with a number of cattle and horses. Having burned their encampments, the expedition returned to camp. On the 19th of March, 1863, a detachment of forty men, mounted as cavalry, under Capt. Rourke, proceeded to Greenland Gap, twenty-two miles from camp, where they captured about 3,000 pounds of tobacco which was being smuggled through our lines, at that point, returning on the same day.

The battery left New Creek on the 25th of April, proceeding by way of Grafton and Webster, to the relief of a portion of our forces at Philippi; where, on the following day, they

engaged and drove back Imboden's advance. Returning to Grafton on the 27th, one section, under Lieut. Bagley, was ordered next day to proceed to Rowellsburg and hold it against the enemy; and Lieut. McAfee, with one piece, was detached on the 29th, accompanying a small force, to Fairmount, before which place the enemy, 5000 strong, made his appearance in the afternoon. After a resistance of three and a half hours, Lieut. McAfee was forced to fall back on Grafton, with a loss of three men wounded. The whole battery subsequently moved back to New Creek, whence a section under command of Lieut. Bagley was detached on the 10th of June, and stationed at Cumberland, Md. The forces stationed in this part of Western Virginia, being ordered to co-operate with the movement of the "Army of the Potomac," the battery left New Creek on the 6th of July, marching by way of Cumberland, Md., where they were joined by the section under Lieut. Bagley, and proceeding through Hancock and Williamsport to Cherry Run, where they crossed the Potomac on the 18th, and went into camp at Hedgesville, Va.

Here an attempt was made on the 20th, by a portion of Lee's army, to surround and capture the battery, which rendered necessary the abandonment of the place. They returned on the 24th and occupied Hedgesville, until the 1st of August, when the march was resumed, the battery going into camp on the 6th, at Burlington, on Patterson's Creek. Marching thence on the 15th, they arrived two days afterward, at Petersburg, Va., where the battery has since been stationed. On the following day—August 18th—one section of the battery was detached to Moorfield, West Va., where—on the morning of the 4th of September—they were attacked by the enemy in vastly superior numbers. The assault was twice repulsed, when, about four in the afternoon, this little force fell back to Petersburg, where they rejoined the battery.

'TWELFTH BATTERY.

Captain—William Zickerick.

1st Lieutenant—Edward G. Harlow.

2d Lieutenant—Marcus Amsden.

Jun. 1st Lieutenant—

Jun. 2d Lieutenant—

The Twelfth Battery was recruited during the months of February and March, 1862, by Capt. William A. Pile, of Mis-

¹ See Twelfth Battery, pp. 161. 632.

souri, under special authority granted him for that purpose by Governor Harvey. The men were mustered into United States service by squads, as enlisted, at various dates during the month of March, and sent forward to be organized and equipped at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., with the understanding that they were to be attached to the First Missouri Artillery, as the Twelfth Battery Wisconsin Volunteers.

In the latter part of March, a number of the recruits were temporarily attached to a Missouri battery and proceeded to New Madrid, where they were employed in the siege of Island No. 10, and returned in the middle of April to Jefferson Barracks, on the bank of the Mississippi, nine miles below St. Louis. Here they joined the remainder of the recruits who had been sent forward from Wisconsin. On the attempt to complete the organization of the battery, Capt. Pile refused to acknowledge the authority of the Governor of Wisconsin, and proceeded to distribute the men according to his pleasure or caprice, among other organizations. It may here be stated that, upon being informed of his action in this matter, the Governor of Wisconsin, with the approval of the War Department, revoked the commission of Capt. Pile on the 18th of July.

On the 6th of May two sections of the Twelfth Battery left Jefferson Barracks and proceeded by steamer up the Tennessee river, disembarking on the 10th, at Hamburg, Tenn. On the following day they moved forward to Farmington, Miss., where they joined Gen. Pope's command, taking position in our forces, then engaged under Gen. Halleck, in the siege of Corinth. At this place, on the 14th, they joined the other section of the battery, which had been sent forward a few days previous, under command of Lieut. L. D. Immel, of Missouri. Thenceforward, they were employed in the varied duties of the siege, and on the 29th, one section, commanded by Lieut. Zickerick, was ordered to the front, where they opened fire upon the enemy, destroying a fort which commanded the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. During the night, the enemy evacuated Corinth, and on the following day the battery moved forward in pursuit, going into camp on the 31st, at Clear Creek, Miss., where they remained until the 6th of 144] June, at which date camp was moved to the vicinity of Booneville. They returned to Clear Creek on the 11th, remain-

ing in camp at that place until the 27th, when they commenced the march for Holly Springs. On reaching a point three miles beyond Ripley, they were ordered to return, and went into camp on the 2d of July between Rienzi and Jacinto, remaining until the 10th, when they returned to camp at Clear Creek, resuming the performance of post and garrison duty.

While stationed at this place, Capt. Ziekerick took command of the battery, which, on the 11th of August, was furnished with four ten-pounder Parrott guns. They moved, on the 14th, to Jacinto, where they were employed in outpost duty, and were joined, on the 14th of September, by Lieuts. Harlow and Miles, with seventy-one recruits. Participating in the general movement of our forces, they left Jacinto on the 18th, and took part in the battle of Iuka¹ on the following day, losing one man killed. In the evening, they were ordered forward in pursuit of the retreating enemy, and after two days' severe marching, the battery encamped at Jacinto, remaining until the 1st of October, when they moved towards Corinth, bivouacking within a short distance of the town. Shortly afterward, they were ordered to Corinth², where, on the 3d and 4th, they took part in the battle at that place, in which our troops repulsed the attack of the enemy under Price and Van Dorn. On the morning of the 5th, they moved in pursuit of the retreating enemy, and marching from place to place until the pursuit was abandoned, returned, on the 14th, to Corinth, where they went into camp, remaining in the discharge of garrison duty at that place, until the 8th of November. From this date the battery was kept almost continually in motion from point to point in Northern Mississippi and Southern Tennessee, until the 4th of January, 1863, when they were stationed near Germantown, Tenn., in the performance of guard duty on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

Leaving Germantown on the 8th of February, they marched to Memphis, where the battery remained in camp until the 1st of March, at which date they embarked, and proceeding down the Mississippi, landed at Grand Lake, Ark. Having remained here two days, they moved up the river, encamping in

¹ Iuka, Miss., Sept. 19, 1862. Report of Lieut. Lorenzo D. Immell, 24 Rebellion Records 107-108.

² Corinth, Miss., Oct. 3, 4, 1862. Report of Lieut. Lorenzo D. Immell, 24 Rebellion Records 241-2. Mentioned 215, 227, 228.

Arkansas, opposite the mouth of the Yazoo Pass. From this place, they moved on the 24th, taking part in the 'Yazoo Pass Expedition,' and returned to camp on the 11th of April, remaining four days, until the 16th, where they again embarked, and proceeding down the Mississippi, landed, on the 18th, at Milliken's Bend, La. Marching on the 25th they proceeded across the country to a point on the river below Grand Gulf, where they crossed the Mississippi on the 1st of May, and marching in pursuit of the retreating enemy, passed through Port Gibson on the following day, encamping on Big Black River, until the 9th, when they were again put in motion. At a distance of three miles from Raymond, our advance came in contact with the enemy. The battery was immediately hurried forward, going into position as the enemy began to give way. They were ordered forward in pursuit, and bivouacked for the night near the town.

Early on the following morning the march towards Jackson was resumed. In the action before that place on the 14th, the battery, although under fire, was not actively engaged, 145] and next day commenced the advance towards Vicksburg. They occupied position near the centre of our forces, and on the left of the artillery line, on the 16th, during the battle of Champion Hills, and after the battle moved forward to the Black River, where they were posted to guard the bridge. Bringing up the rear of our forces, they crossed the river on the 19th, and pressing forward, arrived, on the afternoon of the following day, before the enemy's fortifications in the rear of Vicksburg. From this date they were constantly employed in the duties of the siege until the surrender, after which they encamped near the city, remaining until the 12th of September, at which date they were placed on transports, proceeding up the Mississippi to reinforce Gen. Steele's forces, at Helena, Ark. On the 26th they again embarked, and proceeding up the river, landed on the following day at Memphis, Tenn., where they have since been stationed.

¹THIRTEENTH BATTERY.

Captain—Richard R. Griffith.

1st Lieutenant—George L. Cross.

2d Lieutenant—William W. Perrine.

Jun. 1st Lieut.—Alfred E. Chaffee.

Jun. 2d Lieut.—William M. Bristol.

Now organizing.*

²FIRST BATTALION HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Major—Charles C. Meservey.

BATTERY "A."

Captain—Wallace M. Spear.

1st Lieutenant—John Jameson.

2d Lieutenant—P. Henry Ray.

Jun. 1st Lieut.—Edgar A. Van Wie.

Jun. 2d Lieutenant—

The record of "Battery A," First Battalion Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, is identical with that of the Second Infantry, from its organization down to the 25th of July, 1861. At this date, three days after the celebrated Battle of Bull Run, company K of the regiment—under command of Capt. A. J. Langworthy—was detached to form part of the garrison of Fort Corcoran, on the heights near Washington. They remained in this post, until the 28th of August, when they moved to Fort Marcy, near the chain bridge, and occupied the fort as garrison. Thence one-half of the company was ordered, on the 12th of September, to the performance of garrison duty in Fort Ethan Allen, and also to instruct a regiment of infantry—then stationed there—in heavy artillery drill.

On the 10th of October, company K, in obedience to orders, rejoined the regiment, with which it was connected until the 9th of December, when, by order of the War Department, the company was permanently detached from the regiment, and organized as an artillery company, under the name of the "First Battery Wisconsin Heavy Artillery." By the same order they were placed in garrison at Fort Cass. While here, the battery was filled to the maximum by recruits, sent forward from Wisconsin, and the additional officers received their commissions.

146] During the retreat of the "Army of the Potomac," under Gen. Pope, a detachment of forty men from the battery was sent

* See Thirteenth Battery, p. 684.

* Since recruited to the maximum and mustered into United States service.

* See Heavy Artillery, pp. 153, 685.

on the 28th of August, with three pieces of artillery, to garrison Fort Buffalo,¹ an advanced post, where they were attacked by the enemy, who, finding his attempts to shell them out ineffectual, soon withdrew. Immediate danger to the Capital having passed, the detachment returned to Fort Cass on the 7th of September. They moved, on the 27th of November, to Fort Ellsworth. On the 12th of May, 1863, they were transferred to Fort Worth, which they now occupy. As to their efficiency in this branch of service, the following—which finds an appropriate place in their record—sufficiently speaks:

“Headquarters Inspector of Artillery, U. S. A.,
Washington, May 27th, 1863.

Capt. Meservey is an excellent artillery officer, and has now one of the best companies of foot artillery I have ever seen.

(Signed)

WILLIAM F. BARRY,

Brig. General, Inspector of Artillery, U. S. A.”

On the 8th of June, 1863, Capt. Meservey was authorized by the Secretary of War, “to recruit a battalion, four batteries, of heavy artillery, using the First Battery as a basis for that purpose.” The required batteries were soon enrolled and mustered into service, the first taking position as “Battery A, First Battalion of Wisconsin Heavy Artillery.”

BATTERY D.

Captain—Walter S. Babcock.

1st Lieutenant—Richard W. Hubbell. 2d Lieutenant—Waldo B. Gwynne.
Jun. 1st Lieut.—Charles P. Larkin. Jun. 2d Lieut.—Charles W. Hyde.

Immediately upon the receipt of the Order of June 8th, 1863, from the War Department, authorizing Capt. Meservey to recruit his command to a battalion, recruiting appointments were issued and volunteers were rapidly enrolled for this favorite branch of the service. On the 22d of August, a portion of this battery, under a First Lieutenant, was mustered into the United States service, and, on the 9th of September, the battery being meanwhile recruited to the maximum, and fully organized, the muster into United States service was completed. “Battery B” is now at Camp Washburn, awaiting orders.

BATTERY C.

Captain—John R. Davis.

First Lieutenant—Ezra R. Lisk.

Second Lieutenant—Benj. F. Parker.

Jun. First Lieut.—John Silsby.

Jun. 2d Lieut.—Frederic Ullmann.

Now organizing.² (1862).

147]

BATTERY D.

Captain—Henry W. Peck.

First Lieutenant—John E. Henry.

Second Lieutenant—Charles M. Ball.

Jun. First Lieut.—C. V. Bridge.

Jun. Second Lieut.—Isaiah Culver.

Now organizing.*

Such is a brief synopsis of the record which the gallantry of our Wisconsin soldiers in the field has already added to the history of our country: Short and imperfect as it is, it will be read with a throbbing heart by thousands of their friends and relatives here at home, who will each claim a part in the glory which their unflinching valor has won for our young State.

At the call of our country they left their homes, severing all the sacred ties which bind us to our fireside, and throwing aside the implements of peaceful industry, have grasped the musket and the sword, going forth, as our fathers went, to fight for the vindication of law and the preservation of our national integrity. Pointing to the record of these men, whom we proudly claim as our kindred, we may assert in the face of the nations, that we are not unworthy to enjoy the glorious heritage purchased by the blood of our fathers.

Identified with the Union army from its first organization, they have carried our sympathies to every battle field upon which traitors were to be met. From Bull Run to Prairie Grove; from New Orleans and Vicksburg to Gettysburg and Chickamauga, 'the track of our army, whether in victory or defeat, is marked by their blood; and wherever it has been necessary for brave men to lay down their bodies as a rampart to stay the tide of treason, there lie the brave sons of Wisconsin; over them wave green grass and the gaudy flowers of a southern clime; and there, to the latest years shall the lovers of liberty make their pilgrimage and pour their tears of thankfulness and joy;

¹ Since recruited to the maximum, and mustered into United States service.

* Since recruited to the maximum, and mustered into United States service.

thankfulness, honoring the brave dust beneath: joy, that with such monuments upon earth, liberty will not again be assailed!"

NINE MONTHS (DRAFTED) MILITIA.

Owing to the imperfect enrollment and lack of proper medical examination, the draft to complete the quota of Wisconsin under the call of August 4th, 1862, for 300,000 nine months militia, was not finished at the date of my last report. Temporarily delayed in Manitowoc county, it was subsequently made, thus completing the draft in all counties in which it was originally levied.

As the men reported at camps of rendezvous, medical examinations were made, and substitutes accepted. It was soon deemed best to consolidate the camps, and conduct the business at one point. The camp at Racine was broken up late in December, 1862, and that at Madison January 2nd, 1863, and the men transferred to camp Washburn, where the organization of the Thirty-fourth was completed, as before mentioned.

148] The total number drafted in the State under the call of August 4th, 1862, was 4,537: of which 2,875 reported at camps of rendezvous. Of these 988 were discharged, 19 deserted from camp, 129 were furloughed until further orders, by the Governor, to await the decision of the War Department in their case, and which was, in a majority of cases, equivalent to a discharge, and the balance, 1,662, failed to report. A tabular statement will be found in schedule "D," giving a detailed result by counties.

DRAFT OF 1863.

The preparations for a draft on the ninth proximo, under the act of Congress of the present year, are being made under the direct supervision and control of the General Government, through its officers appointed for that purpose. An enrollment has been made of all persons in the State subject to military duty, under the provisions of the Act from which a draft of one fifth of the first class enrolled is to be made, with fifty per cent. additional to cover cases of exemption.

Mention has already been made of the exertions made by the State authorities to secure a distribution of the credit heretofore furnished, and the results obtained.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A regimental roster is again appended to my report in schedule "E,"¹ to which your Excellency is referred for information of the changes which have taken place in the field, staff and line officers, by death, discharge or promotion, with such notice as is furnished by the records of their service.

Promotions in the regular line have been adhered to, with the exception of instances in which peculiarly meritorious service, or other equally good reasons warranted the deviation.

The requirements of section 5, chapter 112, laws of 1862, that a copy of the monthly returns of each regiment shall be made to the Secretary of State; giving the changes that have occurred since the date of the last report, has developed the necessity of a thoroughly revised and corrected list from each regiment.

While these reports are received with great regularity from most of the regiments in the service, it is not possible that they can furnish accurate information of *all* originally connected with the regiment. Some perhaps sick in hospital, are by the removal of the regiment to a far distant point, thus separated from it, afterward transferred to other hospitals, and perhaps allowed to return home upon a hospital furlough, where, detained by slow recovery, the soldier is sometimes lost sight of by the regiment, and reported absent without leave, by which his family are deprived of the state aid, rendered more necessary by his enfeebled condition. Where a clear record can be shown, I have under some such circumstances certified the facts to the Secretary of State, but do not consider such a course generally warranted under the existing law. On the other hand, some have died, or been discharged while away from their regiment, some deserted, from the regiment, or while upon detached service, and are 149] still carried upon the rolls of the regiment, and their families receiving state aid, that should cease.

In the reports of the last month, mention is made of the fact by the commanding officers of two regiments, that they are

¹ Schedule E (pp. 199-332) is omitted from this reprint is all the matter therein contained is reprinted in full in the roster.

carrying the names of many upon the muster roll, that they in some instances know, and in others have good reason to believe have been discharged, though official evidence has not reached them, and they must therefore be retained. Measures are being taken to correct the matter so far as possible. It is believed that thoroughly corrected lists from the several regiments will be a saving to the state of thousands of dollars. This correction cannot be thoroughly secured except by special action. Legislation is therefore respectfully asked, authorizing this office to take such measures, and incur such expense with the approval of the Governor, as shall be necessary to obtain corrected lists.

This office has also become, as it should be, a medium of information for the people of the state, at which inquiries are constantly made, of those in the service, and in justice to the people of the state, all proper measures should be taken to secure correct information.

I would suggest to your Excellency the propriety of some provision by the State for the families of that class of soldiers who have, or who may return from the service crippled or disabled for life.

The pension of eight dollars per month, provided by the General Government, will prove inadequate to meet the necessities of a very large number of those so disabled as to hinder the active prosecution of daily labor, and who are thus compelled to rely wholly upon the funds of Government, or the charity of friends.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, and other States have provided State bounties, in some instances of three hundred dollars in addition to the monthly pay to families; as premiums for volunteering. Wisconsin has offered no State bounty other than the five dollars per month to those having families dependent upon them for support. Cannot the State in this way very properly show, a recognition, in some measure, of the services rendered to our State and Country, in providing an additional support for this class of persons, guarding its payment in such a manner that the families shall be the recipients of the benefits intended? Such a course will, in my opinion, be productive of more direct benefit in its bestowment, than would accrue in a much larger expenditure or a general premium paid for enlistment.

The General Government is now transferring many of those disabled in our regiments to the "Invalid Corps," which course is a blessing to the soldier while he continues of benefit to the service. The law of this State providing for the payment of State aid to those having families dependent upon them for support, needs amendment in order that it may be operative in the case of those volunteers heretofore entitled, and transferred to this organization. Promise is made by the War Department that the State authorities shall be regularly advised of the changes that may occur in these organizations, so that the Secretary of State, may continue to be advised of the individual records as heretofore.

It is further suggested that the benefits provided by the last Legislature for the relief of soldiers discharged for disability, should be extended for a longer period than six months.

150] The long delay in settlement of claims for back pay and bounty by the War Department, renders it desirable that the State shall provide relief for a longer term, or until it can be obtained from the General Government.

A record of each individual in the United States service from this state has been commenced, from the date of his enlistment, with such other information as can be obtained from the monthly reports, or other trustworthy sources, to complete the subsequent record of the volunteer. The limited assistance in the duties of the office has not permitted its completion in time for this report.

Such a record, correctly compiled, will not only be of historical interest, but also valuable to those having claims requiring proof and date of service. The record will fill two books, of one thousand pages each, and, although authority is already given to the Adjutant General to include in his report such information relative to the volunteer service as his judgment may dictate, it is suggested that special authority be given for the publication of such a work.

It is a matter of congratulation that the government has, at length, conceded the establishment of a United States Hospital in this State. This result, accomplished by the personal influence and exertions of Mrs. Harvey, has determined the location of the hospital in this city, and to which the Secretary of War has given the name of the "Harvey General Hospital," in respect to the memory of Governor Louis P. Harvey.

The diseases incident to a southern climate are more fatal, by far, to our northern troops than the casualties of battle, and a proper idea of economy in the service, alone, would indicate the transfer of those debilitated by long continued disease, from southern hospitals to those of the North. Statistical evidence is already furnished proving that a much larger percentage of men are returned to health and duty from those who are sent to a northern climate, over those retained in southern hospitals, while the personal gratification it affords the soldier, in the knowledge that he is thus remembered and cared for, gives him patience in his trials and nerves his arm to braver deeds in the hour of battle.

Mention is justly due, also, of the General Post Hospital, at Camp Randall, under the care of Dr. Otis Hoyt. In an examination of the hospital records, it will be seen that the skill and care bestowed upon a large number of patients, has been attended with gratifying results in the number returned to duty.

The labors of the State Agents during the past year, in the several military departments, have been of incalculable value to our soldiers.

Those who have a just appreciation of the needs of men in hospitals, or of the work performed by the State Agents, can not doubt the necessity for such labor, though no one can fully estimate the benefits who has not himself visited the hospitals of sick and wounded men, or been the recipient of attention, in various ways, from those appointed to this duty. Through this agency many of those who, by transfer from one hospital to another, have been lost sight of by the regiment, are found, and if able, returned to duty, or, if long disabled and evidently unfit for further service, are, through direct exertions, transferred 151] to some northern hospital, discharged, or otherwise provided for, as circumstances may require.

By this means, also, information is obtained of those who have died in hospitals, and such effects as may have been left, are, when the Surgeons will permit, gathered up and returned to friends.

Those connected with this office may very properly be accredited in *active* service, having "changed the base of operations," no less than five times within the past two years, in the necessity for removal of the office.

The mass of information which has now been gathered, relative to the troops in the service from this State, requires that some suitable and permanent provision be made for its safe keeping, without the danger of loss from frequent removal. Much care has been taken to secure complete muster rolls, and subsequent corrections, monthly reports and other official records; and the developments made during the past year, through correspondence with the War Department show that the records of this office are, in relation to the troops furnished, at least equally reliable with those of the General Government. It is therefore a matter of importance both to the State and individuals, that proper measures be taken to guard against loss in any manner, which would be irreparable.

There have been issued from the office during the past year eleven hundred and sixty commissions, and recruiting appointments, twenty-four general and one hundred and five special orders.

The labors of the office have been generally less arduous during the past, than the previous year, and the clerical force employed less and more uniform.

Fully occupied and frequently overtasked with the duties each day imposed, there has been no opportunity to arrange and systematize records constantly accumulating, which course would greatly facilitate and economize the labors of the office. It is deemed that a true economy will consist in the speedy completion of the records by the employment of such assistance as is necessary for that purpose, and thereby render a less force sufficient to perform the duties in the future.

It is both, as a matter of justice and pleasure, that mention is made of the services of my assistant, Major S. Nye Gibbs, and Messrs. J. M. Lynch and M. C. Clarke. The personal interest they have each evinced in the proper conduct of the business of the office, has placed me under obligations to them, and has contributed to whatever of success has attended the operations of this department.

I am also under obligations to Mr. E. B. Quiner, for valuable items of correspondence, from our volunteer regiments. The desire to present as complete a record as possible of the volunteer force in the United States service, has delayed the issue of the report beyond the time provided by law, and it is hoped that the record thereby presented will be deemed a

proper reason for this delay. I am thereby enabled to bring the general official report to November 1st.

By the provisions of section 2, of the militia law, the Adjutant General is also constituted Inspector General of the State. There having been no public parade of the organized militia the past season, no duties have been imposed upon that officer, making a further report necessary.

152] The following recapitulation of the statements to which reference is made in the foregoing report, is respectfully submitted:

A—General orders.

B—Regimental roster of organized militia.

C—Schedule of enrolled militia by counties.

D—Draft statistics.

E—Regimental roster of volunteer troops, with changes by death, promotion or discharge, and notice of casualties in each.

F—Original strength of volunteer regiments, with loss from each, and present numerical strength.

G—Schedule of Volunteer regiments, with date and muster, where and by whom, Colonel commanding, and date of departure from the state.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

AUGUSTUS GAYLORD,

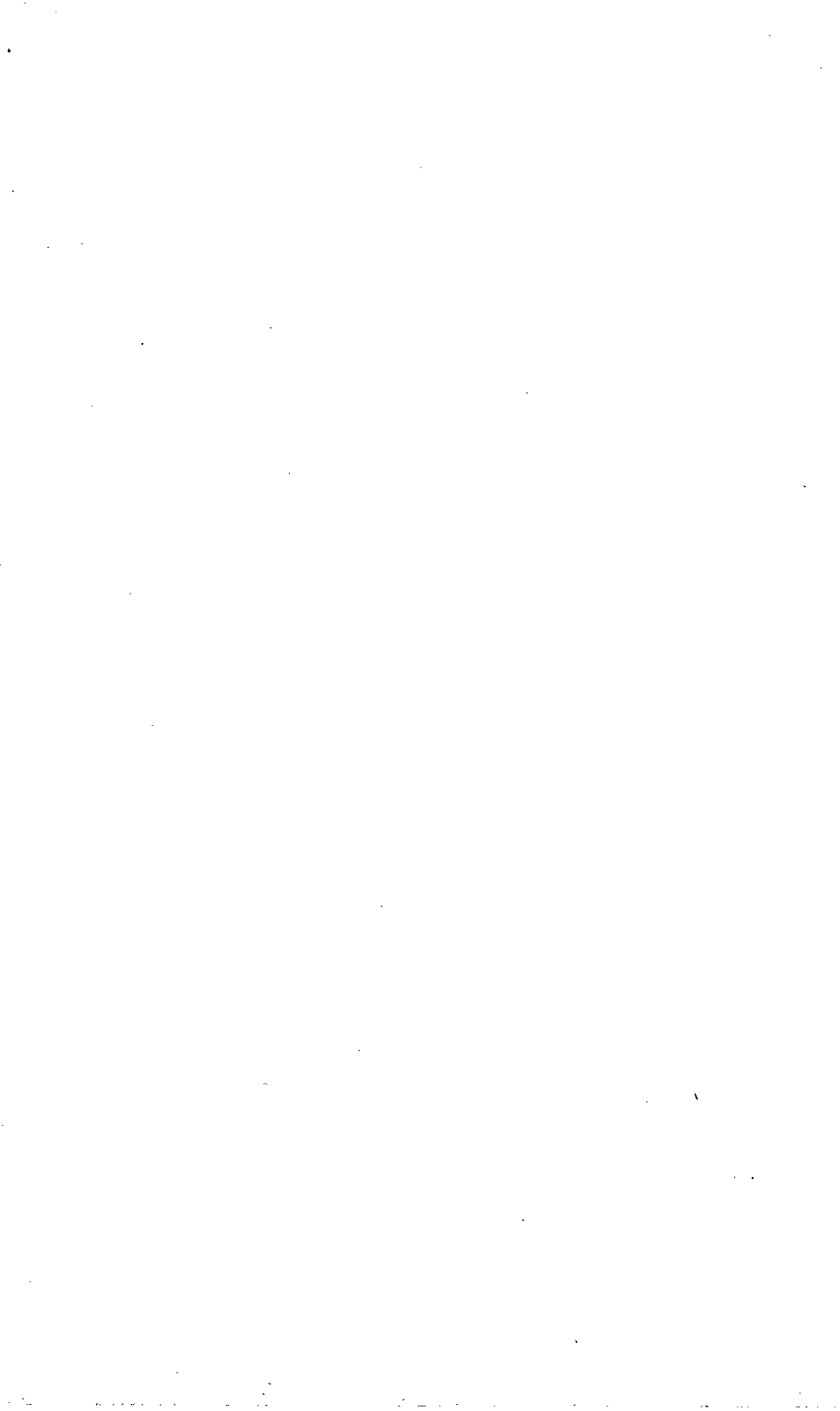
Adjutant General.

MILITARY OFFICERS OF THE STATE.

EDWARD SALOMON.....Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
AUGUSTUS GAYLORD.....Adjutant General,
and ex-officio Chief, of Staff and Inspector General.
S. NYE GIBBS.....Assistant Adjutant General.
NATHANIEL F. LUND.....Quarter Master General,
and ex-officio Coms'y Gen'l and Chief of Ordnance.
E. B. WOLCOTT.....Surgeon General.
W. H. WATSON.....Military Secretary.

EMPLOYEES IN ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

James M. Lynch, from February 4th, 1862 to November 1st, 1863.
M. C. Clarke, from August 7th, 1862 to November 1st, 1863.
H. Lindeman, from May 15th, 1862 to April 1st, 1863.
John A. Ising, Mess., from May 15th, 1862 to November 1st, 1863.



APPENDIX.



GENERAL ORDERS.

155]

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, Jan. 2, 1863.

General Orders,

No. 1.

The Governor directs that the companies of drafted men hitherto mustered for the Thirty-Fifth Wisconsin Regiment—drafted militia—be consolidated with the companies mustered in Milwaukee for the Thirty-fourth Regiment, and that the organized companies of drafted men now at Camp Randall move under charge of Capt. E. R. Chase, to Milwaukee, on Monday next, January 5th, 1863.

By order of the Governor,

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, Jan. 20, 1863.

General Orders,

No. 2.

The Governor directs:

I.—So much of General Order, No. 34 (series of 1862) as assigns the quotas to be drafted from the towns in Manitowoc county, is hereby revoked.

II.—The following quotas are hereby assigned to the several towns in Manitowoc county, being the number to be drafted from each locality, under General Orders, No. 33, series of,
29—A. J.

1862, and in pursuance of General Orders, No. 99, from the War Department, to wit:

Cato	20	Manitowoc Rapids	27
Centreville	30	Maple Grove	17
Cooperstown	35	Meeme	31
Eaton	18	Mishicott	25
Franklin	13	Newton	22
Kossuth	36	Rockland	12
Gibson	20	Schleswig	14
Liberty	27	Two Creeks	7
Manitowoc	8	Two Rivers	35

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By order of the Governor,

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

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HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, Jan. 21, 1863.

General Orders,
No. 3.

An Act of Congress, approved January 6th, 1863, entitled "An Act to improve the organization of the cavalry forces," provides as follows: "Hereafter each regiment of cavalry, organized in the United States service, may have two assistant surgeons, and each company or troop of cavalry shall have from sixty to seventy-eight privates."

Under the provisions of the Act above mentioned, all state assistant surgeons of cavalry under commission and attached to the volunteer regiments from this State, are hereby required to report themselves immediately to the nearest United States mustering officer for muster into the service, and will then make written report to this office of the place and date of such muster.

By order of the Governor,

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
 ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Madison, Jan. 31, 1863.

General Orders,
 No. 4.

I.—The Governor directs that the camp of rendezvous for drafted men at Camp Washburn, in Milwaukee, be discontinued from and after Monday, the 2d day of February.

II.—All drafted men heretofore directed to report at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, including those to be drafted in Manitowoc county, are hereby ordered to report to Capt. E. R. Chase, at Camp Randall, in Madison.

By order of the Governor,

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF WISCONSIN,
 ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Madison, March 19, 1863.

General Orders,
 No. 5.

Upon the report of Capt. Alfred Marschner, Draft Commissioner of Manitowoc County, it is ordered:

157] I. That the following named persons be discharged from the draft for physical disability:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Ole K. Lous, of Liberty. | 17. Thomas Hayes, of Two Rivers. |
| 2. Frederick Kassbon, of Newton. | 18. Charles Brakmann, of Mishicott. |
| 3. William Nass, of Liberty. | 19. John Core, of Cooperstown. |
| 4. Charles Kruger, of Maple Grove. | 20. Phil. Miller, of Two Rivers. |
| 5. Miles Kelly, of Maple Grove. | 21. John Malinowsky, of Cooperstown. |
| 6. John Jennan, of Maple Grove. | 22. John Graff, of Meeme. |
| 7. August Schimpf, of Manitowoc. | 23. Lorenz Barthel, of Newton. |
| 8. Michael Kennedy, of Meeme. | 24. Henry Ipella, of Cato. |
| 9. Knud Knudson Tous, of Liberty. | 25. Carl Aigeltinger, of Mishicott. |
| 10. Andrew Kleiber, of Meeme. | 26. John Leichtman, of Liberty. |
| 11. Gottfried Gulgus, Jr., of Rockland. | 27. Fred. Kaser, of Kossuth. |
| 12. Peter Kaiser, of Eaton. | 28. Moses Fleury, of Manitowoc Rapids. |
| 13. Simon Stock, of Newton. | 29. John Last, of Two Creeks. |
| 14. David Dodd, of Kossuth. | 30. August Krase, of Two Creeks. |
| 15. Mathias Plautz, of Cooperstown. | 31. James Weeks, of Meeme. |
| 16. John Entringer, of Kossuth. | 32. Henry Mulholland, of Meeme. |

II. That the following named persons be discharged, as being either over age or under age:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Gottfried Gulgus, Sr., of Rockland. | 7. Christian Drews, of Rockland. |
| 2. Dennis Shelby, of Franklin. | 8. Ole Siverson, of Rockland. |
| 3. Joseph Freimuth, of Franklin. | 9. Henry Vogt, of Manitowoc (town). |
| 4. Marnell Fischer, of Liberty. | 10. John Specht, of Liberty. |
| 5. Henry Kibbell, of Mishicott. | 11. John Kiefer, of Cooperstown. |
| 6. Joseph Shalka, of Newton. | |

III. That Tosten Tostenson, of Eaton, be discharged as being a sailor, and that Joseph Schink, of Rockland be discharged, as being wrongfully enrolled.

IV. That all other persons, holding *furloughs*, for an indefinite period of time, may remain at home until further orders.

V. That all persons furloughed for a definite period, must report at Camp Randall, Madison, in person, at the expiration of their furloughs.

VI. The names of all other persons, drafted from the county of Manitowoc, who have not reported to the Draft Commissioner of said county, and are not comprehended in either of the foregoing classes, will be handed to the United States Provost Marshal for arrest.

By order of the Governor.

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, April 13, 1863.

General Orders,
No. 6.

The attention of citizens of the State is hereby directed to the act of the late Legislature, to wit. : chapter 242 of the laws of 1863, providing "for the enrollment of persons liable to perform military duty, and the organization of the state militia [158] for active service." Under the provisions of this Act, unless there shall be, within three months from its passage, a force of volunteer companies organized, equivalent to three regiments, the Governor is required to draft a sufficient number from the enrolled militia to complete that number.

I. That the three regiments may be promptly raised, the citizens of the several counties in the State are requested to interest themselves and encourage the organization of volunteer companies under this law, as per sections No. 11 to 22 inclusive. Copies of the militia law may be had at the office of the County Judge in each county, or upon application at this office.

II. Commanding officers of all companies in existence at the passage of this act are directed to make immediate report to this office, in keeping with sections No. 24 and 46, and also, to make the inventory return, required in section 22, to the Quartermaster General of the State. All companies now existing will be required to conform to the present law in numbers of both officers and privates, *vide* sections 13 and 46, and, when necessary, re-organization must be made.

III. The Sheriffs of the several counties holding the Enrollment Lists, made by themselves or their predecessors, pursuant to General Order No. 13, and the letter of instructions from this office, August 9, 1862, are hereby directed to immediately deposit the Enrollment Lists with the clerks of the circuit courts of their respective counties, as per section 9.

IV. All communications pertaining to company or regimental organizations, or other matters connected with the militia of the State, should be addressed to the Adjutant General, as the medium of communication with the Commander-in-Chief.

By order of the Governor.

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, May 5, 1863.

General Orders,
No. 7.

Whereas, several physicians who have heretofore applied for commissions as surgeons in Wisconsin regiments, have, upon receiving an appointment as such, declined the position, and, that the Governor may know who of the number yet wish to be considered applicants—all physicians who have hereto-

fore made application, or others who may desire an appointment as surgeon or assistant surgeon, are requested to apply immediately by letter or in person to Surgeon General E. B. Wolcott, at Milwaukee, in order that the list of applicants may be revised and completed.

By order of the Governor.

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

159] HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, May 7, 1863.

General Orders,
No. 8.

Under the provisions of sec. 8, chap. 242, militia law of 1863, the Commander-in-Chief is authorized to make use of the rolls of any county which have been prepared by the Sheriff thereof under his direction, "as the list of the enrolled militia of the State."

Notice is therefore hereby given, that the rolls prepared by the Sheriffs, and now on file in the Adjutant General's office, with such additions and corrections as may be hereafter made and obtained from the United States enrolling officers, will constitute the militia enrollment of the State; and that the services of the assessors in the towns and cities of the State, will not be required in making the militia enrollment the present year.

By order of the Governor.

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, May 11, 1863.

General Orders
No. 9.

It being evident, from repeated inquiries, that a misunderstanding prevails in some parts of the State, as to the service contemplated under the present militia law, the Governor directs the following statement in relation thereto:

1.—The Three regiments to be organized under its provisions, are not to be rendezvoused as regiments or battalions, nor to enter upon active service, except upon the order of the Governor. The companies and regiments so organized, are to constitute the *State* militia, for service only as such, and while the *members* of such companies are not exempt from any draft or conscription ordered by the United States authorities, they will not be called into service *as companies or regiments*, other than within the limits of the State, and upon the order of the Governor.

II.—The number of persons required as signers of the call upon the County Judge for the organization of a volunteer company—(Sec. 11)—must be equal to the number required for a minimum company, as provided in section thirteen (13.)

III.—Each volunteer company will, by resolution, adopt a suitable uniform, which may be simple in character and inexpensive. The commanding officer will then, without delay, notify this office of the kind of uniform so adopted, by his company, giving a particular description thereof. The company will not *provide* themselves with uniform until they are approved by the Governor, and the commanding officer is notified of such approval. Officers of companies will provide themselves with uniforms and dress, as prescribed in the Army Regulations 160] for United States officers of corresponding grades, substituting the State button for the regulation button, and the letters "W. M." upon the ornament of the hat or cap.

IV.—All companies organized under the old Militia Law which shall neglect to comply with the requirements of the present law, and make report thereof through the commanding officer of such company to this office before the first of July, 1863, will be disbanded, and the commissions of the officers revoked.

By order of the Governor.

AUG GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, June 8, 1863.

General Orders
No. 10.

It satisfactorily appearing from affidavits on file in this office, that the following towns and wards have furnished a certain number of volunteers, to wit: the number set opposite each, respectively, for which they have not heretofore been credited, it is hereby ordered that:—

The Town of Berry, Dane county, be credited with.....	5
The Town of Blomling Grove, Dane county, be credited with.....	1
The Town of Cross Plains, Dane county, be credited with.....	5
The Town of Lomira, Dodge county, be credited with.....	4
The Town of Randall, Kenosha county, be credited with.....	18
The Town of Somers, Kenosha county, be credited with.....	8
The First Ward, City of Milwaukee, be credited with.....	10
The Eighth Ward, City of Milwaukee, be credited with.....	18
The Town of Milwaukee, Milwaukee county, be credited with.....	16
The Town of Greenfield, Outagamie county, be credited with.....	21
The Town of Caledonia, Racine county, be credited with.....	10
The Town of Mount Pleasant, Racine county, be credited with.....	1
The Town of Raymond, Racine county, be credited with.....	7
The Town of Aurora, Waushara county, be credited with.....	30
The Town of Bloomfield, Waushara county, be credited with.....	8
The Town of Leon, Waushara county, be credited with.....	14
The Town of Marion, Waushara county, be credited with.....	1
The Town of Mount Morris, Waushara county, be credited with.....	12
The Town of Poysippi, Waushara county, be credited with.....	6
The Town of Saxeville, Waushara county, be credited with.....	6
The Town of Spring Water, Waushara county, be credited with.....	3
The Town of Warren, Waushara county, be credited with.....	2
The Town of Wautoma, Waushara county, be credited with.....	1
Total	203

By order of the Governor.

S. NYE GIBBS,
Assistant Adjutant General

161] HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, June 16, 1863.

General Orders
No. 11:

I.—The following copy of an order from the office of the Provost Marshal General, is published for the information of persons who may desire to enlist in the U. S. service for heavy

artillery, for three years or the war. All persons so volunteering will be credited on the draft of militia about to be made:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GEN'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 8, 1863.

Captain Charles C. Meservey, Wisconsin Heavy Artillery,
(Under cover to Brig. Gen. Barry, W. S. V., Inspector of
Artillery, Washington, D. C.:)

Sir:—Authority is hereby given, by the Secretary of War, for you to recruit a battalion, four batteries of heavy artillery, using your present company as a basis for that purpose.

The additional companies will be recruited in the State of Wisconsin, to serve for three years or during the war.

The organization of the respective companies must conform to that prescribed by General Orders 110, current series, from this office. When the four companies are recruited to the maximum, one Major will be received and mustered in.

The additional officers and non-commissioned officers—authorized to be added at the President's discretion—will not be received, or mustered into service, until the respective companies with which they are to serve, are complete to the maximum.

All officers will be appointed and commissioned by the Governor of Wisconsin.

All musters into service will be governed by paragraph 86, revised mustering regulations.

I am, sir very respectfully,

Your obedient servant

(Signed.)

J. B. FRY,

Provost Marshal General.

Official copy respectfully furnished for the information of His Excellency, the Governor of Wisconsin.

(Signed.)

THOMAS M. VINCENT,

Assistant Adjutant General.

II.—The Commander-in-Chief, in publishing the above order, and inviting attention to the public notice of Capt. Meservey, who is detailed on recruiting service for a brief period, takes pleasure in calling the attention of the people of Wisconsin to the following high testimony of the efficiency of the Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, by Brig. Gen. Wm. F. Barry, Inspector General of Artillery, U. S. A., in the following words:

162] "Capt. Meservey is an excellent officer, and he has now one of the best companies of foot artillery I have ever seen."

By order of the Governor.

AUG GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, July 3, 1863.

General Orders

No. 12:

Whereas, under the requirement for a State force equal to three regiments, twenty volunteer companies have been organized, and six additional are now being completed, it is ordered:

I.—That until the arrangements for drafting shall be perfected, volunteer organizations under the militia law, for four or more companies will be accepted as heretofore, and it is earnestly hoped that citizens in the more thickly inhabited portions of the State will make active exertions in organizing the few additional companies required, and thereby obviate the necessity of a draft of State militia.

By order of the Governor.

AUG GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, July 15th, 1863.

General Orders

No. 13.

Whereas it appears that a misunderstanding still prevails in some localities in relation to the character and organization of the *State Militia*, the following extracts from General Orders, heretofore issued from this office, are republished for the information of the public:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, April 13, 1863.

General Orders

No. 6.

The attention of citizens of the State is hereby directed to the act of the late Legislature, to wit: Chapter 242 of the laws of

1863, providing "for the enrollment of persons liable to perform military duty, and the organization of the State Militia for active service." Under the provisions of this act, unless there shall be, within three months from its passage, a force of volunteer companies organized, equivalent to three regiments, the Governor is required to draft a sufficient number from the enrolled militia to complete that number.

163] I.—That the three regiments may be promptly raised, the citizens of the several counties in the State are requested to interest themselves and encourage the organization of volunteer companies under this law, as per sections Nos. 11 to 22 inclusive. Copies of the militia law may be had at the office of the County Judge in each county, or upon application at this office.

* * * * *

IV.—All communications pertaining to company or regimental organizations, or other matters connected with the militia of the State, should be addressed to the Adjutant General as the medium of communication with the Commander-in-Chief.

* * * * *

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Madison, May 17, 1863.

General Orders

No. 9.

It being evident, from repeated inquiries, that a misunderstanding prevails in some parts of the State, as to the service contemplated under the present militia law, the Governor directs the following statement in relation thereto:

I.—The three regiments to be organized under its provisions, are not to be rendezvoused as regiments or battalions, nor to enter upon active service, except upon the order of the Governor. The companies and regiments so organized, are to constitute the *State* militia for service only as such, *and while the members of such companies are not exempt from any draft or conscription ordered by the United States authorities, they will not be called into service, as companies or regiments, other than within the limits of the State, and upon the order of the Governor.*

II.—The number of persons required as signers of the call upon the County Judge for the organization of a volunteer

company (sec. 11) must be equal to the number required for a minimum company, as provided in section thirteen (13.)

* * * * *

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, July 3d, 1863.

General Orders

No. 12.

Whereas, under the requirement for a State force equal to three regiments, twenty volunteer companies have been organized, and six additional are now being completed, it is ordered:

I.—That until the arrangements for drafting shall be perfected, volunteer organizations under the militia law, for four or more companies will be accepted as heretofore, and it is earnestly hoped that citizens in the more thickly inhabited portions of the State will make active exertions in organizing the few additional companies required, and thereby obviate the necessity of a draft of State militia.

* * * * *

By order of the Governor,

AUG GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

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HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, August 10, 1863.

General Orders,

No. 14.

The camp of rendezvous for all companies now being raised to constitute the battalion of Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, is hereby located at Camp Washburn, in Milwaukee.

By order of the Governor,

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, Aug. 18, 1863.

General Orders,

No. 15.

Under General Order No. 191, current series, from the War Department and by special authority from the Provost Mar-

shal General to the Governor to raise one regiment of Veteran Volunteer Infantry from this State, it is ordered:

I. The Thirty-fourth regiment Wisconsin Infantry will be reorganized, and the regimental and company officers of that regiment are hereby appointed to recruit Veteran and other volunteers for the regiment, and will immediately enter upon their duties as recruiting officers.

II. The camp of rendezvous for the regiment is hereby located at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee.

III. Recruiting officers will report to the officer commanding the regiment on the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month, the number of recruits enlisted within the last ten days preceding, and the entire number recruited to date of report. A similar statement will also be forwarded to this office by the regimental commander, with one enlistment paper of each recruit.

IV. The following extract from General Order No. 191, indicates the amount of bounty and premium given, and the manner of payment to each volunteer in the regiment, to wit:

“III. Every volunteer enlisted and mustered into service as a veteran, under this order, shall be entitled to receive from the United States one month's pay in advance, and a bounty and premium of four hundred and two (\$402) dollars, to be paid as follows:

1. Upon being mustered into service, he shall be paid one month's pay in advance.....	\$13 00
First installment of bounty.....	25 00
Premium	2 00
Total payment on muster.....	\$40 00
2. At the first regular pay day, or two months after muster in, an additional installment of bounty will be paid.....	\$50 00
3. At the first regular pay day after six months' service, he shall be paid an additional installment of bounty.....	50 00
165] 4. At the first regular pay day after the end of the first year's service, an additional installment will be paid.....	50 00
5. At the first regular pay day after eighteen months' service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid.....	50 00
6. At the first regular pay day after two years' service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid.....	50 00
7. At the first regular pay day after two and a half years' service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid.....	50 00
8. At the expiration of three years' service, the remainder of the bounty will be paid.....	75 00

IV. If the Government shall not require these troops for the full period of three years, and they shall be mustered honor-

ably out of the service before the expiration of their term of enlistment, they shall receive, upon being mustered out, the whole amount of bounty remaining unpaid, the same as if the full term had been served. The legal heirs of volunteers *who die in service* shall be entitled to receive the whole bounty remaining unpaid at the time of the soldier's death."

* * * * *

By order of the Governor,

AUG GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, Sept. 1st, 1863.

General Orders

No. 16.

Pursuant to special order No. 191, from the Department of the Gulf, by approval of the War Department, the Fourth Regiment of Wisconsin Infantry has been changed to a cavalry regiment. It is therefore hereby designated as the Fourth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry.

By order of the Governor,

AUG GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, September 15, 1863.

General Orders

No. 17.

Pursuant to section 23, chapter 242, of the laws of 1863, authorizing the Governor to form the organized companies of the State Militia into battalions and regiments, and the appointment of officers thereto, is ordered—

I.—The following named companies are hereby assigned, and will constitute the first regiment Wisconsin State Militia, to wit:

Kenosha Volunteers, Kenosha, Capt. C. B. Lewis.
Racine Zouave Cadets, Racine, Capt. F. Ullmann.

166] Union Guards, Burlington, Capt. J. S. Crane.

Green Yagers, Waukesha, Capt. M. Shafer.

Milwaukee Light Infantry, Milwaukee, Capt. E. L. Buttrick.

Ozaukee Guards, Port Washington, Capt. D. F. Vail.

Sheboygan Falls Home Guard, Sheboygan Falls, Capt. D. Mills.

Lima Home Guards, Lima, Capt. C. Jones.

Badger State Guards, Cascade, Capt. J. F. Brooks.

Lyon Guards, Manitowoc, Capt. L. N. Wheeler.

II.—The following named companies will constitute the second regiment:

Waupacca Reserve Guard, Waupacca, Capt. A. Sorenson.

Scandinavia Reserve Guard, Scandinavia, Capt. N. Anderson.

Oshkosh City Guards, Oshkosh, Capt. C. E. Pike.

Menasha Independents, Menasha, Capt. George P. Goodwin.

Berlin Militia, Berlin, Capt. A. G. Dinsmore.

Badger State Zouaves, Fond du Lac, Capt. C. K. Pier.

Governor's Guard Ashford, Capt. C. Crownhart.

Ripon Union Guard, Ripon, Capt. H. Stemple.

Hartford Union Guard, Hartford, Capt. J. D. Wheelock.

West Bend Union Guards, West Bend, Capt. L. Lucas.

III.—The following named companies will constitute the Third regiment:

Delevan Union Guards, Delevan, Capt. W. A. Ray.

Walworth Centre Volunteers, Walworth, Capt. C. H. Gilbert.

Green County Badgers, Monroe Capt. S. Boynton.

Palmyra Volunteers, Palmyra, Capt. J. M. Bingham.

Kekoskee Union Guards, Kekoskee, Capt. Anson Titus.

Hustisford Union Guards, Hustisford, Capt. S. W. Herrick.

Capitol Guards, Madison, Capt. C. A. Wood.

Mazomanie Guards, Mazomanie, Capt. J. M. Haney.

Dane County Loyalists, Windsor, Capt. S. H. Sabin.

Sun Prairie Guards, Sun Prairie, Capt. P. B. Burwell.

IV.—The following named companies will constitute the fourth regiment.

Smelser Guards, Smelser, Capt. J. H. Cabanis.

Grant Rifles, Lancaster, Capt. D. Gray Purman.

Iowa County Guard, Mineral Point, Capt. H. S. Keyes.

Baraboo Light Infantry, Baraboo, Lieut. T. C. Thomas.

Union Badgers, Richland Centre, Capt. Amasa Hoskins.

Richland County Union Guard, Orion, Capt. S. G. J. Maynard.

Juneau County Light Guard, Mauston, Capt. Joseph Langworthy.

Bangor State Guard, Bangor, Capt. D. J. Jenkins.

La Fayette County Guards, Benton, Capt. William J. Bird.

And one company at Platteville, Grant county, organizing but not yet completed.

V.—The following companies will constitute the first battalion of the fifth regiment.

Badger Guards, Black River Falls, Capt. E. O. Jones.

Osceola Home Guards, Osceola, Capt. A. S. Gray.

167] Frontier Rangers, St. Croix Falls, Capt. W. J. Vincent.

Douglas County Guards, Superior, Capt. Washington Ash-ton.

VI.—The commissioned officers of the companies constituting the foregoing regiments, are recommended to meet at the places hereinafter designated, on Thursday, the first day of October, A. D. 1863, to select and recommend suitable persons for appointment by the Governor, viz.: one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel and one Major, as field officers of the regiment. (*Vide* Sec. 23, Chap. 242, Laws of 1863.) The recommendations must be in writing, and signed by at least a majority of the commissioned officers of the regiment.

The commissioned officers of the First Regiment are recommended to meet for this purpose at Milwaukee, at the quarters of the "Light Infantry."

Those of the Second Regiment at Oshkosh.

Those of the Third Regiment, at Madison.

Those of the Fourth Regiment, at Prairie du Chien.

VII.—The companies constituting the first battalion of the Fifth Regiment, are entitled to one field officer, with rank as Major. Being located at far distant points, their recommendations may be forwarded at such time as they can agree upon the appointee by correspondence.

VIII.—The following named Sections of Artillery are hereby assigned to form the First State Battery, to wit:

Section One, Janesville, Lieut. R. B. Treat, commanding.

Section Two, Milton, Lieut. A. D. Burdick, commanding.

Section Three, Edgerton, Lieut. B. Burdick, commanding.

IX.—The following Sections will form the Second Battery;
Section One, Fond du Lac, Lieut. Ira W. Bowen, commanding.

Section Two, Oshkosh, Lieut. A. P. Fairbanks, commanding.
Section Three, now organizing at Ripon.

X.—Each maximum battery will be allowed a Captain, four Lieutenants, and the non-commissioned officers allowed to batteries in the regular service. Two sections now each under the command of a Lieutenant, will meet under a future order for the election of a Captain and one additional Lieutenant, and the appointment of such non-commissioned officers as are allowed a maximum battery.

XI.—The commanding officer of each organized company or section of artillery will muster his company on the last Monday of September—28th inst.—and will make the triplicate muster rolls required in section twenty-four (24), of the Militia Law. In the absence of regimental officers, the rolls designed for this office may be forwarded direct by the company officers. The lists of arms and accoutrements required by section 24 for the Quartermaster General, will—for the same reason—be sent direct to that officer. Both should be forwarded immediately after completion. Blank Muster Rolls and Ordnance Lists will be furnished to company officers for the purpose.

XII.—Officers of organized companies who have not yet made requisition for arms, will do so immediately.

168] XIII.—The arms belonging to the State—having been issued, or being now required, for the companies already formed—until further notice is given no more companies will be accepted, other than under the provisions of section 16, as riflemen or sharpshooters, armed at their own expense.

By order of the Governor.

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
 ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Madison, Sept. 16th, 1863.

General Orders,
 No. 18.

Whereas, several of the officers of the Thirty-fourth Regiment decline to continue in the service; it is ordered:

I.—So much of General Order No. 15, from this office, as authorizes all the officers of that regiment to act as recruiting officers, under the re-organization of the regiment, is hereby revoked.

II.—The regiment to be re-organized and recruited will be called the Thirty-fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and the re-organizing and re-recruiting of the regiment will be placed under the supervision of Col. Henry Orff, to whom reports of enlistments should be made tri-monthly, in the same manner as required at this office.

III.—The camp of rendezvous for the regiment will be at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee.

IV.—The following extract from General Order No. 216, current series, from the War Department, authorizes the payment of the veteran volunteer bounty,—four hundred and two (\$402) dollars, as provided in General Order, No. 191, current series—to those honorably discharged soldiers, who have served not less than nine months, and who may muster into new or old regiments, viz.:

“I. All able-bodied men, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, who have heretofore been enlisted, and have served for not less than nine months, and can pass the examination required by the mustering regulations of the United States, may be enlisted in any regiment they choose, new or old; and, when mustered into the United States service, will be entitled to all the benefits provided by General Orders, No. 191, for recruiting ‘Veteran Volunteers.’ ”

* * * * *

This bounty will therefore be paid to any of that class, who may enlist in this (Thirty-fifth) Regiment.

By order of Governor.

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

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HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, Oct. 20, 1863.

General Orders,
No. 19.

Frequent complaint is made of the conduct of recruiting officers, in their endeavor to secure recruits by the enlistment of minors under eighteen years of age, without the consent of the parents of such minors. Such enlistments are strictly forbidden by law, General Order, No. 170, current series from the War Department, provides that 'No person under the age of eighteen years is to be enlisted or re-enlisted without the written consent of his parent, guardian or master. Recruiting officers must be very particular in ascertaining the true age of the recruit.'

Every precaution should be taken to prevent the enlistment of minors, except as provided by the regulations. While, in a majority of cases, the age given by the recruit may safely be taken as correct, the anxiety to enlist may, in some instances, lead to a mis-statement of age. The judgment of the officer should, in doubtful cases, be exercised with proper caution.

Proof of the violation of this order by any recruiting officer, will be deemed a sufficient cause for the revocation of the appointment, and consequent loss of commission.

By order of the Governor,

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, Oct. 26, 1863.

General Orders,
No. 20.

Authority having been received by the Governor from the War Department, to raise a regiment, battalion, or company of colored troops for the United States service, it is ordered:

I. That one or more companies of colored troops may be raised in this State.

II. Colored Volunteers will receive ten dollars per month,

and one ration per day, three dollars of which monthly pay may be in clothing. No bounties are paid to these troops.

III. Non-commissioned officers of colored troops may be selected from among the recruits, by appointment in the usual manner.

IV. Paragraphs 3, 4 and 5, of G. O. No. 143, current series from the War Department, provide:

"3. Boards may be convened at such posts as may be decided upon by the War Department to examine applicants for commissions to command colored troops, who, on application to the Adjutant General, may receive authority to present themselves to the board for examination.

"4. No person shall be allowed to recruit for colored troops 170] except specially authorized by the War Department; and no such authority will be given to persons who have not been examined and passed by the board.

* * * * *

"5. The reports of boards will specify the grade of commission for which each candidate is fit, and authority to recruit will be given in accordance. Commissions will issue from the Adjutant General's office when the prescribed number of men is ready for muster into service."

All persons, therefore, who may desire recruiting appointments for this purpose, are requested to make immediate application at this office, that their names may be forwarded to the Adjutant General at Washington for permission to appear before the Examining Board at Cincinnati, O.

V. This organization will be recruited for three years or the war, and when raised will be credited to the State.

By order of the Governor.

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, November 23, 1863.

General Orders,
No. 21.

Under the call of the President of the United States, dated October 17th, A. D. 1863, for 300,000 volunteers, to serve for three years or during the war, the quota of Wisconsin is

10,281, there being 74,976 persons of the first class enrolled, according to official reports.

This number may be raised by voluntary enlistment in any of the old regiments or batteries, or in the Thirty-fifth regiment infantry, or 13th light artillery, now organizing in the State. If the quota above given is not filled by voluntary enlistments, a draft is ordered by the General Government on the 5th of January, 1864, to supply the deficiency then existing.

The quotas of the several towns and wards in the State under this call, are given in the table annexed, and are assigned in accordance with the number of men of the first class in each town or ward, enrolled by the United States District Provost Marshals. The quotas of Districts as given, have been assigned by the War Department. Credits will be allowed for all volunteers who may hereafter enlist in either of the above named organizations, or who may have heretofore enlisted from the several localities in any of the old regiments in the field, since the date of the call, (October 17th.)

Authority to recruit will be given by the Assistant Provost Marshal General, or either of the District Provost Marshals of the State, who are also authorized to accept and muster recruits, and provide transportation to camps of rendezvous.

The following bounties and premiums will be paid by the Government to volunteers in old regiments, to-wit:

To Veterans, viz., persons who have been in the military service of the United States not less than nine months, \$402.00, 171] as follows: One month's pay \$13 in advance, with bounty and premium when mustered into the service, \$62, making \$75 in advance; \$50 more in two months; \$50 in six months; \$50 in twelve months; \$50 in eighteen months; \$50 in twenty-four months; \$50 in thirty months, and the balance of \$40 at expiration of the three years' service.

To new recruits, and those who have been in the service less than nine months, who shall enlist in old regiments, \$302, as follows: One month's pay in advance, \$13, with bounty and premium when mustered into the service, \$62, making \$75 in advance; \$40 more in two months; \$40 in six months; \$40 in twelve months; \$40 in eighteen months; \$40 in twenty-four months, and the balance of \$40 at the expiration of the three years' service.

Volunteers in new organizations get \$100 bounty: One month's pay, \$13, and \$27 advance bounty and premium on being mustered, and the expiration of the three years' service.

The following premiums will be paid by the District Provost Marshals to any person other than a commissioned officer, who shall bring in accepted recruits, to wit: For veterans, \$25; for recruits, not veterans, \$15.

The Governor refers the people again to his Proclamation of the 24th of October. Other States are making active exertions to raise their quotas by volunteering, and it is hoped that the patriotic citizens in the several towns and cities will, by earnest co-operation, through public meetings, and such other means as they may deem proper, also secure the full quota of Wisconsin by voluntary enlistments, and thereby obviate the necessity of a further draft in this State.

By order of the Governor.

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

FIRST DISTRICT—QUOTA 2204.

Milwaukee County.

Towns and Wards.	Quota.	Towns and Wards.	Quota.
1st Ward Milwaukee.....	114	9th Ward Milwaukee.....	98
2d Ward Milwaukee	109	Milwaukee, town	25
3d Ward Milwaukee.....	149	Granville	32
4th Ward Milwaukee.....	114	Wauwatosa	29
5th Ward Milwaukee.....	140	Greenfield	30
6th Ward Milwaukee.....	66	Lake	28
7th Ward Milwaukee.....	130	Franklin	22
8th Ward Milwaukee.....	40	Oak Creek	24
Total			1,150

Racine County.

1st Ward Racine.....	23	Dover	16
2d Ward Racine.....	12	Burlington	25
3d Ward Racine	29	Rochester	12
4th Ward Racine.....	17	Waterford	19
5th Ward Racine.....	15	Norway	6
Mt. Pleasant	32	Raymond	17
Yorkville	17	Caledonia	29
Total			269

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Kenosha County.

1st Ward Kenosha.....	17	Brighton	16
2d Ward Kenosha.....	11	Randall	9
3d Ward Kenosha.....	7	Wheatland	10
4th Ward Kenosha.....	9	Salem	16
Somers	16	Bristol	16
Paris	14	Pleasant Prairie	18
Total			159

Walworth County.

Delavan	41	La Fayette	12
Sugar Creek	17	Geneva	24
Walworth	18	Linn	13
Sharon	23	East Troy	19
Darien	24	Spring Prairie	15
Richmond	13	Hudson	13
Whitewater	59	Bloomfield	18
La Grange	14	Elkhorn	14
Troy	15		
Total			352

Waukesha County.

Eagle	14	Lisbon	13
Ottawa	9	Pewaukee	18
Summit	12	Waukesha	35
Oconomowoc	24	Vernon	13
Merton	16	Menomonee	21
Delafield	15	Brookfield	21
Genesee	17	New Berlin	18
Mukwanago	14	Muskego	14
Total			274.

SECOND DISTRICT—QUOTA 1829.

Rock County.

Avon	12	Magnolia	14
Newark	13	Centre	20
Beloit (town)	12	Janesville	14
1st Ward City Beloit.....	21	1st Ward City Janesville.....	32
2d Ward City Beloit.....	13	2d Ward City Janesville.....	32
3d Ward City Beloit.....	11	3d Ward City Janesville.....	10
4th Ward City Beloit.....	9	4th Ward City Janesville.....	47
Turtle	21	Harmony	20
Clinton	24	Johnstown	19
Bradford	19	Lima	16
La Prairie	15	Milton	26
Rock	16	Fulton	24
Plymouth	15	Porter	20
Spring Valley	13	Union	27
Total			535

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Dane County.

Perry	7	3d Ward City Madison.....	38
Primrose	10	4th Ward City Madison.....	24
Montrose	9	Blooming Grove	11
Oregon	19	Cottage Grove	16
Rutland	13	Deerfield	10
Dunkirk	31	Medina	15
Alblon	15	Sun Prairie	20
Christiana	21	Burke	18
Pleasant Springs	14	Westport	19
Dunn	14	Springfield	19
Fitchburg	15	Berry	14
Verona	13	Black Earth	7
Springdale	10	Mazomanie	19
Blue Mounds	10	Roxbury	17
Vermont	8	Dane	15
Cross Plains	16	Vienna	16
Middleton	19	Windsor	18
Madison (town)	7	Bristol	16
1st Ward City Madison.....	32	York	15
2d Ward City Madison.....	21		
Total			631

Jefferson County.

Sumner	5	Concord	15
Koshkonong	24	Waterloo	19
Cold Springs	10	Milford	15
Palmyra	15	Watertown (town)	24
Oakland	11	Ixonia	17
Jefferson	37	1st Ward City Watertown.....	13
Hebron	14	2d Ward City Watertown.....	9
Sullivan	16	3d Ward City Watertown.....	7
Lake Mills	21	4th Ward City Watertown.....	4
Aztalan	13	7th Ward City Watertown.....	6
Farmington	21		
Total			316

Columbia County.

West Point	12	Portage City	42
Lodi	19	Pacific	3
Arlington	13	Wyocena	11
Leeds	14	Springvale	15
Hampden	16	Courtland	22
Columbus	31	Randolph	16
Fountain Prairie	11	Scott	13
Otsego	14	Marcellon	12
Lowville	14	Ft. Winnebago	9
Dekorra	20	Lewiston	11
Caledonia	12	Newport	17
Total			347

174] THIRD DISTRICT—QUOTA 1414.

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Richland County.

Henrietta	5	Richwood	7
Rock Bridge	6	Eagle	8
Willow	5	Dayton	5
Forest	7	Richland	11
Bloom	9	Ithaca	15
Marshall	6	Orion	4
Sylvan	7	Buena Vista	11
Aiken	3	Westford	4
Total			113

Iowa County.

Pulaski	10	Mifflin	13
Clyde	7	Linden	15
Wyoming	4	Mineral Point (town).....	12
Arena	16	1st ward, Mineral Point.....	10
Ridgeway	22	2d ward, Mineral Point.....	10
Dodgeville	33	Waldwick	8
Highland	24	Moscow	7
Total			191

La Fayette County.

Belmont	10	White Oak Springs.....	6
Kendall	11	Monticello	4
Willow Springs	11	Benton	32
Argyle	13	Fayette	12
Wiota	13	Shullsburg	23
Center	22	New Diggings	25
Wayne	8	Elk Grove	19
Gratiot	12		
Total			226

Green County.

Brooklyn	12	Decatur	20
Exeter	8	Sylvester	11
New Glarus	11	Monroe	36
York	10	Jordan	9
Adams	9	Cadiz	11
Washington	10	Clarno	16
Mt. Pleasant	10	Jefferson	19
Albany	17	Spring Grove	14
Total			223

Grant County.

Wyalusing	7	Wingville	8
Glen Haven	12	Fennimore	16
Tafton	15	Lancaster	19
Patch Grove	10	Liberty	6
Millville	10	Clifton	12
Little Grant	7	Lima	8

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Grant County—continued.

Cassville	15	Ellenboro	8
Beetown	19	Potosi	25
Waterloo	6	Harrison	10
Muscoda	7	Plattville	32
Watertown	3	Smelser	16
Boscobel	11	Paris	5
Marion	5	Jamestown	13
Blue River	3	Hazel Green	25
Hickory Grove	9		
Total			342

Crawford County.

Clayton	9	Eastman	8
Utica	11	Haney	4
Freeman	9	Scott	5
Lynxville	3	Wauzeka	8
Seneca	9	Marietta	5
		Prairie du Chien.....	51
Total			122

Sauk County.

Fairfield	6	Freedom	6
New Buffalo	9	Baraboo	24
Dellona	5	Greenfield	7
Excelsior	8	Merrimac	8
Winfield	7	Sumpter	7
Reedsburg	14	Honey Creek	10
La Valle	6	Bear Creek	8
Woodland	7	Franklin	7
Ironton	12	Spring Green	8
Washington	8	Troy	8
Westfield	7	Prairie du Sac.....	15
Total			197

FOURTH DISTRICT—QUOTA 1432.

Fond du Lac County.

1st Ward Fond du Lac.....	22	Taycheedah	13
2d Ward Fond du Lac.....	17	Empire	12
3d Ward Fond du Lac.....	18	Forrest	12
4th Ward Fond du Lac.....	24	Lamartine	12
5th Ward Fond du Lac.....	7	Springvale	18
Fond du Lac (town).....	15	Alto	23
Friendship	5	Waupun (town)	6
Osceola	10	South Ward Waupun.....	12
Eden	14	North Ward Waupun.....	12
Byron	15	Ripon (town)	17
Oakfield	18	1st ward city of Ripon.....	20
Ashford	17	2d ward city of Ripon.....	16
Auburn	10	Rosendale	16
Calumet	9	Eldorado	14
Marshfield	12	Metomen	21
Total			437

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Dodge County.

Fox Lake	22	Oak Grove	23
Westford	13	Burnett	15
Calamus	13	Chester	21
Elba	16	5th ward, Watertown.....	4
Portland	13	6th ward, Watertown.....	7
Shields	12	Leroy	15
Lowell	24	Lomira	20
Beaver Dam, town.....	13	Theresa	19
Trenton	32	Williamstown	25
1st ward, Beaver Dam.....	7	Herman	21
2d ward, Beaver Dam.....	6	Hubbard	33
3d ward, Beaver Dam.....	8	Hustisford	17
4th ward, Beaver Dam.....	9	Rubicon	20
Emmet	11	Ashippun	13
Clyman	11	Lebanon	13
Total			476

Washington County.

Wayne	7	West Bend	14
Hartford	25	Polk	16
Addison	9	Richfield	16
Erin	6	Farmington	11
Kewaskum	10	Trenton, Watertown.....	11
Barton	11	Jackson	10
		Germantown	27
Total			173

Ozaukee County.			
Belgium	28	Grafton	14
Fredonia	13	Mequon	31
Cedarburg	13	Port Washington	19
		Saukville	13
Total			128

Sheboygan County.			
1st Ward, Sheboygan.....	5	Lima	20
2d Ward, Sheboygan.....	13	Holland	22
3d Ward, Sheboygan.....	4	Abbott	11
4th Ward, Sheboygan.....	9	Scott	13
Sheboygan, town	9	Mitchell	7
Moselle	8	Greenbush	16
Wilson	10	Plymouth	16
Herman	12	Rhine	7
Sheboygan Falls	20	Lyndon	13
		Russell	3
Total			218

FIFTH DISTRICT—QUOTA 1697.

Brown County.			
177]			
Green Bay, town.....	9	Lawrence	11
Scott	8	Depere, town	3
Preble	7	Depere, village	7
Humboldt	8	Bellevue	5
New Denmark	6	Green Bay, 1st ward.....	20
Eaton	2	Green Bay, 2d ward.....	7
Glenmore	3	Fort Howard	10
Morrison	11	Howard and Oneida Reservation	6
Holland	18	Pittsfield	2
Wrightstown	8	Suamico	3
Rockland	5		
Total			159

Calumet County.			
Brillion	3	Charlestown	8
Rantoul	4	New Holstein	14
Woodville	5	Stockbridge	14
Harrison	9	Chilton	13
		Brothertown	13
Total			83

Door County.			
Washington	4	Egg Harbor	1
Liberty Grove	2	Sturgeon Bay	3
Gibraltar	3	Nasewaupsee	3
Sevastopol	2	Brussels	6
Chamber's Island	1	Gardner	3
Bailey's Harbor	2	Forestville	3
		Clay Banks	1
Total			34

Green Lake County.

Berlin	11	Dayton	10
Berlin City	29	Kingston	5
Brooklyn	15	Kingston village	3
Green Lake	15	Marquette	6
Mackford	14	Princeton	14
Mackford village	6	Seneca	3
Manchester	15	St. Marie	6
Total			152

Kewaunee County.

Red River	8	Coryville	2
Pierce	4	Montpelier	3
Ahnepee	10	Franklin	8
Casco	11	Carlton	10
Kewaunee	9	Lincoln	12
Total			77

178] Manitowoc County.

Two Creeks	3	Manitowoc Rapids	11
Mishicot	11	Cato	11
Gibson	11	Rockland	6
Cooperstown	12	Eaton	12
Maple Grove	9	Centerville	9
Franklin	12	Liberty	12
Kossuth	14	Meeme	11
Two Rivers	30	Newton	9
Manitowoc	38	Schleswig	11
Total			232

Marquette County.

Neshkoro	4	Oxford	8
Mecan	7	Crystal Lake	5
Montello	6	Shields	5
Buffalo	5	Newton	5
Moundville	4	Harris	4
Douglass	8	Springfield	5
Packwaukee	7	Westfield	8
Total			85

Oconto County.

Marinette	25	Peshtigo	27
Oconto	14	Stiles	21
Oconto village	30	Little Suamico	8
Pensaukee	10		
Total			135

Outagamie County.

Osborn	2	Bovina	3
Black Creek	1	Ellington	11
Freedom	9	Greenville	14
Kaukauna	18	Dale	11
Buchanan	4	Hertonia	9
Grand Chute	8	Liberty	3
Appleton	48	Maple Grove	3
Center	14		
Total			153

Shawano County.			
Richmond	4	Kechena	1
Pella	4	Shawanaw	2
Belle Plain	4	Hartland	1
Waukechoa	2		
Total			18

Waupaca County.			
1791			
Larrabee	2	Helvetia	3
Bear Creek	4	St. Lawrence	6
Little Wolf	6	Waupaca	17
Union	1	Lind	10
Lebanon	7	Dayton	9
Mukwa	13	Farmington	8
Caledonia	5	Scandinavia	12
Weyauwega	18	Iola	7
Royalton	6	Matteson	3
Total			137

Waushara County.			
Bloomfield	7	Marion	7
Poysippi	2	Wautoma	11
Aurora	6	Dakota	5
Warren	4	Richford	4
Leon	8	Hancock	5
Saxeville	7	Coloma	4
Springwater	6	Deerfield	3
Rose	2	Oasis	6
Mt. Morris	0	Plainfield	11
Total			104

Winnebago County.			
Menasha	32	Black Wolf	9
Neenah	24	Nekimi	12
Vinland	14	Nepenskum	15
Oshkosh (town)	9	Omro	30
Oshkosh city, 1st ward.....	25	Rushford	26
Oshkosh city, 2d ward.....	19	Winneconne	12
Oshkosh city, 3d ward.....	20	Poygan	5
Oshkosh city, 4th ward.....	13	Clayton	12
Oshkosh city, 5th ward.....	9	Utica	14
Algoma	8	Winchester	12
		Wolf River	3
Total			323

SIXTH DISTRICT—QUOTA 1705.

La Crosse County.			
City of La Crosse.....	83	Bangor	14
Campbell	18	Washington	6
Onalaska	19	Greenfield	12
Holland	6	Barre	20
Jackson	10	Neshonoc	11
Farmington	14	Burns	12
Total			225

180]	Monroe County.		
Sparta	35	Oakdale	6
Angelo	7	Clifton	4
Little Falls	8	Glendale	4
La Fayette	7	Wilton	10
Eaton	2	Leon	19
Tomah	14	Portland	7
Adrian	6	Sheldon	5
Greenfield	4	Wellington	4
Lincoln	8	Ridgeville	5
		Jefferson	8
Total			163

	Chippewa County.		
Chippewa Falls	46	La Fayette	12
Eagle Point	20	Bloomer Prairie	8
Wheaton	4	Sigel	5
		Anson	4
Total			99

	Trempealeau County.		
Trempealeau	17	Caledonia	4
Chase	1	Arcadia	8
Lincoln	2	Sumner	2
Gale	13	Ettrick	5
		Preston	4
Total			56

	Jackson County.		
Albion	27	Alma	11
Melrose	11	Springfield	8
Irving	5	Manchester	4
Hixton	9	Northfield	1
Total			76

	Clark County.		
Lynn	2	Neillsville	5
Weston	5	Pineville	1
		Levis	2
Total			15

	Adams County.		
Leola	2	Newark Valley	1
Richfield	3	Quincy	3
Lincoln	5	New Haven	6
New Rome	1	Jackson	5
Big Flats	1	Chester	3
Preston	2	Easton	4
Monroe	4	Dell Prairie	5
Strong's Prairie	5	Springville	5
Adams	4	White Creek	2
Total			61

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Marathon County.

Wausau	25	Easton	1
Marathon	2	Stettin	3
Knowlton	4	Berlin	9
Mosinee	5	Jenny	7
Weston	4	Texas	2
Total			62

Portage County.

Linwood	5	Almond	9
Plover	9	Belmont	5
Stockton	6	Lanark	5
Amherst	8	Stevens Point	1
New Hope	5	Eau Plaine	4
Pine Grove	5	Sharon	8
Buena Vista	4	Hull	5
		City of Stevens Point.....	23
Total			102

Juneau County.

Plymouth	9	Marion	4
Fountain	3	Lyndon	7
Orange	2	Kildare	13
Lisbon	16	Seven Mile Creek.....	12
Necedah	13	Summit	7
Armenia	2	Wonewoc	7
Germantown	7	Lindina	10
Clearfield	2	Mauston	9
		Lemonweir	7
Total			130

Eau Claire County.

Eau Claire	24	Bridge Creek	12
Lincoln	5	West Eau Claire.....	19
North Eau Claire.....	5	Pleasant Valley	4
Oak Grove	5	Brunswick	5
Total			79

St. Croix County.

Rush River	7	Star Prairie	8
Troy	9	St. Joseph	3
Warren	4	Hammond	8
Pleasant Valley	4	Emerald	2
Eau Galle	6	Springfield	3
Malone	6	Richmond	6
Hudson, town and wards.....	25	Ceylon	2
Somerset	3	Ep'n Prairie	7

Total 103

1821	Pierce County.		
Oak Grove	9	Union	2
Trimbelle	5	Isabella	—
Diamond Bluff	3	Prescott	14
Trenton	3	Martell	8
Hartland	2	River Falls	13
Pleasant Valley	4	Clifton	7
Perry	3	El Paso	2
		Salem	1
Total			76

	Dunn County.		
Menomonee	23	Rock Creek	3
Dunn	11	Red Cedar	12
Eau Galle	20	Peru	2
Spring Brook	15	Dallas County	3
Total			89

	Vernon County.		
Wheatland	9	Hamburg	13
Genoa	6	Harmony	6
Sterling	12	Jefferson	9
Franklin	12	Viroqua	18
Kickapoo	6	Clinton	5
Liberty	3	Union	3
Webster	5	Stark	6
Christiana	12	Greenwood	4
Coon	7	Forrest	4
Bergen	5	Hillsborough	8
		Whitestown	6
Total			159

	Buffalo County.		
Naples	8	Belvidere	5
Gilmantown	5	Buffalo City	4
Alma	11	Glencoe	7
Maxville	4	Waumandee	8
Modena	4	Eagle Mills	3
Nelson	7	Buffalo	11
		Cross	4
Total			81

	Pepin County.		
Pepin	8	Waterville	3
Durand	15	Stockholm	2
Waubeek	10	Lima	3
Frankfort	2	Albany	2
Total			45

1831	Polk County.		
Osceola	6	Alden	2
Farmington	5	Lincoln	1
St. Croix Falls	9	Sterling	1
Total			24

Burnett County.

Wood River	1	Claim River	1
Total			2

Wood County.

Rudolph	6	Lincoln	1
Seneca	2	Grand Rapids	24
Dexter	3	Centralla	5
Springfield	3	Saratoga	3
Total			47

Douglas County.

Superior	8
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Ashland County.

La Pointe	1
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La Pointe County.

Bayfield	2
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HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, Dec. 9, 1863.

General Orders,
No. 22.

The following correspondence from the War Department is published for the information of the people of this State:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 1st, 1863.

Hon. James A. Bell and Wm. H. Bogart, Washington, D. C.:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 2nd inst., and to reply as follows:

The following propositions submitted by your commission, on the part of the Governor of New York, have received the approval of the War Department, and will govern in the matters referred to.

1st. That quotas be apportioned to towns and wards in the several congressional districts in the State of New York, and that assurance be given to such towns and wards as may furnish their full quota of volunteers under the recent call

of the President for 300,000 men, that they will be exempt from the pending draft, should one be rendered necessary in January next.

2d. That the several towns and wards receive credit for all such volunteers as may have been mustered into the service of the United States since the draft, and that the number so credited be deducted from their portion of the quota assigned the State under the recent call:

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WAR DEPARTMENT,

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., Dec. 3, 1863.

Lt. Col. Charles S. Lovell, A. A. Provost Marshal General, Madison, Wisconsin:

COLONEL:—I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of my letter of the 2d inst., to the Hon. James A. Bell and Wm. H. Bogart, and to say that the principles therein announced will, as far as they may be applicable, govern with regard to the State of Wisconsin.

Please communicate immediately this information to His Excellency Governor Edward Salomon.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

JAMES B. FRY,

Provost Marshal General.

By order of the Governor.

AUG GAYLORD,

Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Madison, Dec. 18, 1863.

General Orders

No. 23.

WHEREAS, It appears by special information from the Provost Marshal of the Fourth Congressional District, that the original copy of the enrollment of men of the first class, subject to military duty in the town and village of Sheboygan Falls, returned by him to this office, made no distinction between the enrollments in the two places; and whereas, it now appears that the men residing in each place were separately

enrolled, and that distinct and separate quotas should be assigned to the town and village of Sheboygan Falls, respectively. It is ordered, that in accordance with enrollment made, the quota, heretofore assigned by General Order No 21, from this office to Sheboygan Falls, be assigned as follows:

Sheboygan Falls, town.....	10
Sheboygan Falls, village.....	10

By order of the Governor.

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

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HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, Dec. 30, 1863.

General Orders,
No. 24.

WHEREAS, It appears by special information from the Provost Marshal of the Second Congressional District, that the original copy of the enrollment of men of the first class, subject to military duty in the town and village of Waterloo, in Jefferson county, returned by him to this office, made no distinction between the enrollment in the two places; and whereas, it now appears that the men, residing in each place, were separately enrolled and that distinct and separate quotas should be assigned to the town and village of Waterloo respectively: It is ordered, that in accordance with the enrollment made, the quota heretofore assigned to "Waterloo" by General Order No. 21, from this office, be hereby assigned as follows, to wit:

Waterloo, town	13
Waterloo, village	6

By order of the Governor.

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

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SCHEDULE "B."

ROSTER OF STATE MILITIA.
FIRST REGIMENT WISCONSIN MILITIA.

		Residence.	Date of Commission.	Date of Rank.
Colonel.....	E. L. Buttrick.....	Milwaukee.....	Oct. 7, 1863	Oct. 1, 1863
Lieut. Colonel.....	J. S. Crane.....	Cascade.....	do.....	do
Major.....	Jerome F. Brooks.....	Burlington.....	do.....	do
Adjutant.....	Horace S. Weeks.....	Milwaukee.....	Dec. 23, 1863	Dec. 21, 1863
Quartermaster.....	Frank M. Riddle.....	do.....	do.....	do
Surgeon.....	J. K. Bartlett.....	do.....	do.....	do
Chaplain.....	C. D. Helmer.....	do.....	do.....	do

COMPANIES.

	Date of Commission.	Date of Rank.	Strength of Company.	
			As originally reported to this office.	Sept. 28, 1863.
"Lima Home Guards."—Lima, Sheboygan County.				
Captain—Calvin Jones.....	Mch. 25, 1863	Mch. 25, 1863		
First Lieut.—G. W. Arentsen.....	Sept. 24, 1862	Sept. 24, 1862		
Second Lieut.—Robert M. Neal.....	Mch. 25, 1863	Mch. 25, 1863	91	89
"Ozaukee Guard."—Port Washington.....				
Captain—David F. Vail.....	Aug. 10, 1863	July 3, 1863		
First Lieut.—La Fayette Towsley.....	Apr. 15, 1863	Mch. 27, 1863		
Second Lieut.—Norman S. Turner.....	do.....	do.....	86	82
"Kenosha Volunteers."—Kenosha.				
Captain—Peter H. Wood.....	Sept. 28, 1863	Sept. 28, 1863		
187] First Lieut.—Thatcher T. Bent.....	Sept. 28, 1863	Sept. 28, 1863		
Second Lieut.—Ezra Simmons, Jr.....	June 13, 1863	June 6, 1863	93	93
"Racine Zouave Cadets."—Racine.				
Captain—Fred Ullmann.....	June 26, 1863	June 24, 1863		
First Lieut.—Louis A. Cowell.....	do.....	do.....		
Second Lieut. Winfield S. Tefft.....	do.....	do.....	84	84
"Badger State Guard."—Cascade, Sheboygan County.				
Captain—				
First Lieut.—G. H. Brickner.....	Jan. 27, 1863	Sept. 15, 1862		
Second Lieut.—A. D. Bemis.....	Sept. 12, 1863	Sept. 12, 1863	88	82
"Green Yagers."—Waukesha.				
Captain—Martin Schafer.....	Aug. 18, 1863	Aug. 18, 1863		
First Lieut.—John Haertel.....	Oct. 6, 1862	Oct. 6, 1862		
Second Lieut.—John Dickmann.....	do.....	do.....	93	81
"Light Infantry."—Milwaukee.				
Captain—John Nazro.....	Dec. 24, 1863	Nov. 2, 1863		
First Lieut.—H. S. Weeks, Adjutant.....	do.....	do.....		
Second Lieut.—H. H. West.....	do.....	Nov. 9, 1863	87	74
"Lyon Guards."—Manitowoc.				
Captain—A. J. Patchin.....	Nov. 12, 1862	Oct. 27, 1863		
First Lieut.—S. W. Smith.....	do.....	do.....		
Second Lieut.—Frederic Thiermann.....	July 17, 1863	July 17, 1863	93	87
"Sheboygan Falls Home Guard."				
Captain—Dwight Hills.....	July 23, 1863	June 23, 1863		
First Lieut.—J. G. Meserve.....	do.....	do.....		
Second Lieut.—A. J. Lumsden.....	do.....	do.....	89	76
"Union Guards."—Burlington.				
Captain—G. W. Hoyt.....	Oct. 31, 1863	Oct. 15, 1863		
First Lieut.—A. Hardin.....	do.....	do.....		
Second Lieut.—L. Hurlbut.....	do.....	do.....	122	101
Total.....			922	849

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SECOND REGIMENT WISCONSIN MILITIA.

		Residence.	Date of Com.	Date of Rank.
Colonel	Colwert K. Pier	Fond du Lac.....	Oct. 7, 1863	Oct. 1, 1863.
Lieutenant Colonel...	Geo. R. Goodwin.....	Menasha.....	.....do.....	Oct. 1, 1863.
Maj. r.....	Jesse D. Wheelock.....	Hartford .....	.....do.....	Oct. 1, 1863.
Adjutant.....	J. W. Carter.....	Waupacca.....	Nov. 16, 1863	Oct. 30, 1863.
Quartermaster.....				
Surgeon.....				
Chaplain.....				

COMPANIES.

	Date of Commission.	Date of Rank.	Strength of Company.	
			As originally reported to this office.	Sept. 28, 1863
"Badger State Zouaves," Fond du Lac— Captain.....				
1st Lieut. Charles T. Carpenter.....	May 9, 1863	May 9, 1863		
2nd Lieut. F. R. St. John.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	100	101
"Scandinavia Reserve Guard," Scandina- via—				
Captain. Nelse Anderson.....	June 13, 1863	Apr. 11, 1863		
1st Lieut. George Olsen.....	.....do.....	.....do.....		
2nd Lieut. Ingebreth Erickson.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	89	86
"Governor's Guard," Ashford—				
Captain. Charles Crownhart.....	Mch. 14, 1863	Nov. 26, 1862		
1st Lieut. Martin B. Hull.....	.....do.....	.....do.....		
2nd Lieut. Archibald Webster.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	89	87
"Waupacca Reserve Guard," Waupacca—				
189] Captain. A. Sorenson.....	Sept. 22, 1862	Sept. 22, 1862		
1st Lieut. Luke C. Rehfild.....	July 1, 1863	July 1, 1863		
2nd Lieut. J. W. Carter, Adjt.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	89	89
"Berlin Militia," Berlin—				
Captain—A. J. Dinsmore.....	July 16, 186	July 16, 1863		
First Lieut.—Alfred L. Tucker.....	.....do.....	.....do.....		
Second Lieut.—A. A. Devore.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	94	94
"Oshkosh City Guard," Oshkosh—				
Captain—Wm. H. Jordan.....	Nov. 12, 1863	Oct. 20, 1863		
First Lieut.—Cha's Bingham.....	.....do.....	.....do.....		
Second Lieut.—Edward Finney.....	.....do.....	Nov. 3, 1863	98	84
"Hartford Union Guards," Hartford—				
Captain—Roswell H. Lee.....	Nov. 12, 1863	Oct. 31, 1863		
First Lieut.—Lewis Kern.....	.....do.....	.....do.....		
Second Lieut.—James E. Cook.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	99	83
"Menasha Independents," Menasha—				
Captain—Samuel L. Hart.....	Nov. 12, 1863	Nov. 9, 1863		
First Lieut.—Andrew J. Webster.....	.....do.....	.....do.....		
Second Lieut.—E. Gilbert Jackson.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	85	82
"Ripon Union Guard," Ripon—				
Captain—Henry Stemple.....	Sept. 5, 1863	Sept. 5, 1863		
First Lieut.—W. T. Whiting.....	.....do.....	.....do.....		
Second Lieut.—William O'Neil.....	Nov. 12, 1863	Oct. 31, 1863	85	83
"West Bend Union Guard," West Bend—				
Captain—L. Lucas.....	Sept. 12, 1863	Sept. 12, 1863		
First Lieut.—J. H. Tra ket.....do.....do.....		
Second Lieut.—George Ippel.....do.....do.....	86	86
Total			909	875

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THIRD REGIMENT WISCONSIN MILITIA.

		Residence.	Date of Commissi'n.	Date of Rank.
Colonel	W. Aug. Ray	Delavan	Oct. 3, 1863	Oct. 1, 1863
Lieutenant Colonel ..	Samuel B. Boynton	Monroe	do.....	Oct. 1, 1863
Major	Samuel W. Herrick	Hustisford	do.....	Oct. 1, 1863
Adjutant	Nathan Downs	Mazomanie	Dec. 5, 1863	Nov. 27, 1863
Quartermaster	David L. Fairchild	Walworth Center	do.....	Nov. 27, 1863
Surgeon	Ludwig von Suessmilch ..	Delavan	do.....	Nov. 27, 1863
Chaplain				

COMPANIES.

	Date of Commissi n.	Date of Rank.	Strength of Company.	
			As origin- ally re- ported to this office.	Sept. 28, 1863.
"Kekoskee Union Guards."—Kekoskee.				
Captain—Anson Titus	May 22, 1863	May 9, 1863		
First Lieut.—U. L. Nichols	do.....	do.....		
Second Lieut.—H. A. Lawrence	do.....	do.....	96	86
"Green Co. Badgers."—Monroe.				
Captain—Daniel S. Young	Oct. 31, 1863	Oct. 15, 1863		
First Lieut.—James Norris	May 28, 1863	May 23, 1863		
Second Lieut.—A. W. Potter	Oct. 31, 1863	Oct. 15, 1863	93	95
"Mazomanie Guards."—Mazomanie.				
Captain—James M. Haney	June 10, 1863	June 6, 1863		
First Lieut.—N. Downs, Adj't	do.....	do.....		
Second Lieut.—J. C. Morrill	Aug. 18, 1863	Aug. 18, 1863	95	85
"Hustisford Union Guards."—Hustisford.				
Captain—Asa M. Cole	Oct. 21, 1863	Oct. 17, 1863		
191] First Lieut.—H. D. Moon	July 27, 1863	July 3, 1863		
Second Lieut.—James Whitcomb	Oct. 21, 1863	Oct. 17, 1863	83	67
"Delavan Union Guards"—Delavan.				
Captain—A. J. Cheeny	Oct. 31, 1863	Oct. 28, 1863		
First Lieut.—Chas. E. Griffin	do.....	do.....		
Second Lieut.—Olin D. Barker	do.....	do.....	88	83
"Palmyra Volunteers."—Palmyra.				
Captain—J. M. Bingham	Aug. 7, 1863	Aug. 7, 1863		
First Lieut.—W. F. McCord	do.....	do.....		
Second Lieut.—H. D. Schulte	do.....	do.....	88	70
"Capitol Guards."—Madison.				
Captain—L. S. Dixon	Sept. 29, 1863	Sept. 29, 1863		
First Lieut.—J. A. Bate	Aug. 13, 1863	July 25, 1863		
Second Lieut.—Manning Tredway	do.....	do.....	104	103
"Walworth Center Volunteers."—Wal. Cent.				
Capt.—Charles H. Gilbert	Aug. 13, 1863	Aug. 13, 1863		
First Lieut.—J. D. Clark	do.....	do.....		
Second Lieut.—David L. Fairchild ..	do.....	do.....	88	85
Quartermaster				
"Dane County Loyalists."—Windsor.				
Captain—S. H. Sabin	Aug. 29, 1863	Aug. 29, 1863		
First Lieut.—H. J. Spaulding	do.....	do.....		
Second Lieut.—Thos. Woodward	do.....	do.....	94	76
"Sun Prairie Guards."—Sun Prairie.				
Captain—Prescott B. Burwell	Sept. 2, 1863	Sept. 2, 1863		
First Lieut.—Hezekiah C. Austin	do.....	do.....		
Second Lieut.—Rosswell W. Stone ..	do.....	do.....	93	85
Total			922	835

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FOURTH REGIMENT WISCONSIN MILITIA.

		Residence.	Date of Commission	Date of Rank.
Colonel.....	D. Gray Purman.....	Lancaster.....	Nov. 5, 1863.	Oct. 1, 1863.
Lieut. Colonel.....	Joseph Langworthy.....	Mauston.....	.....do.....	do
Major.....	Amasa Hoskins.....	Richland Center	.....do.....	do
Adjutant.....				
Quartermaster.....				
Surgeon.....				
Chaplain.....				

COMPANIES.

	Date of Commission.	Date of Rank.	Strength of Company.	
			As originally reported to this office.	Sep. 28, 1863.
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"Union Badgers"—Richland Center.				
Captain,—				
First Lieut.—Elam Bailey.....	May 18, 1863.	May 2, 1863		
Second Lieut.—Samuel C. Hyatt.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	103	101
<hr/>				
"Bangor State Guards."—				
Captain—D. J. Jenkins.....	Sep. 13, 1862.	Sept 13, 1862		
First Lieut.—Jas. A. Harrington.....	.....do.....	.....do.....		
Second Lieut.—Richard Whelden.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	84	84
<hr/>				
"Baraboo Light Infantry."				
Captain—				
First Lieut.—T. C. Thomas.....	July 24, 1863.	July 20, 1863		
Second Lieut.—James B. Fowler.....do.....do.....	83	83
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"Juneau County Light Guard."—Mauston				
Captain—				
193] First Lieut.—Erastus A. Devan.....	Aug. 7, 1863	Aug. 7, 1863		
Second Lieut.—Harvey H. Child.....do.....do.....	88	92
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"Smelzer Guard."—Grant County.				
Captain—James H. Cabanis.....	Aug. 7, 1863	Aug. 7, 1863		
First Lieut.—P. J. Neal.....	Oct. 9, 1863	Oct. 9, 1863		
Second Lieut.—D. Wilkenson.....	Aug. 7, 1863	Aug. 7, 1863	100	93
<hr/>				
"Richland County Union Guards."—Orion				
Captain—J. G. S. Hayward.....	Aug. 10, 1863	Aug. 10, 1863		
First Lieut.—George Kite.....do.....do.....		
Second Lieut.—I. J. Wright.....do.....do.....	83	86
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"Iowa County Guards."—Mineral Point.				
Captain—Harvey S. Keyes.....	Aug. 20, 1863	Aug. 20, 1863		
First Lieut.—H. F. Thayer.....	.....do.....	.....do.....		
Second Lieut.—H. H. Walters.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	119	86
<hr/>				
"Grant Rifles."—Lancaster.				
Captain—				
First Lieut.—Geo. L. Hyde.....	Aug. 26, 1863	Aug. 26, 1863		
Second Lieut.—Peter Schlosser.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	90	90
<hr/>				
"La Fayette County Guard."—New Dig-				
gings.				
Captain—Wm. J. Bird.....	Sep. 15, 1863	Sept. 15, 1863		
First Lieut.—John Harker.....	.....do.....	.....do.....		
Second Lieut.—Chas. B. Champion.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	85	84
<hr/>				
"Platteville State Guard."				
Captain—Allen R. Bushnell.....	Oct. 8, 1863	Aug. 17, 1863		
First Lieut.—Jasper L. Rewey.....do.....do.....		
Second Lieut.—Chas. W. Hill.....	Nov. 12, 1863	Nov. 5, 1863	96	94
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Total			931	845

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FIRST BATTALION OF THE FIFTH REGIMENT WISCONSIN MILITIA.

		Residence.	Date of Com.	Date of Rank.
Major.....				
Adjutant.....				
Quartermaster.....				
Surgeon.....				
Chaplain.....				

NOTE.—Field and Staff not yet appointed.

COMPANIES.

	Date of Commission	Date of Rank.	Strength of Company.	
			As originally reported to this office.	Sept. 18, 1863
"Osceola Home Guards,"—Osceola..				
Captain—A. S. Gray.....	May 28, 1863	May 22, 1863		
First Lieut.—Edgar C. Treadwell....	do.	do.		
Second Lieut.—Frank Webb.....	do.	do.		
"Frontier Rangers," St. Croix Falls—			85	85
Captain—Wm. J. Vincent.....	May 28, 1863	May 23, 1863		
First Lieut.—W. M. Blanding.....	do.	do.		
Second Lieut.—Canute Anderson....	do.	do.		
"Douglas County Guard," Superior—			84	84
Captain—Washington Ashton.....	June 23, 1862	May 15, 1862		
First Lieut.—Daniel Waterman.....	do.	do.		
Second Lieut.—August Zachan.....	do.	do.		
195] "Badger Guards," Black River Falls—			83	83
Captain—Egbert O. Jones.....	Aug. 22, 1863	Aug. 22, 1863		
First Lieut.—Silas A. Wilcox.....	do.	do.		
Second Lieut.—David F. Mason.....	do.	do.		
Total.....			347	343

WISCONSIN MILITIA—ARTILLERY.
BATTERY—"A."

		Date of Commission.	Date of Rank.	Strength of Company.	
				As originally reported to this office.	Sept. 28, 1863
Section 1.—Janesv'le	Lieut.—R. B. Treat	Aug. 13, 1863	July 28, 1863	48	48
Section 2.—Milton...	Lieut.—A. B. Burd'k	Aug. 5, 1863	Aug. 5, 1863	46	46
Section 3.—Edgerton	Lieut.—B. Burdick.	Oct. 12, 1863	Aug. 27, 1863	49	49
BATTERY—"B."					
Sect. 1.—Fond du Lac	Lieut.—I. W. Bowen.	Aug. 7, 1863	Aug. 7, 18 3	48	48
Section 2.—Oshkosh.	Lieut.—A. P. Fairbanks.	Aug. 10, 1863	Aug. 10, 1863	45	45
Section 3.—Ripon....	Lieut.—L. P. Stearns.	Sept. 24, 1863	Sept. 24, 1863	49	49
Total.. ..				235	235

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SCHEDULE "C."

MILITIA ENROLLMENT.

Counties.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Total.	Less organized militia.	Total.
Adams.....	126	93	275	494		494
Ashland.....	7	13	25	45		45
Brown.....	354	218	749	1,321		1,321
Buffalo.....	192	161	448	801		801
Calumet.....	136	104	364	604		604
Chippewa.....	113	121	233	467		463
Clark.....	13	23	66	122	84	122
Columbia.....	1,069	619	1,810	3,498		3,498
Crawford.....	285	264	599	1,148		1,148
Dane.....	2,087	1,287	3,505	6,859	349	6,510
Dodge.....	1,566	937	3,229	5,732	153	5,579
Door.....	76	64	150	290		290
Douglas.....	8	17	59	84	83	1
Dunn.....	289	179	319	787		787
Eau Claire.....	201	163	299	663		663
Fond du Lac.....	1,445	824	2,375	4,644	368	4,276
Grant.....	933	747	2,149	3,829	279	3,550
Green.....	718	501	1,226	2,445	95	2,350
Green Lake.....	541	298	810	1,649	94	1,555
Iowa.....	696	531	1,473	2,700	36	2,664
Jackson.....	159	171	364	694	91	603
Jefferson.....	878	577	1,839	3,294	70	3,224
Juneau.....	208	154	469	831	92	739
Kewaunee.....	151	149	323	603		603
Kenosha.....	645	267	718	1,630	93	1,537
La Crosse.....	582	437	1,201	2,220	84	2,136
La Fayette.....	663	467	1,194	2,324	84	2,240
La Pointe.....	2	10	10	22		22
Manitowoc.....	358	274	760	1,392	87	1,305
Marathon.....	118	95	232	445		445
Marquette.....	234	162	464	860		860
Milwaukee.....	2,435	1,387	6,129	9,951	74	9,877
Monroe.....	299	274	793	1,366		1,366
Oconto.....	251	180	291	722		722
Outagamie.....	329	289	656	1,274		1,274
Ozaukee.....	471	209	538	1,218	82	1,136
Pepin.....	102	92	179	373		373
Pierce.....	149	153	460	762		762
Polk.....	48	58	122	228	85	143
Portage.....	225	144	519	888		888
Racine.....	912	614	1,509	3,035	185	2,850
Richland.....	244	222	619	1,085	187	898
Rock.....	1,564	868	2,466	4,898	143	4,755
St. Croix.....	207	159	507	873		873
Sauk.....	465	345	1,010	1,820	83	1,737
Shawano.....	38	39	72	149		149
Sheboygan.....	667	451	1,994	3,112	247	2,865
Trempealeau.....	104	109	283	496		496
Vernon.....	277	262	606	1,145		1,145
Walworth.....	955	604	1,541	3,100	168	2,932
187] Washington.....	768	359	1,155	2,282	169	2,113
Waukesha.....	1,064	527	1,510	3,151	81	3,070
Waupaca.....	274	200	767	1,241	175	1,066
Wausara.....	254	193	475	922		922
Winnebago.....	795	529	1,527	2,851	211	2,640
Wood.....	123	94	168	385		385
Total.....	27,873	18,286	53,683	99,844	4,032	95,812

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SCHEDULE "D."

Draft Statistics, showing the result of the draft under orders from the War Department in 1862.

Counties.	Number drafted.	Mustered into service.	Discharged.	De-sected.	Furloughed till further orders.	Not reported.
Brown	155	67	44	.....	.....	41
Buffalo	16	12	2	.....	.....	2
Dane	76	31	13	2	10	21
Dodge	247	103	55	.....	2	87
Door	63	29	27	.....	.....	7
Green	25	12	1	.....	5	7
Green Lake	64	41	8	.....	.....	15
Iowa	157	55	6	1	1	54
Jefferson	36	15	7	.....	3	11
Kenosha	180	83	28	4	5	60
Kewaunee	124	57	25	.....	1	41
La Fayette	148	35	28	1	.....	84
Manitowoc	397	56	65	5	17	254
Marathon	19	8	7	.....	.....	4
Marquette	131	52	25	.....	4	50
Milwaukee	683	211	157	.....	63	252
Outagamie	99	25	15	.....	.....	59
Ozaukee	521	194	135	.....	.....	162
Pepin	52	27	12	.....	2	11
Racine	184	80	41	3	3	57
Sheboygan	205	119	26	2	3	55
Vernon	12	2	3	.....	.....	1
Washington	758	289	232	.....	.....	237
Waukesha	180	91	26	1	5	57
Waushara	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Not located	4,537	1,700 * 39	983	19	129	1,701 * 39
	4,537	1,739	988	19	129	1,662

*To be added to the number mustered into service, and deducted from the number of those who did not report.

Schedule "E" being a "Regimental Roster of Wisconsin Volunteers", pp. 193-332, inclusive, is omitted in this publication because this with similar schedules for the various years is consolidated and published in the volumes of the roster.

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SCHEDULE "F."

Schedule showing the total number of Volunteers originally in the several organizations from the State, with the changes, and present numerical strength.

Date of Report.	Name of Regiments, Batteries, Etc.	Original Strength.	Gain by Recruits.	Total.	Loss.	Present Numerical Strength.
					Deaths, Discharges, Desertions.	
1863.						
Nov. 2..	1st Reg. Infantry.....	945	75	1020	616	404
Oct. 31..	2d do.....do.....	1051	57	1108	683	425
Oct. 30..	3d do.....do.....	979	70	1049	548	501
Nov. 1..	5th do.....do.....	1058	210	1268	623	645
Nov. 2..	6th do.....do.....	1108	53	1166	694	472
Oct. 30..	7th do.....do.....	1029	74	1103	629	475
Nov. 3..	8th do.....do.....	973	52	1025	435	590
Oct. 5..	9th do.....do.....	870	109	979	204	775
Oct. 31..	10th do.....do.....	916	20	936	610	326
Nov. 10..	11th do.....do.....	1029	72	1101	572	569
Oct. 31..	12th do.....do.....	1045	84	1119	307	822
Nov. 4..	13th do.....do.....	970	169	1139	388	751
Nov. 1..	14th do.....do.....	970	60	1030	619	411
Nov. 8..	15th do.....do.....	801	20	821	385	436
Nov. 2..	16th do.....do.....	1065	70	1136	749	387
Sept. 12..	17th do.....do.....	941	77	1018	479	539
Oct. 3..	18th do.....do.....	962	61	1023	634	389
Nov. 5..	19th do.....do.....	973	26	999	404	595
Oct. 4..	20th do.....do.....	990	12	1002	348	654
Nov. 1..	21st do.....do.....	1002	2	1004	481	523
Oct. 31..	22d do.....do.....	1009	.....	1009	285	724
Sept. 30..	23d do.....do.....	994	1	995	425	570
Nov. 5..	24th do.....do.....	1003	.....	1003	313	690
Nov. 1..	25th do.....do.....	1018	20	1038	335	703
Oct. 31..	26th do.....do.....	1002	.....	1002	328	674
Nov. 2..	27th do.....do.....	865	24	889	225	664
Nov. 11..	28th do.....do.....	961	2	963	259	704
Nov. 5..	29th do.....do.....	961	2	963	347	616
Nov. 4..	30th do.....do.....	906	69	975	90	885
Nov. 3..	31st do.....do.....	878	8	886	48	838
Nov. 1..	32d do.....do.....	993	6	999	251	748
Oct. 1..	33d do.....do.....	892	.....	892	175	717
Aug. 28..	34th do.....do.....	961	.....	961	493	468
Nov. 7..	1st do. Cavalry.....	1124	295	1419	696	723
Nov. 1..	2d do.....do.....	1127	137	1264	593	671
	3d do.....do.....	1186	324	1510	526	984
Oct. 31..	4th do.....do.....	1047	32	1079	476	603
334]	Milwaukee do.....	83	1	84	33	51
Nov. 5..	1st Battery Artillery.....	155	17	172	41	131
Nov. 1..	2d do.....do.....	153	5	158	38	120
Nov. 1..	3d do.....do.....	170	35	205	80	125
Oct. 31..	4th do.....do.....	151	1	152	28	124
Oct. 31..	5th do.....do.....	155	5	160	29	131
Oct. 31..	6th do.....do.....	157	18	175	46	129
Nov. 1..	7th do.....do.....	158	40	198	66	132
Nov. 2..	8th do.....do.....	161	2	163	73	90
Nov. 1..	9th do.....do.....	155	4	159	24	135
Oct. 31..	10th do.....do.....	47	89	136	30	106
	11th do.....do.....	87	1	88	38	*50
Oct. 31..	12th do.....do.....	99	86	185	50	135
Nov. 1..	Co. A. 1st Batt. Heavy Art'y	129	103	232	72	160
	B. do.....do.....	149	.....	149	.....	149
	C. do.....do.....	146	.....	146	.....	146
Oct. 29..	Co. G. Berdan's Sharp Sho'rs	105	43	148	83	65
	Gibbons' Brigade Band.....	13	1	14	.....	14
	Blunt's Brigade Band.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
	Recruits 1861.....	.....	147	147	.....	147
		38,878	2,897	41,775	16,963	24,812

*Estimated.

SCHEDULE "G."

TABLE, showing the date of muster into United States service, and the date of departure from the State, of the various Regiments, Battalions and Companies of Volunteers and Drafted Militia, furnished by the State of Wisconsin for the service of the United States; together with the officers by whom they were mustered into service, and the present commanding officers of each.

INFANTRY.

No. of Regiment.	Officer Commanding.	Mustering Officer.	Where Mustered.	When Mustered.		Date of departure from the State.
				From.	To.	
1st (3m'ths.)	Col. John C. Starkweather.....	Capt. J. B. McIntyre.....	Camp Scott.....	May 17, '61	May 17, '61	June 9, '61.
1	Lt. Col. Geo. B. Bingham.....	Capt. J. M. Trowbridge.....	Camp Scott.....	Oct. 8, '61	Oct. 9, '61	Oct. 28, '61.
2	Lt. Col. John Mansfield.....	Capt. J. B. McIntyre.....	Camp Randall.....	June 11, '61	June 11, '61	June 20, '61
3	Col. William Halsey.....	Capt. J. B. McIntyre.....	Camp Hamilton.....	June 29, '61	June 29, '61	June 20, '61
5	Col. Thomas S. Allen.....	Capt. J. B. McIntyre.....	Camp Randall.....	June 16, '62	July 3, '61	July 24, '61
6	Col. Edward S. Pragg.....	Capt. J. B. McIntyre.....	Camp Randall.....	May 23, '61	July 1, '61	July 24, '61
7	Col. William W. Ransom.....	Capt. J. B. McIntyre & Mj. Brooks	Camp Randall.....	Aug 16, '61	Sept. 2, '61	Sept. 21, '61
8	Lt. Col. John W. Jefferson.....	Maj. W. T. H. Brooks.....	Camp Randall.....	Sept. 5, '61	Sept. 13, '61	Sept. 12, '61
9	Col. Chas. E. Salomon.....	Capt. J. M. Trowbridge.....	Camp Sigel.....	Oct. 24, '61	Nov. 26, '61	Jan. 21, '62
10	Maj. Duncan McKercher.....	Capt. J. M. Trowbridge.....	Camp Randall.....	Oct. 5, '61	Oct. 14, '61	Nov. 9, '61
11	Col. Charles L. Harris.....	Maj. W. T. H. Brooks.....	Camp Randall.....	Oct. 27, '61	Oct. 18, '61	Nov. 11, '61
12	Col. George E. Bryant.....	Capt. R. S. Lammot.....	Camp Randall.....	Oct. 28, '61	Nov. 5, '61	Jan. 18, '62
13	Col. William P. Lyon.....	Capt. R. S. Lammot.....	Camp Treadway.....	Oct. 17, '61	Nov. 13, '61	Jan. 18, '62
14	Col. Lyman M. Ward.....	Capt. J. M. Trowbridge.....	Camp Wood.....	Jan. 30, '62	Jan. 30, '62	Mar. 27, '62
15	Lt. Col. Ole C. Johnson.....	Capt. R. S. Lammot.....	Camp Randall.....	Dec. 1, '61	Feb. 14, '62	Mar. 2, '62
16	Lt. Col. Casius Fairchild.....	Capt. R. S. Lammot.....	Camp Randall.....	Nov. 26, '61	Jan. 31, '62	Mar. 14, '62
17	Col. Adam G. Malloy.....	Capt. R. S. Lammot.....	Camp Randall.....	Mar. 3, '62	Mar. 15, '62	Mar. 20, '62
18	Col. Gabriel Boock.....	Capt. J. M. Trowbridge.....	Camp Washburn.....	Jan. 30, '62	Mar. 15, '62	Mar. 27, '62
19	Col. Horace T. Sanders.....	Capt. J. M. Trowbridge.....	Camp Utley Racine.....	Mar. 4, '62	Apr. 30, '62	June 2, '62
20	Col. Henry Betram.....	Maj. R. S. Smith.....	Camp Randall.....	July 1, '62	Sept. 30, '62	Aug. 30, '62
21	Lt. Col. Harrison C. Hobart.....	Maj. R. S. Smith.....	Camp Bragg.....	Sept. 1, '62	Sept. 5, '62	Sept. 11, '62
22	Col. Wm. L. Utley.....	Capt. J. M. Trowbridge.....	Camp Utley.....	Aug. 12, '62	Sept. 5, '62	Sept. 11, '62
23	Col. Joshua J. Guppy.....	Maj. R. S. Smith.....	Camp Randall.....	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 30, '62	Sept. 12, '62
24	Lt. Col. Theodore S. West.....	Capt. J. M. Trowbridge.....	Camp Randall.....	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 22, '62	Sept. 5, '62
25	Col. Milton Montgomery.....	Maj. R. S. Smith.....	Camp Randall.....	Sept. 13, '62	Sept. 14, '62	Sept. 20, '62
26	Col. Wm. H. Jacobs.....	Capt. J. M. Trowbridge.....	Camp Sigel.....	Sept. 17, '62	Oct. 6, '62	Sept. 20, '62
27	Col. Conrad Krez.....	Capt. J. M. Trowbridge.....	Camp Sigel.....	Oct. 23, '62	Nov. 7, '62	Oct. 6, '62
28	Col. James M. Lewis.....	Capt. J. M. Trowbridge.....	Camp Washburn.....	Oct. 17, '62	Nov. 13, '62	Nov. 13, '62
29	Lt. Col. Wm. A. Green.....	Maj. R. S. Smith.....	Camp Randall.....	Sept. 13, '62	Oct. 14, '62	Nov. 13, '62
30	Col. Daniel J. Dill.....	Maj. R. S. Smith.....	Camp Randall.....	Sept. 27, '62	Oct. 21, '62	Nov. 1, '62
31	Col. Francis H. West.....	Capt. J. M. Trowbridge.....	Camp Utley.....	Oct. 21, '62	Oct. 21, '62	In the state Mch 1, '63

SCHEDULE "G."—continued.

No. of regiment.	Officer commanding.	Mustering officer.	Where mustered.	When mustered.		Date of de- parture from the state.
				From.	To.	
CAVALRY.						
32	Col. James H. Howe.....	Maj. R. S. Smith.....	Camp Bragg.....	Sept. 25, '62	Sept. 25, '62	Oct. 30, '62
33	Col. Jonathan B. Moore.....	Capt. W. C. Lide.....	Camp Utley.....	Oct. 18, '62	Oct. 18, '62	Nov. 11, '62
34	Col. Fritz Anneke.....	Maj. Stanbury & Trowbridge.....	Madison & Milwaukee.....	Dec. 2, '62	Dec. 31, '62	Jan. 31, '63
S. S.	Captain Frank E. Marble.....	Capt. Larnard.....	New York City.....	Sept. 23, '61	Sept. 23, '61	Sept. 19, '61
CAVALRY.						
1	Col. Oscar H. La Grange.....	Capt. J. M. Trowbridge.....	Camp Harvey.....	Sept. 1, '61	Mch. 8, '62	Mch. 15, '62
2	Col. Thomas Stephens.....	Capt. J. M. Trowbridge.....	Camp Washburn.....	Dec. 30, '61	Mch. 12, '62	Mch. 22, '62
3	Col. Wm. A. Barstow.....	Capt. R. S. Lamont.....	Camp Barstow.....	Nov. 3, '61	Jan. 31, '62	Mch. 25, '62
4	Col. Fred. A. Boardman.....	Capt. J. B. McIntyre.....	Camp Utley.....	July 2, '61	July 19, '61	July 15, '61
MIL Cavalry	Capt. Gustav Von Deutsch.....	Capt. A. Trac.....	St. Louis, Mo.	Sept. 23, '61	Sept. 23, '61	Sept. —, '61
LIGHT ARTILLERY.						
1	Capt. Jacob T. Foster.....	Capt. J. M. Trowbridge.....	Camp Utley.....	Oct. 10, '61	Oct. 10, '61	Jan. 20, '62
2	Capt. Chas. Beger.....	Capt. J. M. Trowbridge.....	Camp Utley.....	Oct. 10, '61	Oct. 10, '61	Jan. 20, '62
3	Capt. Lu H. Drury.....	Capt. J. M. Trowbridge.....	Camp Utley.....	Oct. 10, '61	Oct. 10, '61	Jan. 20, '62
4	Capt. George B. Easterly.....	Capt. J. M. Trowbridge.....	Camp Utley.....	Oct. 10, '61	Oct. 10, '61	Jan. 20, '62
5	Capt. George Q. Gardner.....	Capt. J. M. Trowbridge.....	Camp Utley.....	Oct. 1, '61	Oct. 1, '61	Mch. 15, '62
6	Capt. Henry S. Lee.....	Capt. J. M. Trowbridge.....	Camp Utley.....	Oct. 1, '61	Oct. 1, '61	Mch. 15, '62
7	Capt. Harry S. Lee.....	Capt. J. M. Trowbridge.....	Camp Utley.....	Oct. 1, '61	Oct. 1, '61	Mch. 15, '62
8	Capt. Henry E. Stiles.....	Capt. J. M. Trowbridge.....	Camp Utley.....	Oct. 1, '61	Oct. 1, '61	Mch. 15, '62
9	1st Lieut. James H. Dodge.....	Capt. J. M. Trowbridge.....	Burlington.....	Jan. 27, '62	Jan. 27, '62	Mch. 18, '63
10	Capt. Yates V. Bebe.....	Capt. J. M. Trowbridge.....	Madison.....	Feb. 10, '62	Feb. 10, '62	Mch. 18, '63
11	Capt. John Rourke.....	Maj. R. S. Smith.....	Camp Douglas, Ill.	Apr. 6, '62	Apr. 6, '62	Apr. 6, '62
12	Capt. William Zickerick.....	Maj. Sigreaves & Lieut. Purcell.....	Madison.....	Mch. 3, '62	Apr. 2, '62	Apr. 6, '62
13	Capt. Richard R. Griffith.....	Maj. Sigreaves & Lieut. Purcell.....	Camp Washburn.....	Nov. 4, '62	Dec. 29, '62	In the state
HEAVY ARTILLERY.						
A	Capt. Wallace M. Spear.....	Capt. J. B. McIntyre.....	Camp Randall.....	June 11, '61	June 11, '61	June 20, '61
B	Capt. Walter S. Rabcock.....	Maj. L. Sigreaves.....	Camp Washburn.....	Aug. 23, '63	Sept. 9, '63	Sept. 1, '63
C	Capt. John R. Davis.....	Maj. L. Sigreaves.....	Camp Washburn.....	Oct. 1, '63	Oct. 1, '63	Oct. 1, '63
D	Capt. Henry W. Peck.....	Maj. L. Sigreaves.....	Camp Washburn.....	Nov. 7, '63	Nov. 7, '63	Nov. 7, '63

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ADJUTANT GENERAL
OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1864.
CONTAINING
A STATEMENT OF THE TRANSACTIONS IN HIS DEPARTMENT, TO-
GETHER WITH A HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE VOLUNTEER
ORGANIZATIONS IN THE SERVICE OF THE GENERAL
GOVERNMENT FROM THIS STATE.

(REPRINT 1912)

MADISON, WIS.,
ATWOOD & RUBLEE, STATE PRINTERS,
1865



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ADJUTANT GENERAL
OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, Dec. 31, 1864.

To His Excellency, JAMES T. LEWIS—

Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

SIR;—I have the honor to submit for your consideration and the information of the legislature, the following report of the transactions of this department for the past year; in the preparation of which I purposely omit, as heretofore, any portion of the correspondence between the War Department and this office relative to, and also the *minutiae*, in the organization of troops for the General Government, your Excellency being already familiar with these matters, and presuming that a general review and recapitulation of the results attending our endeavors, and the manner in which we, as a state, have met the demands upon our patriotism, together with a historical sketch of our regiments in the field, will be of a more satisfactory character to both the Executive and the Legislature.

REGIMENTS IN THE SERVICE NOV. 1, 1863.

At the date of my last Annual Report, there were in the volunteer service of the United States the following organizations from Wisconsin, to wit:

The First, Second, Third, and from the Fifth to the Thirty-

third regiment, inclusive,—total, thirty two regiments of infantry;

Four regiments and one company of cavalry.

Twelve Batteries Light Artillery.

Three batteries of heavy artillery.

One company (G) sharpshooters;

Gibbon's brigade band;

Numbering for service twenty-four thousand eight hundred and twelve.

The Fourth regiment had been, during the year, by order of the War Department, changed to a cavalry regiment, and the Thirty-fourth (nine months) regiment had been mustered out upon expiration of term of service, August 17, 1863.

4]

RECRUITING SERVICE.

The opening of the current year did not present a flattering prospect to the volunteering service. The draft under the call of July, 1863, was not yet completed, and for the time there was a disposition to abide its results in determining who should serve; a feeling which had been engendered and increased among the people by the action of the War Department in the disposition of credits of volunteers claimed prior to October 12, 1863.

There were then recruiting in the state, the Thirty-fifth Infantry, the Thirteenth Battery of Light Artillery, and Battery D. of Heavy Artillery, all of which were completed and mustered into the United States service early in the present year, and of which further mention will be found in the historical record.

It will be remembered that under the provisions of field order No. —, by authority of (the then) Maj. Gen. Grant, dated November 4, 1862, the Sixteenth Wisconsin was consolidated into five companies, owing to its greatly reduced numbers in the early and many severe engagements it encountered. The policy of the general government having soon after been changed in the disposition of regiments of this character, and this being the only Wisconsin regiment in which the order was enforced, measures were taken, and the consent of the War Department obtained November 25, 1863, for recruiting five companies and reorganization of the regi-

ment. The companies were forwarded as fast as completed, the last one leaving the state in the month of October, and the regiment was thereby restored to a minimum.

The call of the President of the United States, February 1, 1864, for five hundred thousand volunteers, including the prior call for three hundred thousand, and giving credits to sub-districts for all recruits obtained under the draft just completed, to apply thereon, brought also authority for the organization of new regiments, and new life to the recruiting service. This was greatly increased in the state by the order of your Excellency, February 10th, directing the organization of the Thirty-sixth regiment of Infantry, and the appointment of the gallant, now lamented, Haskell to the command. The prestige of his name and brilliant career, soon brought to his standard a maximum regiment which, with but a short delay in the state to receive arms, was on the 20th of May, brigaded in the army of the Potomac, and at the extreme front.

The peculiar fortunes of this regiment, lead me to deviate from the usual course of the report to briefly note their experience. On the 26th of May, within less than twenty days from their leaving the State, companies H and K formed part of the line of skirmishers, with a loss of fourteen men, near Sexton's Junction; June 1st they were in the charge at Turner's Farm, and June 3d in the general engagement at Cold Harbor,¹ where with so many of his regiment, their brave Colonel was killed by the bullet of a rebel sharpshooter, while forming the brigade of which he had command for action. On the 7th of June the total loss of the regiment in killed, wounded and missing to that date was *two hundred and thirty-four*. On the 18th following, Lieut. Col. Savage fell in action mortally wounded, and Major Brown severely. On the 14th of August Lieut. Col. Warner lost an arm, and Major 51 Hamilton was severely wounded in the face, and on the 28th of the same month the balance of the regiment present for duty, numbering near one hundred and sixty officers and men, under command of a line officer, were more than three-fourths captured in the action at Ream's Station. Thus, the regiment which left the State on the 10th of May, nine hundred and ninety in numbers, had, in one hundred days, lost of its

¹ Cold Harbor, Va., June, 1864.

field officers two killed and three so severely wounded as to be incapacitated for duty for months, and was for a time itself reduced to a mere squad. Stragglers and convalescents have since joined the command, and there were present for duty November 1st, two hundred and four.

No regiment has in so short a time encountered such dangers and losses—none borne itself more gallantly or won a prouder name.

The Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth regiments of infantry were also authorized on the 7th and 8th of March.

Meanwhile recruiting for old regiments continued briskly, and until the announcement by the Secretary of War that the quota of Wisconsin was full under the calls of February and March, when, the immediate incentive being removed, recruiting ceased almost entirely, leaving the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth with less than half a regiment each.

A subsequent order of the War Department, directed the assignment of two companies of drafted men, on duty at Camp Randall, to the Thirty-seventh, and the organized companies of each regiment were ordered to the front under command of the Lieutenant-Colonels. Colonels Harriman and Bintliff were directed to remain for the recruitment of the regiments, which was accomplished under circumstances reflecting much credit upon these officers.

Under the call of the President of July 18, 1864, for 500,000 volunteers of one, two or three years' term of service, the Forty-second, Colonel E. T. Sprague; the Forty-third, Colonel Amasa Cobb; the Forty-fourth, Colonel Geo. G. Symes, and the Forty-fifth infantry, Colonel H. F. Belitz, have been authorized. The two first are completed and at the front. The last two are yet recruiting—the Forty-fourth with five companies, and the Forty-fifth with four companies at the front under command of a Lieutenant-Colonel.

Upon the return of the non-veterans of the Fifth regiment of Infantry, whose three years' term of service expired July 3d of the present year, three companies of re-enlisted veterans of the regiment were left at the front, and upon request of your Excellency, authority was given by the War Department to recruit seven companies for the regiment, and the colonelcy was again tendered to Colonel T. S. Allen, under whose command, for the past two years, the old Fifth had won immortal

honors. The order directing its reorganization was issued on the 8th day of August, and on the second of October the seven companies, numbering twenty-six officers and five hundred and ninety-six enlisted men, left Camp Randall for the front, in command of Colonel Allen.

On the 19th of August, authority was also given by the War Department, to recruit the First Battalion of Heavy Artillery to a regiment, and recruiting appointments were immediately issued to secure this result. This being a favorite arm of the service, recruits were rapidly mustered, and as fast as organized into companies, were forwarded to the battalion at Fort Lyon, Virginia, (near Washington). The regimental organization is now complete under the colonelcy of Chas. C. Meservey, formerly Major of the battalion.

Of the foregoing organizations—all authorized or completed subsequent to the call of July 18th—are composed mainly of one year's men; while those completed prior to that date are made up of three years' men exclusively. The term of service and number of each constituting the several regiments, will be found in Schedule D, appended to this report.

VETERAN RE-ENLISTMENTS.

Under orders of the War Department, dated June 25, 1863, authority was given for Veteran re-enlistments of "all able bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, who have heretofore enlisted and have served not less than nine months," with payment of bounty and premiums amounting to four hundred and two dollars, and credit of such re-enlistment as three years' men in the quota of their respective States. Proper blanks were forwarded from this office to the commanding officers of Wisconsin regiments to secure such re-enlistments. Returns were not received in time to give the result in my last report. They were subsequently received, and give a most gratifying evidence of the unwearied patriotism of our soldiers.

The following table exhibits the number of re-enlistments in each organization up to November 1st of the present year, and for which number the several sub-districts of the State entitled, have received credit under the calls of the present year, to wit:

Organization.	Number.	Date.
1st Infantry	15	.....
2d Infantry	78	Feb. 1864
3d Infantry	237	Dec. 1863
5th Infantry	204	.....
6th Infantry	237	Feb. 1864
7th Infantry	218	Dec. 1863
8th Infantry	301	Jan. 1864
9th Infantry	219	Dec. 1863
10th Infantry	13	.....
11th Infantry	363	Jan. 1864
12th Infantry	519	Jan. 1864
13th Infantry	391	Dec. 1863
14th Infantry	272	Dec. 1863
15th Infantry	7	.....
16th Infantry	242	Dec. 1863
17th Infantry	287	.....
18th Infantry	178	.....
19th Infantry	270	.....
1st Cavalry	61	.....
2nd Cavalry	385	.....
3d Cavalry	357	.....
4th Cavalry	260	.....

LIGHT ARTILLERY.

1st Battery	34	.....
2d Battery	48	Dec. 1863
3d Battery	33	.....
4th Battery	43	.....
5th Battery	79	Dec. 1863
6th Battery	34	.....
7th Battery	92	Mar. 1864
7]		
8th Battery	66	Jan. 1864
9th Battery	78	Jan. 1864
10th Battery	11	.....
11th Battery	39	.....
12th Battery	31	.....
1st Heavy Artillery—Co. A.....	29	.....
Berdan's S. S.—Co. G.....	9	.....
Milwaukee Cavalry	9	.....
23d Illinois Infantry	1	.....
42d Illinois Infantry.....	3	.....
Vet. Res. Corps.....	1	.....
15th Reg. V. R. C.....	1	.....
1st U. S. Vet. Engineers.....	4	.....
2d Battery U. S. Artillery.....	3	.....
Co. E, 5th Iowa Cavalry.....	1	.....
9th Iowa Cavalry.....	1	.....
Battery I, 1st Illinois Art.....	4	.....
8th Illinois Cavalry.....	1	.....
1st Minnesota Battery.....	5	.....

Giving a total of..... 5,847
 Less sixty-five not credited by the War Department, having
 been credited to localities outside of the State..... 65

Total for which State receives credit..... 5,782

The above table includes all the organizations from this State whose term of service permitted re-enlistment, and it will be seen that all responded in greater or less numbers. All entitled have returned to the State during the year to enjoy a veteran furlough—the 18th being the last, and just arrived after a patient waiting of some eight months, during which time it has taken active part in the “one hundred days” from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and in the heroic defence of Allatoona, on the memorable 5th of October.

It should be borne in mind that the voluntary action of these men in re-enlisting, lessened the number by just so many in the State, who would have been volunteered or drafted to fill our quota under the calls of February 1st and March 14th, and that if any are entitled to special consideration these are the men. After the sharp experiences of the hardships and the perils of war, and the lengthened absence from the comforts of home, no ordinary degree of patriotism or luke-warm devotion will prompt men voluntarily to enlist for a second term, nothing but a love of the cause they fight to uphold, can animate them, or induce such personal sacrifice.

It is probable that most of these veterans received substantial tokens of recognition from the localities to which they were credited. This should be so, and if any sub-districts have availed themselves of such credits without proper recognition, they should make haste to show it.

ONE HUNDRED DAY SERVICE.

On the 21st of April the following proposition was submitted to the President of the United States, tendering the extra service of troops from the States therein represented, for the term of one hundred days:

8] WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, April 21, 1864.

To the President of the United States:

I. The Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin offer to the President, infantry troops for the approaching campaign, as follows:

Ohio	30,000
Indiana	20,000
Illinois	20,000
Iowa	10,000
Wisconsin	5,000

II. The term of service to be one hundred days, reckoning from the date of muster into the service of the United States, unless sooner discharged.

III. The troops to be mustered into the service of the United States by regiments, when the regiments are filled up, according to regulations, to the minimum strength. The regiments to be organized according to the regulations of the War Department. The whole number to be furnished within twenty days from date of notice of the acceptance of this proposition.

IV. The troops to be clothed, armed, equipped, subsisted, transported and paid as other United States infantry volunteers, and to serve in fortifications, or wherever their services may be required, within or without their respective states.

V. No bounty to be paid the troops, nor the service charged or credited on any draft.

VI. The draft for three years' service to go on in any State or district where the quota is not filled up; but if any officer or soldier in this special service should be drafted, he shall be credited for the service rendered.

(Signed) JNO. BROUGH,
Gov. of Ohio.

(Signed) O. P. MORTON,
Gov. Ind.

(Signed) RICH'D YATES,
Gov. Ill.

(Signed) W. M. STONE,
Gov. Iowa.

(Signed) JAMES T. LEWIS,
Gov. Wis.

The foregoing proposition of the Governors is accepted, and the Secretary of War is directed to carry it into execution.

(SIGNED)

A. LINCOLN.

April 23, 1864.

The proposition having been accepted, General Orders, No. 11, was issued from this office, directing the State militia organizations to be made the basis of four regiments should they tender their services. So few companies were found to contain a sufficient number of men fitted for active service, that the former plan of recruiting by appointments was adopted. The limited time in which to complete the organization compelled

the consolidation of companies and squads early in June, into two regiments and one battalion.

9] To prevent numerical confusion in the regiments from the State they were designated as the 39th, 40th and 41st regiments, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, those being next in numerical order at the time of their organization.

So far as possible, the field officers of the State Militia were assigned to the command of these regiments, those officers having exerted themselves successfully in recruiting these troops.

Col. E. L. Buttrick, of the First W. S. M., was appointed Colonel of the Thirty-ninth. Col. W. A. Ray, of the Third W. S. M., Colonel of the Fortieth; and Lieut. Col. Geo. B. Goodwin; of the Second W. S. M., Lt. Colonel commanding the Forty-first.

The regiments left the State on the 13th, 14th and 15th of June for Memphis, Tenn., where, upon their arrival, the 39th and 41st were brigaded with similar troops from Iowa, under the command of Col. Buttrick—the 40th being assigned to a similar brigade in the same vicinity.

This term and manner of service was designed to furnish an opportunity to those whose duties prevented enlistment for long terms of service, but who, through this means, and thus relieving veteran troops from posts and fortifications, might thereby take active part in suppressing the rebellion, and share in the glory of a successful campaign. The character of the regiments was in some degree peculiar. Five Wisconsin colleges and universities were largely represented in these regiments. At least two companies of the 41st being made up almost wholly from the State university, Beloit and Appleton colleges. Clerks and professional men were freely interspersed with representatives of every calling. The term of service expired and regiments returned to the State Sept. 15th to 17th for muster out. A regimental history of each organization will appear in its proper place in this report. Their services were recognized by the President and State Executive, in the following order:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS OF WISCONSIN,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Madison, Oct. 7, 1864.

General Orders No. 25:

I. In publishing the following order from the President of

the United States, the Governor, in behalf of the State, desires to add thereto an expression of thanks to the volunteers constituting the "one hundred day" regiments, for their alacrity in responding to the call for this special service, and for their efficient and faithful performance of a duty which has contributed to such grand results, reflecting such honor upon themselves and the State, and which is thus gratefully acknowledged by the Chief Executive of the nation:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,

October 1, 1864.

"Special Executive order returning thanks to the Volunteers for one hundred days, from the States of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin:

"The time of one hundred days, for which volunteers from the States of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin volunteered, under the call of their respective Governors, in the months of May and June, to aid in the recent campaign of Gen. Sherman, having expired, the President directs an official acknowledgement to be made of their patriotic services. It was their good fortune to render efficient service in the southwest, and to contribute to the victories of the national arms over the rebel forces in Georgia under command of Johnston and Hood; and on all occasions and in every service to which they were assigned their duty as patriotic volunteers was performed with alacrity and courage for which they are entitled, and are hereby tendered the national thanks, through the Governors of their respective States.

"The Secretary of War is directed to transmit a copy of this order to the Governors of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, and to cause a certificate of their valuable services to be delivered to the officers and soldiers of the States above named who recently served in the military force of the United States as volunteers for one hundred days."

(Signed)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

II. The certificates alluded to are now being prepared by the Adjutant General of the Army, and will be properly distributed upon their receipt by the Executive of the State.

By order of the Governor.

AUG. GAYLORD,

Adjutant General,

COLORED TROOPS.

Whatever prejudice may have existed in the minds of the people against the employment of colored troops, it has fast given way if it be not now everywhere extinct. Aside from arguments of expediency and necessity, the exhibitions of moral courage and heroic devotion, forgetful of the wrongs and obloquy of the past, unflinching in the face of an enemy with whom, if spared the casualties of battle, capture was certain death, have compelled the admiration of their fiercest opponents. (Authority was received from the War Department in October, 1863, to raise a regiment, battalion, or company of colored troops, and a public order was made to that effect; but owing to the sparseness of colored population in this State, there was little encouragement to any white officer to undertake the raising of even a company. No active exertions were therefore made until early in the present year. 1864

Col. John A. Bross, of Chicago, having been appointed Colonel of the Twenty-ninth United States colored infantry, opened one or two recruiting stations in this State, and recruited some two hundred and fifty men for his regiment, for action this State receives credit from the General Government. There being no further record of this regiment with the State Department, the following brief sketch of their action is here appended in justice to the men of this State who bravely shared the fortunes of the regiment.

The organization was completed and left camp of rendezvous at Quincy, Illinois, April 26th, arriving at Washington May 1st, was brigaded at Camp Casey with a colored regiment from New York, and Colonel Bross assigned to the command.

About the middle of June the brigade was sent to City Point, from which place, after two weeks of guard duty, it was sent to the front at Petersburg, and joined the Second Brigade, Third Division, Ninth Army Corps, commanded by Maj. Gen. Burnside, June 30, 1864.

The mine was sprung, and Col. Bross was ordered to move forward with his regiment. Leading his men, who were now for the first time under fire, he is said to have charged farther within the enemy's lines than any other regiment on that occasion.

Seeing the utter hopelessness of carrying the enemy's works on Cemetery Hill, Col. Bross gave orders to his regiment to retire, and catching the colors of his regiment was about to turn when he was struck with a Minie ball in the temple and fell dead, enwrapped in the flag. The regiment retreated through a perfect storm of shot and shell, to the crater, losing in this action most of its officers and nearly two hundred enlisted men in killed, wounded and missing.

I respectfully recommend that the act providing aid from the war fund for families of soldiers from this State be so amended as to include the volunteers in this and other colored regiments. They are in the immediate service of the United States, and not being in a State organization they are thereby deprived of the benefits accruing from this fund. Their position differs from white volunteers in the regular service from this State in the fact that there are no colored State organizations, and if they go into the service at all, they must perforce go into the United States regiments. It therefore appears to me but a simple act of justice to extend to them such benefits as may accrue to their families through the war fund.

MUSTER OUT OF REGIMENTS.

During the year past, besides the one hundred day troops, the term of three years' service of the non-veterans has expired, in the following organizations from this State, to-wit: The first twelve regiments of infantry, First and Fourth Regiments and one company of cavalry, one company (G) of sharpshooters, the first ten batteries of light artillery and Battery "A" of heavy artillery.

These regiments and companies having completed their original term of service, their history as such is also complete; the remaining portions of the regiment being hereafter known as veteran organizations.

It would have been proper and desirable to have published the names of all the members of the regiments, with an individual history of each.

This would have been done had the proper returns been received from the Commissaries of Muster, and will yet, if received in time, be appended to the report.

The present status of the several organizations at the last date of information is as follows:

The re-enlisted veterans and recruits of the First Infantry are assigned to the Twenty-first Infantry.

Those of the Second Infantry are assigned to the Sixth Regiment.

The Third Infantry constitutes a veteran regiment.

The Fifth Infantry reorganized as a veteran regiment.

The Sixth Infantry constitutes a veteran regiment.

The Seventh Infantry constitutes a veteran regiment.

The Eighth Infantry constitutes a veteran regiment.

12] The Ninth Infantry constitutes a veteran regiment.

The Tenth Infantry are assigned to the Twenty-first regiment.

The Eleventh Infantry constitutes a veteran regiment.

The Twelfth Infantry constitutes a veteran regiment.

The Thirteenth Infantry constitutes a veteran regiment.

The First Cavalry reorganized.

The Fourth Cavalry constitutes a veteran regiment.

The Veteran Sharpshooters are assigned to other companies in the Second regiment.

Of the Light Artillery organizations and the Milwaukee Cavalry, I have no information showing their present position, except that the Seventh maintains a veteran organization.

The veterans of Company A, Heavy Artillery, remain with the regiment lately recruited to a maximum.

REGIMENTS IN SERVICE, AND WHERE SERVING.

The total number of regiments and batteries now serving in the Federal army are, thirty-seven regiments of infantry, four regiments of cavalry, thirteen batteries of light artillery, and one regiment (12 batteries) heavy artillery.

These were, at date of last monthly returns, in the following given localities:

Third, Twelfth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second Infantry, and Fifth, Eighth, Tenth and Twelfth Batteries of Light Artillery, with Gen. Sherman at Savannah, Georgia.

Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Infantry, and Second and Fourth Batteries of Light Artillery, in the Army of the Potomac.

Nineteenth Infantry in the Army of the James.

Eleventh Battery of Light Artillery in the Army of West Virginia.

Batteries A, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, and M, of First Heavy Artillery, in the defenses of Washington.

Eighth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-fourth, Thirty-third, Forty-third, Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Infantry, Third and Sixth Batteries of Light Artillery, and Battery C, First Heavy Artillery, with Gen. Thomas.

Eleventh and Twentieth Infantry, Fourth Cavalry, First and Thirteenth Batteries of Light Artillery, Battery D, First Heavy Artillery, in the Department of the Gulf.

Ninth, Twenty-third, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-fifth, Forty-second Infantry, Second Cavalry and Seventh Battery Light Artillery, in the Army of the Mississippi.

Nine companies Thirtieth Infantry, First Cavalry, and Battery B, First Heavy Artillery, Department of Kentucky.

Third Cavalry, Ninth Light Battery, in the Army of the Frontier.

One company Thirtieth Infantry in the Department of the Northwest, stationed in Dacotah Territory.

13]

RESULTS OF DRAFT OF 1863.

The draft of 1863 made under orders from the War Department pursuant to an act of Congress of that year, was in progress and completed early in the present year.

Lieut. Col. Chas. S. Lovell, 16th Infantry, U. S. A., was assigned to duty as Assistant Provost Marshal General of this State, and has—with the exception of a short absence, during which Col. J. D. Greene, U. S. A., was assigned to the position—performed the duties of that office to the present time. The officers constituting the boards of enrollment in each of the six Congressional Districts of the State, were appointed by the War Department from the residents of this State.

In the varied duties of my office I have been brought much in contact, personally and by correspondence, with all the above named officers.—Their labors have been of the most delicate and at the same time perplexing and arduous character, and I take pleasure in bearing witness to the very patient and efficient performance of those duties; and also in publicly acknowledging the many acts of courtesy characterizing their intercourse with this office. The following named gentlemen constitute the several boards of enrollment in this State:

First District.—Capt. I. M. Bean, Provost Marshal; C. M. Baker, Commissioner; J. B. Dousman, Surgeon.

Second District.—Capt. S. J. M. Putnam, Provost Marshal; L. B. Caswell, Commissioner; C. R. Head, Surgeon.

Third District.—Capt. John G. Clark, Provost Marshal; E. E. Bryant, Commissioner; John H. Vivian, Surgeon.

Fourth District.—Capt. E. L. Phillips, Provost Marshal; Charles Burchard, Commissioner; L. H. Cary, Surgeon.

Fifth District.—Capt. C. R. Merrill, Provost Marshal; Wm. A. Bugh, Commissioner; H. O. Crane, Surgeon.

Sixth District.—Capt. B. F. Cooper, Provost Marshal; L. S. Fisher, Commissioner; D. D. Cameron, Surgeon. *

The enrollment of 1863 included all male residents in the State between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, divided into two classes, from the first of which, to wit: "All persons subject to do military duty between the ages of twenty and thirty-five years, and all unmarried persons subject to do military duty above the age of thirty-five and under the age of forty-five," a draft of one-fifth of the number enrolled, with fifty per cent. addition, was to be made.

The total enrollment of this State was one hundred and twenty-one thousand two hundred and two (121,202). From the annexed table prepared by the District Provost Marshals at my request, it appears that the total number drafted in the State was fourteen thousand nine hundred and thirty-five (14,935), of whom eight hundred and eighty (880) were held to service, in person or by substitutes; two thousand six hundred and eighty-nine (2,689) failed to report, six thousand two hundred and eighty five (6,285) were exempts, and five thousand and eighty-one (5,081) paid commutation amounting to \$1, 524,300.

14]

DRAFT OF 1863.

Number of district.	Number enrolled.	Number drafted.	DRAFTED MEN ACCOUNTED FOR.					Amount of commutation.
			Mustered in persons	Substitutes after draft.	Discharged after draft.	Failed to report.	Paid commutation.	
1	25,084	4,172	34	140	1,787	1,047	1,164	\$349,200
2	21,107	1,758	43	15	748	183	769	230,700
3	17,746	1,398	147	4	543	152	552	165,600
4	18,704	3,124	83	61	1,316	537	1,127	338,100
5	20,709	2,840	195	23	1,196	564	862	258,600
6	17,852	1,643	126	9	695	206	607	182,100
Total.	121,202	14,935	628	252	6,285	2,689	5,081	\$1,524,300

Under the modification of the Draft Act by Congress, then in session, the number required under the draft of 1863, was merged into the new call by the President of February 1, 1864, for 500,000, and it was ordered that a new assignment of quotas be made, and that each sub-district be credited upon the new call with the number of men obtained by the foregoing draft. By this course, the State received credit for five thousand eight hundred and seven (5,807), upon the calls of February 1st and March 14, and with the veteran re-enlistments before mentioned, the new organizations completed, and the recruits for old regiments, the quota of the State was filled, as announced by the Secretary of War on the 5th of June.

DRAFT OF 1864.

Under the act of Congress, approved July 4, 1864, President Lincoln issued the call of July 18th, for 500,000 volunteers, for one, two or three years' service, with order that after fifty days from date of said call, a draft of troops for one year's service should be made to fill the quota of any sub-district then deficient in volunteers. The quota assigned to Wisconsin under this call was nineteen thousand and thirty-two, (19,032.)—The fact that we had but just filled our quotas under the former calls of 700,000 in a corresponding ratio, was deemed presumptive evidence, that in the absence from the state of any considerable number of the former quota, the last quota was excessive.

No satisfactory explanation could be obtained from the War Department. The general accounts between the State and Gen-

eral Government were compared and found to agree. Attention was then given to the accounts of the Provost Marshal General's office where by comparison with the general account of the department, the following facts were found to exist. The 15] fact will be remembered by the frequency of its appearance—that subsequent to the call of July 1863, and pending the draft of that year, a settlement was obtained with the War Department on the 12th of October of that year, and an order issued by the Provost Marshal General crediting the State with a net excess of four thousand three hundred and fifty-two over all calls prior, and to apply on the then pending draft. This credit was apportioned to the several congressional districts, according to the excess raised and due to each. But under the modification of the law by act of Congress of 1864, the draft of 1863, so far as quota was concerned—and the call for volunteers of October 17, 1863, were so to speak, ignored, and merged into the call of February 1st for 500,000.

Order was made by the War Department that all credits due prior to, or the result of the draft just made, should be brought forward and credited to the sub-districts under this call.

Upon examination of the table of credits prepared by the War Department and forwarded to Col. Lovell, A. A. P. M. G., for distribution under the call of February, it was found that the excess of credit, due Oct. 12, 1863, to congressional districts, had been omitted.

To correct this, it was necessary only to show the War Department the discrepancy of accounts between its own bureaus.

Meanwhile the many serious complaints of excessive and erroneous enrollment received from persons whose source of information entitled them to confidence, led to a correspondence with the District Provost Marshals as to the manner and results of the corrections ordered by the Provost Marshal General in June last.

This correspondence developed the fact of a serious misapprehension of the duties of enrolling officers under orders of the War Department. The names of a very large number of volunteers and drafted men enrolled upon the first lists made by government officers, and who had since gone into the service, many during the past year, were still found upon the enrollment lists. Aside from these, there was a large class of aliens and physically disabled persons not stricken from the lists. This result was

not chargeable wholly, if at all, upon the enrolling officers. No one, especially in a city, is personally acquainted with the individual history of many of those he enrolls, and I have no doubt the officers generally sought to properly discharge their duties.

An idea, prevalent in a few communities, that an excessive enrollment lessened the chances of individual service, was effectually dispelled upon the assignment of a corresponding quota. But these lists, or this enrollment, were returned to the Provost Marshal at Washington as the number of persons subject to military duty, and constituting the basis of the quota assigned to this state.

Satisfactory evidence having been obtained on this point also, your Excellency directed me to present all these matters before the War Department in person, with request for proper correction.

Arriving at Washington on the 13th of August, I immediately waited on the Secretary of War and Provost Marshal General with such proofs and explanations in support of our claim as were required. The matter received the prompt and favorable attention of the Department, and after the delay of a few days for official data from Madison, the claims of the state for 16½ credit was conceded, and the correction of the enrollment directed in the following orders:

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 17, 1864.

Lieut. Col. CHAS. S. LOVELL,

A. A. Provost Marshal General, Madison, Wis.

Colonel:—It appears from satisfactory evidence presented to this department that an excess of 4,568, credit due in settlement Oct. 20, 1863, to the several congressional districts of the State of Wisconsin, have not been so credited. I am instructed by the Provost Marshal General, to direct that you will cause that number to be credited to the several congressional districts, in the following manner, to wit:

First Congressional District.....	270
Second Congressional District.....	1,256
Third Congressional District.....	987
Fourth Congressional District.....	
Fifth Congressional District.....	493
Sixth Congressional District.....	1,346

4,352

And the balance of 4,568 (viz. 216) to such sub-districts as appears entitled to the same by your record. * * * * *

Very Respectfully your ob't Servant,

[signed,]

T. A. DODGE,

Capt. V. R. C. in charge of Enrollment Bureau.

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 23, 1864.

Lieut. Col. CHAS. S. LOVELL, *18th Inf'y,*

A. A. Provost Mar. General, Madison, Wis.:

Proceed at once thoroughly to correct the enrollment, striking off all men actually in the service, at the present time, all who have been drafted and paid commutation or furnished substitutes, all aliens, non-residents, men who are over age and those who are permanently disabled. Report the total number of the revision thus made before the first of September, 1864, to this office. The quota of Wisconsin will be reduced accordingly. Give your entire attention to this work and give publicity to these instructions. Acknowledge receipt by mail.

(Signed)

JAMES B. FRY,

Prov. Mar. General.

I urged the necessity of a longer time in which to complete the corrections, owing to the extreme distance of many sub-districts from the source of information. The emergencies of the service were deemed too urgent to admit of further time.

The measures taken to spread the information, and the delay in some districts, afforded the opportunity through which correction was generally obtained throughout the State.

Through this correction the quota of the State was reduced three thousand six hundred and ninety-one (3,691), or from 17] nineteen thousand and thirty-two (19,032) to fifteen thousand three hundred and forty-one (15,341).

Mention has already been made of the results of volunteering under this call. Draft was originally ordered to complete this quota. A supplementary draft is now in progress in some of the districts,—I cannot therefore give the total results. Through the courtesy of the District Provost Marshals I am enabled to present the following table complete to November 1st:

DRAFT OF 1864.

Num- ber of district.	Num- ber en- rolled.	Num- ber drafted.	DRAFTED MEN ACCOUNTED FOR.					Amount of com- muta- tion.
			Mus- tered in person.	Substi- tutes af- ter draft.	Dis- charged after draft.	Failed to report.	Paid commu- tation.	
1.....	17,431	4,953	366	474	1,970	2,141	2	\$600
2.....	15,601	*1,150	119	72	*712	247	.....	.....
3.....	14,578	1,757	416	75	581	683	2	600
4.....	14,811	2,238	357	110	816	955	.....	.....
5.....	15,074	3,672	514	115	1,097	1,946	.....	.....
6.....	16,573	3,704	722	99	1,548	1,395	.....	.....
Total..	94,068	17,534	2,484	945	6,724	7,367	4	\$1,200

*Three hundred and sixty-two of this number were discharged on account of their sub-districts having been filled by enlistments.

From the foregoing table it will appear that under the corrected enrollment up to November 1st, 1864, the total number subject to draft in this State was ninety-four thousand and sixty-eight, (94,068.) Of these there were drafted under the last call, seventeen thousand, five hundred and thirty-four, (17,534); held to service in person or by substitute, three thousand, four hundred and thirty-nine, (3,439); discharged after draft, six thousand, seven hundred and twenty-four, (6,724); failed to report, seven thousand, three hundred and sixty-seven, (7,367).

THE CALL OF DECEMBER 19, 1864.

having but just been received, no results have yet been obtained by recruiting or otherwise.

TOTAL TROOPS FURNISHED.

My last annual report gave the entire number of troops from this state in the service of the General Government, on the 1st of November, 1863, as forty-one thousand and fifty-four (41,054).

From the returns made to this office by the several United States mustering officers of the State, it appears that there have been mustered in to the United States service as volunteers from 18] the 1st of November, 1863, to the present date, twenty-five thousand four hundred and thirteen (25,413). These include

all volunteers for one, two or three years' service; and re-enlisted veterans, all for three years.

Of principals and substitutes held to service (three years) under the draft of 1863, there are five thousand nine hundred and sixty-one (5,961). Held to serve (one year) under the draft of 1864, two thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine (2,859). These several recruits added to the number in service November 1st, 1863, give a total of seventy-five thousand two hundred and eighty-seven (75,287), exclusive of two thousand one hundred and thirty-four (2,134) one hundred day men, for which the State receives no credit, numerically, and which added constitutes a grand total of seventy-seven thousand four hundred and twenty-one (77,421) furnished the General Government by this State under all calls to the 19th of the present month.

The following table gives in better form a recapitulation of the total number and term of service, viz:

Credit at date of last report (3 years).....	41,054
Enlistments present year to date (3 years).....	13,347
Re-enlisted veterans (3 years).....	5,782
Draft of 1863 (3 years).....	5,961
Total 3 years service.....	66,144
Enlistments present year (2 years).....	41
Total in two years service.....	41
Enlistments present year (1 year).....	6,243
Draft of 1864 (1 year).....	2,859
Total one year service.....	9,102
Total 1, 2 and 3 years' service.....	75,287
Add three regiments 100 day service.....	2,134
Grand total	77,421

Reference is respectfully made to paper "D" in appendix of this report giving detailed information of these troops, to-wit: The regimental organization and original strength, the number of recruits since assigned of one, two or three years' volunteers, or drafted men, and the present strength.

Of the seventy-seven thousand four hundred and twenty-one (77,421) originally in the United States service, the State is now represented by forty-two thousand one hundred and sixty-three (42,163), the loss by death, discharge and desertion, together with those reported missing in action, being thirty-five thousand two hundred and fifty-eight (35,258). The remark of last

year in reference to this class is also now applicable, namely, that by far the larger number are of those discharged the service for various reasons, or mustered out upon expiration of term of service, while of those missing in action (not killed) the most eventually rejoin their regiments.

QUOTAS AND CREDITS.

It is impossible to give the *exact* statement of account at the present date, between the War Department and the State for troops furnished, owing to the following reasons: A supplementary draft is yet incomplete in some districts, and of those where it is now complete, the muster-in rolls have not yet reached this office. From the returns which have reached me up to this date, the following table is prepared, giving the quotas under all calls of the General Government, prior to December 19th, 1864, with the credits due the State, and showing a deficiency December 31, 1864, of four thousand four hundred and eighty (4,480).

It is believed, however, that the returns, not yet received at this office will reduce this number nearly if not quite one thousand.

State of Wisconsin for troops furnished under the different calls:

Due.	Dr.	Number.
Quota under calls of 1861		21,753
Quota under calls of July, 1862, 300,000.....		11,904
Quota under calls for 300,000 9 months men reduced to 3 years basis..		2,976
Quota under calls of Feb. 1, 1864, 500,000.....		19,852
Quota under calls of March 14, 1864, 200,000.....		7,941
Quota under calls of July 18, 1864, 500,000 reduced by order of War		
Dep't		15,341
		<hr/> 79,767
		<hr/> <hr/>
Deficiency (balance) brought down.....		4,480

Furnished.	Cr.	Number.
Volunteers up to October 12th, 1863.....		40,985
Draft of November, 1863.....		5,961
Volunteers up to December 31st, 1863.....		2,272
Volunteers up to January 31st, 1864.....		2,765
Volunteers up to February 29th, 1864.....		2,713
Volunteers up to March 31st, 1864.....		2,792
Volunteers up to April 30th, 1864.....		1,356
Volunteers up to May 31st, 1864.....		220
Volunteers up to June 30th, 1864.....		169

Volunteers up to July 31st, 1864.....	161
Volunteers up to August 31st, 1864.....	539
Volunteers up to September 30th, 1864.....	1,827
Volunteers up to October 31st, 1864.....	2,501
Volunteers up to November 30th, 1864.....	1,376
Volunteers up to December 31st, 1864.....	842
Veterans re-enlisted up to July 18, 1864.....	5,765
Veterans re-enlisted up to December 31, 1864.....	17
Volunteers reported by regiments not returned to War Department and officers promoted from old organizations.....	167
Draft of October, 1864, reported up to December 31st, 1864.....	2,859
Balance (deficiency December 31st, 1864).....	4,480
	<hr/> 79,767

HISTORICAL RECORD.

I come now to the historical record of these troops, continued in the same general manner as last report, in which will be found a synopsis of the marches, skirmishes, battles, and various actions of the regiments during the year commencing October 1, 1863, up to a corresponding date in the present year. The record is in many instances based upon information furnished by the officers of regiments, and in others, compiled from such reliable data as can be gathered.

The occupancy of my own time in other and varied duties 20] of the office has devolved this labor upon Mr. James M. Lynch, chief clerk in the office, who has, as will be seen, performed an arduous task in a most excellent manner.

FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.

In the absence of a detailed report from the First Regiment, I am compelled to refer to the record of the Twenty-first Wisconsin, with which they were brigaded during the year, for a general statement of the marches and actions in which they have participated.¹

¹ See Report Lt. Col. G. B. Bingham, Campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, 72 Rebellion Records 624.

See First Inf., pp. 31, 105, 251.

2IRON BRIGADE.

Second, Sixth and Seventh Regiments.

SIXTH REGIMENT—VETERAN.

Colonel—John A. Kellogg.

Lieut. Colonel—Thomas Kerr.	Surgeon—John C. Hall.
Major—Dennis B. Dailey.	1st Ass't Surgeon—L. G. Armstrong.
Adjutant—Jerome A. Watrous.	2d Ass't Surgeon—
Quartermaster—Aaron L. Roberts.	Chaplain—

Captains.

A.—Lewis A. Kent.
B.—Henry E. Smyser.
C.—Edward A. Whaley.
D.—John R. Lammey.
E.—Henry T. Garfield.
F.—Henry Schildt.
G.—Henry Naegely.
H.—Albert T. Morgan.
I.—Earl M. Rogers.
K.—Andrew Gallup.

First Lieutenants.

Mair Pointon.
Solomon B. Holman.
Harley L. Sprague.
Henry C. Matraw.

Edward P. Brooks.
Samuel M. Bond.
Thomas Kelly.
Alex. Lowrie.
Israel Hendricks.

Second Lieutenants.

Nelson Moore.
Darwin W. Kinney.
Norman C. Bull.
John Davidson.
George Johnson.
David O. Davis.
William H. Church.
Charles W. Atherton.
Francis A. Waller.
Samuel F. Gordon.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—Hollon Richardson.

Lieut. Colonel—Martin C. Hobart.	Surgeon—D. Cooper Ayres.
Major—George S. Hoyt.	1st Ass't Surgeon—Francis J. Despius.
Adjutant—Russell L. Moore.	2d Ass't Surgeon—
Quartermaster—La Tour M. Crist.	Chaplain—Samuel W. Eaton.

Captains.

A.—Oley Grasley.
B.—
C.—Ethan A. Andrews.
D.—Frederick R. Dearborn.
E.—Wm. H. Gildersleeve.
F.—Francis A. Boynton.
G.—Walter B. Peck.
H.—Nicholas Heber.
I.—Edson Terrill.
K.—John M. Hoyt.

First Lieutenants.

Thos. J. T. Buchman.
Herbert D. Dyer.
David C. Ashmore.
William W. Machem, Jr.
Augustus M. Hubbard.
Jesse M. Roberts.
Onesime Rondeau.

Second Lieutenants.

Conrad Gunkel.

Washington Stever.

21] The Iron Brigade remained near Morton's Ford, on the Rapidan, as permanent reserve to the picket guard, until the 10th of October, 1863, when, after a feint of crossing they marched as rear guard of the corps, crossing the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, and proceeding by way of Warrenton Junction and Manassas to Centreville, from which place, they marched on the 19th, by way of Gainesville to Haymarket,

² See Iron Brigade and Second, Sixth and Seventh Wis., pp. 107, 264.

where the brigade was deployed on the Greenwich road, as support to Kilpatrick's cavalry. In the evening, one hundred men with two officers, were detailed from the Seventh regiment for picket duty near Buckland, where they were attacked by overwhelming numbers of the rebel cavalry, which succeeded in turning both flanks of the picket line, and captured one officer and thirty-four men. On the following day the brigade marched through Thoroughfare Gap to Georgetown, whence, on the 24th, they returned by Haymarket and Gainesville to Brentsville, and finally to Bristoe Station, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, where they were stationed, furnishing daily details for picket duty on Kettle Run and the Brentville road, until the 5th of November. At this date they again marched, and proceeding by Catlett's Station and Morristown, crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, encamping on the 8th, at Brandy Station on the Orange and Alexandria railroad. On the following day they re-crossed the Rappahannock at the railroad bridge and went into camp at Beverly Ford, where they resumed the performance of guard duty.

Participating in the general movement of our forces to repel the threatened attack of the rebels upon our communications, they were put in motion on the 26th of November, and crossing the Rapidan, at Culpepper Mine Ford, at daybreak, on the following morning, they marched by Parker's Store to the intersection of the Spottsylvania road with the Orange Plank Road. At this point the Sixth, which was acting as guard to the corps ammunition train, repulsed in a severe skirmish the assault of a portion of Hampton's Legion, which attacked the train. Pursuing the march through the Wilderness, they bivouacked for the night near Robinson's Farm on the old turnpike. On the 28th they advanced, driving the enemy's outposts and skirmishers across Mine Run, when they bivouacked in line on a crest overlooking the stream, and in sight of the rebel works on the opposite side, in which position they remained, under occasional artillery fire, and awaiting the signal for assault. The attack upon the enemy's works at this place having been abandoned, the return march was commenced on the 1st of December, and crossing the Rapidan at Germanna Ford, they encamped, on the 4th at Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock, where they went into winter quarters, furnishing heavy details for outpost and picket duty.

On the 28th of December, the total number of men belonging to the Seventh Regiment, present with the army, was two hundred and forty- nine. Of these, two hundred and eleven re-enlisted as veterans, under General Orders of the War Department. On the 31st, two hundred and twenty-seven of the Sixth Regiment also re-enlisted, and at various dates during the month forty members of the Second had re-enlisted. The veterans of the Sixth and Seventh were remustered into the service on the 1st of January, and those of the Second shortly afterwards. The non-veterans of these regiments having been temporarily 22] transferred to other organizations, the re-enlisted men of the Seventh left Culpepper, by rail, on the 4th of January, 1864, and arrived on the 12th at Madison, Wisconsin, where they received veteran furloughs for thirty days, at the expiration of which time they were ordered to report at Racine. They were followed by the veterans of the Sixth Regiment, who left Culpepper, Va., on the 7th, arriving at Milwaukee on the 14th. The re-enlisted men of the Second arrived at Madison on the 28th. On receiving their furloughs, these veterans of many battles dispersed to their homes in various parts of the State to enjoy their short respite from duty.

During the absence of the re-enlisted men of the Wisconsin organizations, the Second Regiment, with the non-veterans of the brigade, participated, on the 6th and 7th of February, in a reconnoissance to the Rapidan river, during which they advanced to Raccoon Ford, burned the village and returned without loss to camp.

The Veteran Seventh rendezvoused on the 11th of February at Racine, and again left the State for the seat of war on the 18th, arriving on the 24th in camp near Culpepper. The Sixth left the regimental rendezvous at Milwaukee on the 22d, and rejoined their comrades in arms on the 28th. The veterans of the Second followed shortly afterwards.

Thenceforward, until the opening of the campaign, the Iron Brigade was thoroughly drilled in all the details of the school of the soldier; and in the organization of the army was, in March, assigned to position as the First Brigade, Fourth Division, Fifth Army Corps, with which they have since been identified.

Accompanying the grand forward movement of the Army of the Potomac, under Gens. Grant and Meade, the Iron Bri-

gade, commanded by Brig. Gen. Cutler, formerly colonel of the Sixth Wisconsin, broke camp at Culpepper at midnight of the 3d of May, and marching all night, crossed the Rapidan at Germauna Ford on the following morning, and taking the plank road in the direction of Chancellorville, bivouacked at Old Wilderness Tavern. On the morning of the 5th they diverged from the plank road a mile to the right, where line of battle was formed in the Wilderness, the Second being placed on the right of the Seventh, which was in the front line on the left of the brigade. The Sixth was held in the rear as reserve to the brigade. Shortly afterwards, at the command to move forward, they advanced by companies, through a heavy growth of pine and underbrush, a distance of nearly a mile, when at noon they encountered the enemy's line, in position, covered by the forest and thick underbrush, with his skirmish line but a few paces in advance. At a distance of forty paces, the enemy, directly in front, poured in a terrible fire, which was at once returned with such effect as to throw the rebels into disorder. Our troops immediately charged with the bayonet, and at this point Corporal George A. Smith, of Company H, Seventh Regiment, rushed forward, capturing the battle flag of the Forty-eighth Virginia, which was in their front.* The brigade steadily advanced, driving the enemy to his second line, which was also routed, "the severe fire from our ranks strewing the ground with dead and dying," when the rebels were reinforced by A. P. Hill's Corps. At this time our troops 23] had driven the enemy a mile and a half through the timber, and the line on the left of the brigade having given way, they were, by a flank attack, in turn driven back in disorder, but without panic, to their original position, where the line was reformed. At six in the evening, they moved to the left, near the Fredericksburg and Orange C. H. road, to support the Second Corps, which had been fiercely attacked by the enemy. About dusk they advanced to within seventy-five yards of the rebel lines, in which position they lay on their arms during the night.

The battle was resumed at daylight on the following morning. Acting as support to the Second Corps, they participated in the grand charge upon the rebels in front, (A. P. Hill's Corps,)

* Corporal Smith was killed on the field later in the action. (Corp. Smith had re-enlisted as a veteran and was breveted Captain in May, 1864.)

forcing the enemy steadily back until he was reinforced by the arrival of his artillery and a part of Longstreet's Corps. Owing to the nature of the field, it was impossible to bring our artillery into position, and the troops were compelled to fall back to the line which they had occupied during the night. During the day, two other unsuccessful attempts were made to advance our lines on the left, after which the enemy, having massed his troops, made a determined assault upon our lines, which, after a severe contest, was repulsed with great slaughter. In the third assault upon the enemy, Gen. Wadsworth, the Division Commander, was killed, when the command of the division devolved upon Gen. Cutler, Col. Robinson, of the Seventh, assuming command of the brigade, and Lieut. Col. Finnicum taking charge of the regiment. On the same day, Col. Bragg, of the Sixth, was placed in command of the Third Brigade, which position he retained until the 10th of June, when it was transferred to another division, and Col. Bragg took command of the First (Iron) Brigade.¹

The 7th of May was principally spent in effecting certain changes of position. In the evening commenced the movement in the direction of Spottsylvania C. H.; marching all night by way of Shady Grove Church and Todd's Tavern; they arrived at ten next morning at Laurel Hill. Near this place the troops were halted, and while preparing breakfast were again ordered forward. Forming line of battle under the fire of the enemy's artillery, with the Sixth Wisconsin on the right, and the Seventh on the left of the brigade front, they immediately advanced to the assault of the enemy's entrenchments. After a severe contest, they were compelled to fall back half a mile, when they rallied and again advanced, driving the enemy over the ground where they had just fought, and taking a strong position within three hundred yards of the enemy's works, which they fortified and held, successfully resisting several attempts to dislodge them. On the evening of the 9th, the enemy advanced, driving in the pickets on the left of the brigade front, and succeeded in establishing a body of sharpshooters, in a thick wood, within about fifty yards of the breastworks. These sharpshooters were driven out the same evening by a detach-

¹ The Rapidan to the James, May 4, June 12, 1864. Reports Lt. Col. Rufus R. Dawes, 67 Rebellion Records, 618-622; Brig. Gen. Edward S. Bragg, 67 Ibid., 636-639; Brig. Gen. Lysander Cutler, 67 Ibid., 610-614.

ment of sixty men from the Seventh regiment, who volunteered for that purpose. On the following day they again advanced to charge the enemy's works in front, the Seventh holding the extreme left of the brigade. The troops on their left having given way, under the severe fire to which they were exposed, this regiment deployed out in heavy skirmish line covering a space equal to three times its front, and the attack being repulsed, the brigade retired under fire in good order to the breastworks. The 11th was occupied in shelling and skirmishing on 24] both sides. On this day, the Second Wisconsin, having been reduced to less than one hundred men present for duty, and having lost both field officers, who were wounded and in the hands of the enemy, was detailed as provost guard of the Fourth Division, Fifth Army Corps, thus severing its connection with the Iron Brigade, with which the regiment had been identified since its organization in 1861.

At nine in the morning of the 12th, the brigade again took part in an unsuccessful assault upon the rebel works, shortly after which they moved about three miles to the left to the support of the Second Corps, which had gallantly carried an important part of the enemy's line, in the charge of the morning. Here they occupied position on the right of Gen. Hancock's troops, standing in deep mud and keeping up a constant fire for the protection of the troops who were at work on the fortifications. From constant firing, the muskets became so foul that it became necessary to send details of men to wash the guns, while their comrades kept up the fire. In many instances, also, the weariness of the men was so overpowering, having been under fire day and night since the morning of the 8th, that they lay down in the mud and slept under the enemy's fire, notwithstanding the exertions of the officers to keep them awake. Early on the following morning the brigade was relieved, and marched back to position near Laurel Hill, rejoining the Fifth Corps.

Participating in the general movement of our army to the left, they marched from this place late in the evening, and having forded the Po river twice during the night, occupied position at five in the morning of the 14th, on the right of Burnside's Corps, one and a half miles from Spottsylvania C. H., where field works were thrown up in front of the enemy, and the brigade remained engaged in picket and guard duty, with occa-

sional artillery duels and shelling from the enemy, until the 21st, when the flank movement of the army was resumed. Marching in a south easterly direction, they crossed the Po river and the Richmond and Fredericksburg railroad, halting on the following day at a point five miles southeast from Guinea's Station, where breastworks were erected and the brigade remained as guard until the trains had passed, when they again pushed forward in pursuit of Ewell's Corps to Bull Church, near the Mat river.

March was resumed on the morning of the 23d. The brigade crossed the North Anna at Jericho Ford in the afternoon, and moved forward to a point one mile from the river, where line of battle was formed—the Sixth on the left of the brigade, with the Seventh next on the right. While the line was yet incomplete, at six in the evening, the enemy attacked in front and flank, forcing the line back half a mile, when they were reinforced by two batteries of artillery, and the brigade rallied, the Seventh being placed on the right of a battery, holding the extreme right of the line. After a severe conflict, lasting upwards of two hours, the rebels were driven from the field in disorder. The conduct of the brigade in this action was highly complimented by the officers of the army. During the following day, they remained upon the field of battle, occasionally skirmishing with the enemy, and on the morning of the 25th, they moved three miles to the left, taking position on the left of the Sixth Corps, where they were employed in severe skirmish and guard duty during the day. They were again in motion on the following day. Proceeding by way of Magnolia 25] Church, they crossed the Pamunkey river on the 28th, and moving forward about a mile, erected breastworks which they occupied during the passage of the river by the army, and next morning marched three miles, part of the way on the "double quick," to reinforce Griffin's Division—the rebel attack upon which was repulsed—when the brigade, moving to position on the right of the division, threw up slight breastworks, and bivouacked in line of battle, near the grave of Patrick Henry.

On the 30th, they moved two miles to the front and constructed earthworks under a heavy shell fire from the enemy's batteries. This position was retained until the 1st of June, when the brigade moved forward in the evening, under severe artillery fire, to support some batteries of artillery which were

planted in an exposed position, after which, under cover of the darkness, they advanced the lines on their front, within four hundred yards of the rebel works. Here they remained, exposed day and night to continuous fire of artillery and musketry, until the evening of the 5th, when they were again put in motion to the left, and traveling all night, arrived at four in the morning at Cold Harbor. On the 7th they marched to the Chickahominy, and were stationed one and a half miles above the crossing of the Richmond and West Point railroad, where they were employed in picket duty until the 12th, when they again changed position to the left. Marching late in the evening they crossed the Chickahominy river at Long Bridge, and pushed forward to Charles City Court House, about a mile from which place they encamped on the 14th, near Wilcox's Landing on the James river. Here they crossed the James on the morning of the 16th, and pressing forward by way of Prince George Court House, erected breastworks in front of the enemy before Petersburg on the 17th, the Sixth Wisconsin, which was on the left of the brigade, constituting the extreme left flank of the army of the Potomac. The day was occupied in constant skirmishing with the enemy, and at five on the following morning they moved forward in line of battle, with skirmishers deployed in advance, the Sixth on the left and the Seventh on the right of the brigade front. They advanced, forcing the enemy to his earthworks one mile from Petersburg, when the skirmishers were recalled, and shortly after three in the afternoon, charged the enemy in his earthworks. The brigade, on the extreme left of the line, advanced steadily under a withering fire of artillery and musketry, to a position within pistol shot of the enemy's works, which they held until compelled by an attack in flank to fall back one hundred and fifty yards. In the evening and night, works were constructed within five hundred yards of the enemy's line, since which time, they have been constantly engaged in the duties of the siege.

They remained in the front line on the left of Petersburg, until the 18th of August, when they marched six miles to Yellow House on the Weldon railroad, accompanying the movement to the support of the First Division, which had obtained possession of the railroad at that point. In the battle of the following day, the brigade was deployed as skirmishers, the line extending from the right of the line of battle of the Fifth Corps

to the Second Corps, in the main works before Petersburg, the Seventh regiment occupying the extreme right of the skirmish line. The skirmish line was pierced by the enemy, on the left of the Seventh Wisconsin, which retained the position during the night, capturing twenty-six prisoners without sustaining 26] loss. In the evening of the 20th, this regiment rejoined the brigade on the west side of the railroad, where breastworks were thrown up. On the following morning, the line in front of the railroad, consisting of the First and Second brigades, was attacked by a large force of the enemy, whose assault was gallantly repulsed with great slaughter, the Seventh Wisconsin capturing the battle flag of the Sixteenth Mississippi, with all its field officers.

Since this date, the brigade has been engaged in guarding the position on the Weldon railroad, gradually extending the lines toward the Southside railroad.

SECOND REGIMENT.

After the battle of Laurel Hill, the Second regiment having become so reduced that less than one hundred men were present for duty, was permanently detached, on the 11th of May, 1864, from the celebrated brigade, whose movements they had accompanied from its organization, and to whose reputation their valor had so signally contributed. Thenceforward they were employed as provost guard of the Fourth Division, Fifth Army Corps, and following the march of that division, in the grand movement to the left, crossing the North Anna river on the 23d, and arriving on the 6th of June at Bottom's Bridge, on the Chickahominy, where they remained until the expiration of their term of service as soldiers in the army of the United States. The following graceful valedictory from the Division Commander, himself a citizen of Wisconsin, needs neither preface nor comment:

“HEADQUARTERS, FOURTH DIVISION,
“FIFTH ARMY CORPS, June 10th, 1864.

“The Second Wisconsin Volunteers, having served their full term of three years in this army, and being about to leave for their homes, the General Commanding deems it proper for himself, and in behalf of those of their comrades who remain behind,

to address the officers and men of that command a few parting words.

“Three years ago you entered the service more than a thousand strong. You now leave us with one hundred and thirty-three, all told. Where are they? O’Connor, Stevens, Colwell, Randolph and many others, both officers and men, are mustered with the hosts on high. Others are disabled for life. Others still are in rebel prisons.

“Among all these things you have always been true to your flag and your country. You have never failed in any duty required of you. You have a right to be proud of your record; the State has reason to be proud of you. You leave with the best wishes of all your comrades, and to that I wish to add my most cordial desire for your future honor and prosperity, collectively and individually.

“(Signed) L. CUTLER,
“Brig. General Commanding.”

Members of the regiment, on “detached duty” in the various departments of the army, were recalled, and on the morning of the 11th of June, the remnant of the Second Wisconsin was 27] finally relieved from the front and marched to White House Landing, where they embarked. They arrived in Washington on the 13th, and proceeding thence by rail arrived on the 18th at Madison, Wisconsin. They were greeted at the Capital of the State with an enthusiastic welcome from the State authorities and citizens, and after a delay of some days, awaiting the arrival of the necessary papers from Washington, the last company was finally mustered out of service on the 2d of July.

INDEPENDENT BATTALION, SECOND REGIMENT.

By order of the Division commander, the members of the Second Wisconsin, who had joined the regiment after its original organization, were organized on the 11th of June, 1864, as an Independent Battalion of two companies, under command of Capt. Dennis B. Dailey, of Company B.—The battalion was assigned to duty as provost guard of the Fourth Division, Fifth Army Corps, Capt. Dailey being appointed Provost Marshal, and Lieut. Morgan assuming the immediate command of

the battalion. They left Bottom's Bridge on the night of the 12th of June, as rear guard of the division, and crossing the Chickahominy river, accompanied the general movement of the corps by way of Charles City Court House, to the vicinity of Wilcox's Landing, where they encamped on the 14th.

Crossing the James river at this point on the 16th, they marched by way of Prince George's Court House, in the advance upon Petersburg, and took part on the 18th in the battle before that place, with a loss of two men wounded. From this date they remained on provost duty at division headquarters, on the Petersburg and Norfolk railroad, four miles from the former place, until the 17th of August, when, they were again put in motion, accompanying the movement of the corps, to Yellow House, on the Weldon railroad. Here they were deployed in the rear of the division, and participated in the action of the following day, losing one man wounded. In the battle of the 19th, they were again engaged, and Lieut. Morgan, having been severely wounded, the command devolved upon Lieut. Naegeli. They were employed on the following day in building entrenchments on the left of the railroad, and on the 21st assisted in repulsing the enemy's attack upon our line. In this action the casualties were four wounded, including Capt. Dailey, who was severely wounded and sent to General Hospital. The Fourth Division, having been temporarily broken up, they were assigned on the 24th, to provost duty at corps headquarters, where they remained until the 1st of September.

At this date, they were assigned to the First Brigade of the Third Division, and have since been employed in the performance of guard and picket duty. Lieut Morgan rejoined and took command of the battalion on the 27th of September; Capt. Dailey, who returned to duty on the same day, having been detailed on staff duty.

The battalion is now encamped in line of breastworks near the Weldon railroad, one mile from Yellow House, Va.

28]

THIRD REGIMENT--VETERAN

Colonel--William Hawley.

Lieut. Colonel--Geo. W. Stevenson.

Surgeon--Oscar F. Bartlett.

Major--Warham Parks.

1st Ass't Surgeon--J. Griffin Conley.

Adjutant--John H. Meigs.

2d Ass't Surgeon--Thomas Kopff.

Quartermaster--Joseph T. Marvin.

Chaplain--Isaac A. Springer.

¹ See Third Wis. Inf., pp. 38, 111, 276.

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—Ralph Van Brunt.	Seth Raymond.	
B.—Wilson S. Buck.	Oliver A. Hegg.	
C.—Silas E. Gardner.	James Collins.	
D.—Charles R. Barrager.	Asher C. Taylor.	Cha's H. Lindsley.
E.—Julien W. Hinkley.	John W. Schweers.	
F.—Jasper Woodford.		
G.—Ephraim Giddings.	Stephen Lieurance.	
H.—		John Kleven.
I.—Nahum Daniels.		
K.—Alex. D. Haskins.	John D. Goodrich.	

The Third regiment attached to the Third Brigade, First Division, Twelfth Army Corps, left Columbus, O., *en route* for the Army of the Cumberland, on the 30th of September, 1863, proceeding by rail to Stevenson, Ala., where they arrived on the 3d of October. At this place, orders were received assigning the regiment to the performance of guard duty on the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, in compliance with which they left Stevenson on the following morning, returning to Decherd, Tenn., at the junction of the branch railroad to Fayetteville with the main line. From this point they moved during the month from place to place on the railroad, remaining but a short time at each until the 27th, when they moved by rail to Wartrace, Tenn., and went into camp at that place, at the junction of the Shelbyville branch railroad, and were employed in guard duty.

On the 21st of December, three-fourths of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, under General Orders from the War Department, and the veteran Third left Wartrace, on the 25th, *en route* for Madison, Wis., where they arrived on the 28th. From this city the men dispersed to their respective homes, in the enjoyment of their short leave of absence, and the regiment having reassembled at Madison on the 1st of February, 1864, they again took their departure from the State on the 4th, arriving on the 9th at Tullahoma, Tenn. After a short rest of two days they left Tullahoma on the 12th, and proceeding by way of Mulberry, arrived on the 13th at Fayetteville, where they again went into camp. While stationed at this place, the principal duty of the regiment consisted in the performance of guard duty and in the restoration of law and order in the county. Upwards of sixteen hundred citizens of Lincoln county took the oath of amnesty, and various bands of guerillas were suppressed. Here they were joined by the recruits which had enlisted for the regiment during the winter, in-

creasing their numbers to five hundred and seventy-five. In the latter part of April, upon the re-organization of the Army of the Cumberland, the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps were consolidated, forming the Twentieth, in which the regiment was 29] assigned to the Second Brigade, of the First Division, the brigade being placed under command of Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, formerly Colonel of the Third Wisconsin.

Participating in the general movement for the concentration of the army previous to the advance upon Atlanta, they left Fayetteville on the 27th of April, under orders to join their brigade, which was already in motion. They arrived at Tullahoma on the 30th of April, and pushing forward next day, joined the brigade on the 8th of May near Buzzard Roost, Ga., having marched a distance of one hundred and twenty-two miles. Participating in the forward movement of the army, they marched on the 10th sixteen miles to Snake Creek Gap, where they remained until the 13th, at which date the march was resumed, the regiment on the same day taking position in column before the enemy at Resaca. On the following day, they marched with the Twentieth Corps, to the left to support a division of the Fourth Corps. In this movement, although brisk skirmishing was kept up and the attempt of the enemy to turn our left, completely foiled, the regiment suffered no loss. On the morning of the 15th they moved still farther to the left and front, and took position in line of battle. Skirmishers were deployed two hundred yards in front and immediately engaged the enemy. Temporary works of rails and logs were hastily erected in front of the main line, but before these slight preparations were completed, the enemy charged upon the position with an entire division forcing back the skirmishers, and advancing within one hundred and fifty yards of the main line. Our troops withheld their fire until the enemy was within easy range, when they poured in such a withering volley as to cause the rebels to waver, and finally to retire in disorder. At this moment the order to advance was given, and our troops rushed forward with a cheer, the Third capturing forty prisoners. In this brilliant engagement the loss of the regiment was three killed, twenty-seven wounded and one missing.¹

¹ Resaca, Ga., May 15, '64.

The enemy having abandoned his position at Resaca, during the night, our troops pressed forward on the 16th upon his line of retreat and crossing the Coosawattee river on the following morning, marched eight miles further towards Calhoun and bivouacked for the night. On the 18th, they moved forward by way of Kingston to Cassville, at which place they encamped on the following day, having skirmished slightly with the enemy, but sustained no casualties during the march of forty miles from Resaca. After a rest of four days at Cassville the forward movement of the army, was resumed on the 23d, when the regiment crossed the Etowah river, and marching in the direction of Marietta, came up with the enemy on the 25th, posted in a strongly entrenched position at the crossing of the Marietta and Ackworth roads, near Dallas.² Here the regiment, in the centre of the brigade, formed in line of battle, and advanced, on the right of the Marietta road, directly upon the enemy's works. In the hard-fought battle which followed no decided advantage was gained, other than ascertaining the strength of the enemy, who was well entrenched, with superior numbers, in a well chosen position. "The officers and men of the regiment fought with a heroism never excelled by any troops, and I take pleasure in adding that in this engagement, as well as in that near Resaca, not a single instance of bad conduct came under my observation, or has been since reported. Notwithstanding that upwards of one-half the regiment consisted of recruits, who had never been under fire, the list of casualties showed a loss of fourteen killed and ninety-seven wounded, of whom five were officers."* In the evening the Third was relieved and withdrawn from its exposed position, and the troops remained near the battlefield until the 1st of June, when they took position in line of battle four miles to the left, which they retained three days.

Their division having been ordered to the left, the Third Wisconsin took the advance on the 4th, and proceeding slowly in front of the enemy, and constantly skirmishing as they advanced, took position, on the 6th, in front of the enemy's entrenchments at Pine Knob (Ga.), which they retained, with

² Dallas, Ga., May 25, '64.

*Official report.

slight change and under the incessant fire of the enemy, until the 15th, when the line was advanced two miles to position in front of the enemy, who had abandoned his entrenchments at Pine Knob, during the previous night. In the evening, the Third was placed in line of battle on the right of the brigade, and two hundred yards from the rebel works. During the night temporary earthworks were erected and the regiment retained the position, exposed to the enemy's fire, with a loss of seven men wounded, until the 17th, when a forward movement was ordered, the enemy having again fallen back during the preceding night. During the next three days, the regiment, constantly in front, advanced from point to point, as the enemy's lines were slowly forced back, and on the 21st was ordered to advance on the Powder Spring Road. On proceeding one and a half miles toward the position indicated, the rebels were encountered in superior numbers, and after a sharp skirmish, Col. Hawley deeming it imprudent to advance farther with his small force, the regiment halted, and upon the arrival of reinforcements, again advanced, forcing the enemy back and occupying the position, until the advance of the corps next morning. Loss, one killed and seven wounded. In this vicinity they were constantly employed in picket and skirmish duty, with occasional changes of position, until the 3d of July, when they moved forward three miles, taking position in front of the enemy's works at Kenesaw, Mountain (Ga.) In the operations against this strong position, which resulted in the enemy's abandonment of the works, the troops were almost constantly in line of battle and exposed to the enemy's fire, and sustained a loss of one killed and seventeen wounded, of whom three died shortly after.

On the 17th, following the rebel line of retreat, they crossed the Chattahoochee river, and pressing forward, crossed Peach Tree Creek on the 20th, under fire of the enemy's artillery, and took position on the right of the brigade, protected by earthworks, which they completed and strengthened, retaining the position with a loss of two killed and five wounded, until the 22d, when our forces advanced two miles, and the Third took position in front, and in sight of Atlanta. Here they were employed in heavy picket and siege duty, and constantly exposed to the enemy's fire, until the 25th of August, when they withdrew to the railroad bridge on the Chattahoochee river, and constructed earthworks, which they occupied until the 28th,

when Col. Hawley, with a small force, consisting of five companies of the Third, with one company of a New York regiment, was ordered to effect a reconnoissance in the direction of Atlanta, which was effected, with a loss of one man wounded. 31] The rebels having evacuated Atlanta on the night of the 1st of September, the regiment entered the city on the following day, and encamped near the Augusta railroad, the list of casualties during the operations before the place showing a loss of five killed and twenty-one wounded. From the beginning of May, the men of the regiment had been almost constantly under arms and exposed to the enemy's fire, with a total loss, during the campaign, of twenty-three killed, one hundred and sixty-two wounded, and *one* missing.

The regiment has since been stationed at Atlanta.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—Thomas S. Allen.

Lieut. Colonel—James M. Bull.	Surgeon—George D. Wilbur.
Major—Charles W. Kempf.	1st Ass't Surgeon—Ambrose Jones.
Adjutant—William B. Sturges.	2d Ass't Surgeon—William W. Allen.
Quartermaster—Alex. Samuels.	Chaplain—B. C. Hammond.

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—John B. Doughty.	Charles H. Mayer.	Henry Curran.
B.—Chas. D. Moore.	Theodore B. Marcol.	Benjamin Smith.
C.—Miles L. Butterfield.	Henry H. Linnell.	Evan R. Jones.
D.—John W. Van Myers.	James La Count.	John S. Cooper.
E.—Charles R. Nevitt.	John McCabe.	Percy B. Smith.
F.—William Bremmer.		Calvin D. Richmond.
G.—Henry L. Walker.	Ransom D. Squires.	Chas. J. Bracken.
H.—Charles T. Wyman.	Harmon S. Kribb.	H. Levander Farr.
I.—Thomas Flint.	Lars E. Johnson.	
K.—S. A. Hall.	Lewis A. Day.	Alfred T. Fleetwood.

On the 1st of October, 1863, the Fifth Regiment was on duty in the State of New York, seven companies at Albany, and three companies, E, G and H, at Kingston, Poughkeepsie and Troy, respectively. The draft having passed off quietly at these places, the main body of the regiment, under command of Col. Allen, moved, on the 8th, to Goshen, in Orange county, where they "were treated in a princely manner by the inhabitants, and a pleasant intercourse kept up," until the 13th, when six companies of the regiment, including those stationed at Troy, Poughkeepsie and Kingston, moved to Governor's Island, at

¹ See Fifth Wis. Inf., pp. 44, 114, 283.

which place they were joined, on the 17th, by the balance of the regiment. Next morning the whole regiment left Governor's Island, and arrived, on the 20th, at Fairfax Station, Va., on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, from which place they marched on the following day, rejoining the Third Brigade, First Division, Sixth Corps, while *en route* to Warrenton, where they went into camp.

Accompanying the movement of the Sixth Corps, they marched on the 7th of November, fifteen miles to Rappahannock Station,¹ and in the afternoon acted a prominent part in the brilliant charge made by the Sixth Maine and Fifth Wisconsin, supported at some distance by portions of two brigades. When the order to charge was given, these two regiments, carrying their knapsacks, with eight days' rations, moved gallantly forward on the "double quick," across an open space half a mile wide, under a withering fire of grape, canister and 32] musketry, stormed and carried the main fort and redoubts at the point of the bayonet, capturing seven pieces of artillery, and flanking the enemy's position in such a manner as to prevent his escape. The results of this charge were the capture of eight regiments, with their colors, and the withdrawal of the rebel forces from our front. The Fifth sustained a loss of ten killed and fourteen wounded. They immediately pressed forward in pursuit of the retreating enemy as far as Brandy Station, where they went into camp.

On the 24th, they were again in motion, accompanying the general movement of our army in the direction of Mine Run, and crossing the Rapidan on the 26th, took part in the engagement at Locust Grove, where they lost two men wounded. After a difficult march of upwards of fifty miles in very unfavorable weather, during which they suffered greatly from fatigue and exposure, they returned on the 2d of December to Brandy Station, where they went into winter quarters. On the 27th of February, 1864, they left camp on a reconnoissance and marched to Robinson's Run, at which point they remained, acting as support to a cavalry force at that place, until the 3d of March, when they returned to camp at Brandy Station. From this time they were occupied in the performance of camp

¹ Rappahannock Station, Nov. 7, '63. Report of Lt. Col. Theo. B. Catlin, 48 Rebellion Records, 597; Col. P. C. Ellmaker, Com. Brig. 48 Ibid., 595; Brig. Gen. H. G. Wright, 48 Ibid., 584-587; Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick, 48 Ibid., 574-576.

and drill duty, with occasional short expeditions to various points in the vicinity until the opening of the Spring campaign, under Gen. Grant.

On the 4th of May, the Fifth Regiment, under command of Lieut. Col. Catlin, left Brandy Station, carrying six days' rations and fifty rounds of ammunition. Crossing the Rapidan at Germania Ford, they bivouacked for the night eighteen miles from Brandy Station, and on the following morning took part in the famous battle of the Wilderness. The right wing of the regiment under Major Totten, was deployed as skirmishers on the right of our line, and the engagement soon became general. Shortly afterwards, a rebel force which had advanced through the heavy undergrowth, succeeded in forcing back a portion of the line on the left of the regiment. At this juncture, companies D and G, commanded by Captains White and Hilton, attacked the flank of the advancing rebels, and captured the entire Twenty-fifth Virginia with its colors. The right wing was heavily engaged on the skirmish line during the day, the left wing, at the same time, engaging the enemy in line with the brigade. The loss of the regiment was one hundred and four killed and wounded. The battle was continued on the 6th; the regiment being heavily engaged, and losing thirty-eight in killed and wounded. During the night the enemy succeeded in turning the right flank of the Sixth corps, forcing back in confusion a portion of the Third division. The Fifth regiment, under Maj. Totten, was ordered to stay the tide. This was done in the most gallant manner; and they held the position until the remainder of the division came up, when the advancing rebels were checked and routed.

Early next morning they accompanied the movement of the corps six miles to the left, and took position near Chancellorsville, repulsing the enemy's attacks during the day, with slight loss. On the 8th they moved to Spotsylvania, where they were engaged two days in the rifle pits, and on the evening of the 10th were ordered forward in the second line, in a charge upon a rebel battery and line of rifle pits. The front line having given way, they charged through them, and took possession of the works, but owing to lack of proper supports, were compelled to abandon 33] them, having sustained a loss of seventy men in killed and wounded. Among the latter, Sergeant-Major James R. Strong, who was mortally wounded, "deserves particular mention for

gallantry." On the 12th, they were again engaged and under heavy fire for upwards of eight hours, and having expended their ammunition, held the position with the bayonet, until darkness closed the battle. A field piece, which had been deserted, was manned by a squad of men from the regiment, and in their hands performed effective service. Loss during the day, fifty-one men killed and wounded.

The general movement to the left was resumed next day. The regiment was employed in destroying the track of the Virginia Central railroad, with occasional skirmishing, as they advanced, until the 1st of June, when they arrived "barefooted, ragged and almost exhausted with fatigue and lack of sleep," at Cold Harbor, and immediately moved forward in a charge against the enemy's works at that place, capturing the entrenchments with a number of prisoners. During the night, slight works were thrown up with bayonets and tin plates, and the regiment remained in this vicinity, constantly exposed to the enemy's fire, until the evening of the 12th, when they were again put in motion and marched twenty-five miles during the night. They were occupied a short time in building a bridge across the James river, and on the 16th moved by transport to Bermuda Hundred, from which place they marched on the 19th and took position in the trenches before Petersburg. They participated in the charge of the 22d, capturing a portion of the enemy's works, with a few prisoners, and on the 29th moved to Ream's Station on the Weldon railroad, ten miles south of Petersburg. Here they were occupied in fatigue and picket duty, until the 11th of July, when they moved to the James river, and embarked under orders to proceed to Washington, to assist in the defence of that city, then menaced by the rebel forces under Breckenridge.

They arrived next day at Washington, and moved at once to the front, taking position in the fortifications near Fort Stephenson. On this day, the three year's term of service of the regiment having expired, they volunteered to remain so long as their services were necessary for the defence of the national capital. The enemy having retreated, they left Washington on the 16th *en route* for Wisconsin, to be formally mustered out of service. They arrived in Madison on the 22d, where they received a cordial welcome at the hands of the State authorities, and after a delay of some days, while awaiting the reception of the necessary

papers from Washington, their muster out of service was finally completed on the 3d of August.

INDEPENDENT BATTALION—FIFTH REGIMENT.

On the 13th of July, 1864, the re-enlisted veterans of the Fifth regiment, together with those recruits who had joined by enlistment since its primary organization, were organized into an "Independent Battalion" of three companies, under command of Capt. Charles W. Kempf, of Company C, and left Washington on the same day, accompanying the movement of the Sixth Corps to the Shenandoah Valley. During this march they participated in the engagement at Snicker's Gap, on the 18th, and two days afterwards set out on the return to Washington, where they were allowed a short rest. They again left Washington on 34] the 26th, arriving at Harper's Ferry on the 29th. Marching thence, shortly afterwards they took part in the movements of our troops in Maryland and the Shenandoah Valley, during which they participated in the action at Charlestown, Va., where they lost one man wounded. They were subsequently stationed at Bolivar Heights, from which they moved on the 30th and went into camp at Charlestown, where they were occupied in the performance of picket and guard duty, with frequent reconnoissances and skirmishing with the enemy, until the 19th of September, when they moved forward to the Opequan and took part in the celebrated battle of Cedar Creek, with a loss of four killed and eleven wounded. The brigade was highly complimented by the commanding General for their behavior on this occasion, after which they were ordered to garrison Winchester, where the battalion is now stationed.

FIFTH REGIMENT—REORGANIZED.

Immediately upon the muster out of service of the "Old Fifth," the necessary steps were taken for its reorganization. Under the supervision of Col. Allen, who was recommissioned colonel of the regiment; seven companies were rapidly recruited and organized, the last of which was mustered into the United State's service on the 1st of October. They left Camp Randall on the following day, *en route* to join the Battalion at Winchester, Va.

EIGHTH REGIMENT—VETERANS.

Colonel— — — — —

Lieut. Colonel—William B. Britton.	Surgeon—Joseph E. Murta.
Major—	1st Ass't Surgeon—Henry M. Murdock.
Adjutant—	2d Ass't Surgeon—
Quartermaster—Hugh Mac Auley.	Chaplain—John Hobart.

Captains.

First Lieutenants.

Second Lieutenants.

A.—Charles Christensen.	Jason S. Jones.	
B.—		
C.—Victor Wolf.	Thomas G. Butler.	John Woodworth.
D.—Benj. S. Williams.	Samuel C. McDowell.	Corydon Boughton.
E.—		Jacob Leffler.
F.—John W. Greenman.		
G.—	Milton H. Doty.	
H.—Peter B. Willoughby.	Sherman K. Ellsworth.	
I.—Duncan A. Kennedy.	Samuel J. Sargent.	Hollister S. Phillips.
K.—James O. Bartlett.	Theodore A. Fellows.	Charles Palmatier.

The Eighth Wisconsin, attached to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, remained in position at Big Black River Bridge, Miss., in the performance of guard and picket duty on the Vicksburg and Jackson railroad, until the 13th of October, 1863. At this date they marched, accompanying the movement of a force of 10,000 men, under command of Maj. Gen. McPherson, which was ordered upon a reconnoissance in the direction of Canton, Miss., to ascertain the position and numbers of the enemy, who were reported in force, east of the 35] Big Black river. At Brownsville, on the following day, they encountered a small body of rebel cavalry, which was dispersed after a sharp skirmish, lasting an hour and a half. The advance was resumed on the 15th, and the enemy again routed and pursued some distance, when, finding the rebel force too small to warrant farther advance, the General commanding ordered a return, and proceeding by way of Clinton and Champion's Hill, the Eighth arrived in camp at Black river on the 19th; having marched a distance of eighty-five miles.

On the 7th of November, the regiment moved by rail to Vicksburg, at which place they embarked, proceeding up the river to Memphis, Tenn., where they landed on the 13th, and moved by rail to La Grange, Tenn., on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, and went into camp. From this place, companies A, D, E, G and K, were detached from the main body on the 20th and

¹ See Eighth Wis. Inf., pp. 52, 116, 292.

moved to Saulsbury, nine miles distant. At these stations the regiment was engaged in the performance of guard duty, until the 2d of December, when they marched with an expedition towards Pocahontas, in search of the rebel forces under Forrest. Proceeding by way of Saulsbury, where the regiment was joined by the companies stationed at that place, they proceeded toward Pocahontas, and after several skirmishes with detached portions of the enemy, returned on the following day to La Grange, having marched fifty miles over very bad roads. On the 4th, companies A, D, E, G and K were again ordered to Saulsbury, where they were joined on the 14th by the balance of the regiment, Col. Jefferson being assigned to the command of the post. Here they were constantly employed in guard and fatigue duty, and during the greater part of the time, were under arms to guard against attack, from Forrest's forces which were known to be in the vicinity.

On the 27th of January, 1864, they marched to La Grange, from which place they proceeded by rail on the following day to Memphis. Here they bivouacked for two days, awaiting transportation, and embarking on the 30th, proceeded down the river to Vicksburg, where they arrived on the 3d of February, and next day, marched to Black River Bridge and encamped. Participating in Gen. Sherman's expedition through the interior of Mississippi, they left Big Black on the 27th, and having marched as far as Canton, returned, on the 3d of March to Black River Bridge, and moving thence on the following day, encamped on the 5th at Vicksburg, having marched a distance of one hundred and twenty-five miles. After the return of this expedition it was expected that they would return to Wisconsin on furlough, as a Veteran regiment, but in accordance with Gen. Sherman's request, they remained to take part in Gen. A. J. Smith's projected expedition into southern Louisiana. Accordingly they embarked at Vicksburg on the 9th and proceeding down the Mississippi and up the Red and Atchafalaya rivers, landed on the 13th at Simmsport, La. The Second brigade immediately marched to and assaulted Fort Scurry, four miles from Simmsport, at the confluence of Yellow Bayou and Bayou de Glaise, capturing a number of prisoners and a quantity of army stores. Having pursued the retreating garrison for several miles they returned to Simmsport on the following day, and marched at noon with the army, in pursuit. Follow-

ing the course of Bayou de Glaise, for a distance of thirty-five miles, they formed in front of Fort de Russy, on the Red river, 36] at four in the afternoon of the 15th. The fort was immediately invested and carried by assault, the garrison of three hundred men being captured, together with eleven large guns, and a large amount of stores and small arms. At this point they were joined by the fleet and proceeded next morning to Alexandria, which the enemy evacuated on their approach.

While awaiting the arrival of Gen. Banks at this place, the Second brigade was detached from the main force, and under command of Gen. Mower, marched on the 21st, along Bayou Rapide, over very muddy roads, a distance of twenty miles, to Henderson's Hill, where the enemy was discovered in strong position, defended by artillery. Upon arriving at this place, it was found impracticable to attack the enemy in front, and while a small force was left in position in front of the rebels, Gen. Mower, with a force of four regiments, including the Eighth Wisconsin, made a detour of fifteen miles, through cane swamps, and at midnight came upon the enemy, capturing his entire force, three hundred and fifty strong, with four guns, four hundred horses, and a supply of ammunition and stores. This brilliant affair was accomplished, notwithstanding the exhaustion of the men from their previous march, by rapid movement through swamps, where the enemy supposed a passage could not be effected, and by isolating the force at Henderson's Hill from the main body, 12,000 strong, under Gen. "Dick" Taylor, who was only four miles distant.

The expedition returned on the following day to Alexandria, and on the 26th were again in motion, proceeding thirty-three miles to Point Cote on the Red river, where they halted to allow the passage of Gen. Banks's army, and on the morning of the 2d of April, the Eighth, with Gen. Smith's force, embarked on transports, proceeding up Red river for Grand Ecore, eighty miles distant, where the enemy was reported in strong position. They arrived opposite the place on the evening of the following day, when companies A, D and F, were deployed as skirmishers, and the rebels retired with slight show of resistance. At this time the river was falling rapidly, endangering their communications, and Gen. Banks's army having passed on in advance towards Pleasant Hill and Mansfield, for Shreveport, Gen. Smith's forces marched in the same direction on the

morning of the 7th, and having toiled upwards of thirty miles through the rain and over horrible roads, arrived on the following day at Pleasant Hill. During the early part of the day, a portion of Gen. Banks's army had been defeated at Sabine Cross Roads, and driven back in the direction of Pleasant Hill, when Gen. Smith's army was at once placed in position to rally our retreating forces and check the advance of the enemy, who attacked our lines vigorously on the 9th, and after a severe contest, lasting four hours, was repulsed at all points and driven from the field. The Eighth having been posted to prevent a flank movement of the enemy, was doublequickened to the front, and joined in the pursuit. After the battle, a retreat was ordered, and the army returned on the 11th to Grand Ecore.

On the 21st the whole army commenced the retreat from this place upon Alexandria, eighty miles distant. At Nachitoches the Eighth was thrown to the left and front, where they held a bridge against the enemy who had attempted to obtain position on the line of retreat, and on the morning of the 24th, assisted in repelling the rebel attack upon our rear. In the evening, while Gen. Smith's army halted at Cloutierville, awaiting the farther advance of Gen. Bank's army, in their front, the column was again vigorously assailed in rear by a large body of the enemy, and the brigade was marched rapidly one and a half miles to the rear and right. While executing this movement, as the Eighth Wisconsin had just crossed a large open field, and the skirmishers were deploying in the timber in front, they were attacked by the enemy with artillery and musketry, and after a stubborn contest of an hour in length, he was driven back in confusion. The march was continued day and night towards Alexandria, where they arrived on the 26th, after a most difficult march, which was performed under very trying circumstances, and while they were subsisting on short rations.

The evacuation of the river being now determined upon, Gen. Smith's army moved up Bayou Rapide to hold the enemy in check, during the time occupied in the construction of the celebrated dam, by which, through the engineering skill of Col. Bailey, of the Fourth Wisconsin, our fleet was saved. On the 3d of May they moved southward ten miles along Bayou Robert, and on the following day, the regiment was deployed as skirmishers, covering the front of the army, and constantly

skirmishing with the enemy, they advanced to Bayou La Moore, where they were kept constantly under fire and were frequently engaged with the enemy, until the 13th, when the retreat of the army was resumed. The regiment was sent in the evening to guard a bridge in the rear, over which the army was to pass, and participating next day in the general movement, marched down the river and skirmishing frequently with the enemy, arrived late in the evening of the 15th at Fort De Russy. After a rest of two hours they were again put in motion, and acting as rear guard marched by daylight, six miles to Marks-ville, where the advance was engaging the enemy in front. General Smith's army was at once deployed to the right, the Eighth being on the extreme left of the line.

The troops advanced in this manner to Mansurara, where the enemy occupied position in force. In the battle which followed, our forces advanced directly upon the enemy across an open prairie three miles wide, and forced the enemy to retire, leaving his killed and wounded upon the field. Again on the 17th, they took part in the engagements at Calhoun's plantation and Bayou de Glaise, in which the enemy's movements to interfere with the progress of our forces were handsomely repulsed. On the 19th they moved to within four miles of Simmsport, where they had debarked in March, and the forces in front having nearly completed the crossing of the Atchafalaya, they crossed the river on a pontoon bridge when it was determined to give battle for the purpose of checking the enemy's farther pursuit. Accordingly, a portion of Gen. Smith's army was put in motion to the rear, the Eighth Wisconsin taking the advance and covering the movement. A short but hotly-contested conflict immediately took place, in which the enemy was repulsed and driven three miles from the field, with a loss of three hundred and twenty-five killed and wounded, and leaving two hundred and fifty prisoners in our hands.

On the following day they crossed the Atchafalaya, arriving at the mouth of the river on the 21st, where they immediately embarked on transports, and proceeding up the Mississippi river, landed on the 24th at Vicksburg, Miss., where they went into camp. Here the regiment remained one week, and on the 3d 38] of June, they again embarked, and having learned, during their progress up the river, that the rebels under Marmaduke, had established a blockade at Greenville, Miss., their di-

vision, commanded by Gen. Mower, landed some distance below that place, and having bivouacked for the night, June 5th, on the river bank, they advanced on the following day with the whole force against the enemy. In the battle of Lake Chicot which followed, the enemy was routed and driven from his position in disorder, the loss of the Eighth being three killed and sixteen wounded. After the battle, the march was continued to Columbia, Ark., twenty miles above, where they again embarked on the 7th, and proceeding up the river, landed on the morning of the 10th at Memphis, Tenn., where the troops went into camp. On the 17th, the veterans of the Eighth left Memphis on furlough, arriving on the 21st at Madison, whence on the 24th the men dispersed to their homes throughout the State.

The non-veterans of the regiment, who had been left at Memphis, Tenn., under command of Capt. Williams, were shortly afterward removed to La Grange, Tenn., where they were stationed as railroad guard until the 5th of July, at which date they marched, forming part of an expedition into the interior of Mississippi, and having participated in several engagements near Tupelo on the 13th and 14th, returned on the 22d, after a march of two hundred and sixty miles, to Memphis, Tenn. The veterans left the regimental rendezvous at Camp Randall on the 27th, and proceeding by rail to St. Louis, embarked at that place, and rejoined their comrades in arms on the 31st at Memphis, where they went into camp.

On the 2d of August the whole regiment marched with Gen. A. J. Smith's expedition into Mississippi, from which they returned on the 29th to Memphis.

Forming a portion of an expedition under command of Gen. Mower, they embarked at Memphis on the 2d of September, and proceeding down the Mississippi, to the White river, ascended the latter stream to St. Charles, Ark., where they landed on the 5th, and resuming the movement on the 8th, continued up the river, landing a Devall's Bluff. From this point, they marched on the 10th, arriving next day at Brownsville, Ark., twenty-eight miles distant. As a portion of the celebrated expedition in pursuit of the rebel Gen. Price, they left Brownsville on the 17th, and after an extremely laborious march of three hundred and forty-seven miles through Arkansas and Missouri, they arrived on the 5th of October at Cape Girardeau, Mo.¹

¹ Took part in battle of Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15, 16, 1864. Report Lt. Col. W. B. Britton, 93 Rebellion Records, 457.

NINTH REGIMENT—VETERAN.

Lieut. Colonel—Arthur Jacobi.

Asst. Surgeon—Charles Otille.

Captains.

A.—George Eckhart.

B.—Adolph Miller.

C.—Charles Frantz.

D.—William Schulten.

First Lieutenants.

George Graemer.

David Veidt.

Hans J. Lorentzen.

Albert Schroeder.

Second Lieutenants.

William Doerner.

Peter Weibel.

Frederick W. Jacobi.

39] The Ninth (German) regiment remained at Helena, Ark., until the 10th of October, 1863, at which date they were put in motion *en route* for Little Rock. On the march of fifty-two miles from Helena to Clarendon, where they encamped on the 13th, the regiment was constantly annoyed by attacks from guerillas and irregular troops. Resuming the march on the 18th they crossed the White river at Clarendon, and proceeding by way of Devall's Bluff and Brownsville, arrived on the 22d at Little Rock, where they went into camp. Shortly afterwards the regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Seventh Army Corps, under command of Maj. Gen. F. Steele. On the 26th they were sent on a reconnoissance to Benton, twenty-five miles distant, and pushed forward twenty miles farther to Rockford, returning on the 1st of November to camp at Little Rock, where they went into winter quarters, and remained during the winter, occupied in the performance of guard and fatigue duty, with work upon the fortifications, and furnishing occasional details for escort to forage trains through the surrounding country. Early in January, 1864, Company F, under command of Capt. Voegelé, was detailed to serve as an artillery company. During this month, also, two hundred and thirteen members of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, a part of whom, Companies C and K, left Little Rock on veteran furlough on the 3d of February.

In order to co-operate with the Red River expedition under Generals Banks and Smith, the Ninth Wisconsin, participating in the movement of Gen. Steele's forces, left Little Rock on the 23d of March *en route* to Shreveport, La. Crossing the Saline river at Benton and the Washita at Rockport, they proceeded by easy marches to Arkadelphia, where they remained until the 1st of April, awaiting the arrival of Gen. Thayer's

¹ See Ninth Wis. Inf., pp. 56, 117, 300.

force from Fort Smith. The march was resumed at this date, and the troops bivouacked at Spoonville, near which place, at Terre Noire,¹ the rear of the advancing column was attacked at noon on the following day by Shelby's cavalry. In the action which followed, repulsing the enemy's attack, Company F (artillery), rendered efficient service and was highly complimented. The regiment lost ten killed and a number wounded. On the 3d they marched to Elkins' Ferry on the Little Missouri river, where they remained two days, and crossing the river on the 6th, encamped at a point four miles beyond. Here they were joined on the 9th by Gen. Thayer's command, and resuming the march on the following morning, soon encountered the enemy who was driven back after a sharp skirmish. On the 11th our forces gained possession of the rebel entrenchments, on the Washington road, when the direction of the march was changed, and the army moved as rapidly as possible in the direction of Camden. The roads in the river bottoms which they were now traversing were very bad owing to late rains, and marching was very difficult and laborious.

The First brigade was urged forward, on the night of the 14th, to occupy position at the intersection of the Washington road, with that upon which our army was advancing, in order to intercept the anticipated movement of the enemy to occupy Camden before the arrival of our forces.—Early on the following morning, they met the rebel forces under Marmaduke, at Poison Springs,² and an engagement followed in which the Ninth lost one killed and three wounded. Our troops occupied Camden in the evening, and preparations were made for a farther 40] advance. On the 16th, the regiment was detailed to guard the pontoon bridge across the Washita river at this point, from which duty they were relieved on the 23d and removed to a fort two miles east of the town. At this time information was received of the abandonment of the Red River expedition, and the rebel forces having crossed the Washita river some distance below, had succeeded in establishing themselves in the rear of Gen. Steele's forces, and interrupting his line of supplies.

¹ Terre Noire Creek, Ark., April 2, 1864; Report of Col. C. E. Salomon, 61 Rebellion Record, 703; Capt. Martin Voegle, 61 Ibid., 704; Brig. Gen. F. Salomon, 61 Ibid., 684-692.

² Poison Springs, Ark., April 18, 1864. See The Camden Expedition, March 23-May 3, 1864, 61 Rebellion Records, 653 and above references.

It was therefore determined to fall back to Little Rock, and at one in the morning of the 26th, the movement commenced. Crossing the Washita river, they proceeded by way of Princeton and encamped two miles west of the Saline river on the 29th. Next morning as our forces were preparing to cross the river, the rear of the column was assaulted by the enemy in greatly superior numbers, and the battle of Jenkins' Ferry¹ commenced. The First brigade acting as rearguard repulsed the first attack, capturing three guns and a number of prisoners. Shortly afterwards, the enemy's main force having arrived, a second attack was made upon the whole line, which was again repulsed, Company B of the Ninth, capturing a battle flag. During this assault, while Gen. Rice was in the act of complimenting the regiment for their gallant behavior, he was struck and instantly killed, when Col. Salomon took command of the brigade, leaving Major Schlueter in charge of the regiment. A third assault was also repulsed by the determined gallantry of our troops, when the enemy abandoned the contest leaving his killed and wounded on the field. In the afternoon the regiment, with the army, crossed the Saline and bivouacked about two miles east of the stream, having lost during the day fourteen killed and seventy wounded. On the 1st of May, they were again in motion, and marching by way of Collegeville, they entered Little Rock on the 3d, and after a short rest, resumed the performance of guard and picket duty with labor on the fortifications. Companies C and K rejoined the regiment from veteran furlough on the 4th of June and Companies H and I, left the regiment for Wisconsin on the 21st of July.

The regiment has since been stationed at Little Rock.

²TENTH REGIMENT.

The Tenth remained in camp at Chattanooga, employed in guard duty and labor on the fortifications, until the movement of our forces, in the latter part of November, against Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain. The regiment, at that time attached to the First Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, acted as support to Loomis's Battery, during the assault

¹ Jenkins' Ferry, Ark., April 30th, 1864. See Camden Expedition, 61 Rebellion Records, 653.

² See Tenth Wis. Inf., pp. 58, 119, 307.

upon Mission Ridge, after which they returned to camp at Chattanooga. In the demonstration against Tunnel Hill and Buzzard Roost, on the 22d of February, 1864, they led the advance of our line, and subsequently went into camp at Tyner's Station, Tenn., nine miles from Chattanooga, on the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad.

Here they were employed in railroad guard duty, until the 24th of May, about which time they rejoined the division, and took position in the army under Gen. Sherman, then advancing towards Atlanta.¹ With the Fourteenth Corps, they accompanied the general advance of the army, and participated in the battles of Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain and Peach Tree Creek, 41] and upon the abandonment of the line of the Chattahoochee river by the rebels, the regiment was detached from the brigade and stationed as guard at Marietta, Ga., where they remain at this date.

The recruits who had joined the regiment since its organization, having been transferred by orders of the War Department to the Twenty-first Wisconsin, the Tenth regiment, which had completed its term of service, left Marietta on the 16th of October, and after a delay of some days at Nashville, arrived on the 25th at Milwaukee, Wis., where they were subsequently mustered out of service.

No report has been received from this regiment.

²ELEVENTH REGIMENT—VETERAN.

Colonel—Charles L. Harris.

Lieut. Colonel—Luther H. Whittlesey. Surgeon—Edward Everitt.
Major—Jesse S. Miller. 1st Asst. Surgeon—John T. Wilson.
Adjutant—James F. Spencer. 2d Asst. Surgeon—
Quartermaster—Charles George Mayers. Chaplain—George W. Wells.

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—Luther T. Parks.	Angus R. McDonald.	T. H. Brainard.
B.—Otis Remick.	William Charlton.	
C.—James Lang.	John Sewright.	
D.—Henry Toms.	George W. Dale.	Richard Caddie.
E.—Abner Powell.	Sidney Shepard.	
F.—Riel E. Jackson.	William P. McConnell.	
G.—	William S. McCready.	
H.—James O'Neil.	Charles A. Johnson.	
I.—Nelson R. Doan.	Henry C. Welcome.	
K.—Hiram J. Lewis.		

¹ Atlanta Campaign, Journal of 1st Brig. 1st Div. 14th A. C., includes (10th and 21st Wis. Inf., May 7 to Sept. 8, 1864. 72 Rebellion Records, 527-534.

² See Eleventh Wis. Inf., pp. 61, 121, 313.

From the 26th of September, 1863, when they moved from Brashear City to Berwick, the Eleventh regiment, attached to the Second Brigade, First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, was employed until the 3d of October, in preparations for the projected expedition into the interior of Louisiana, subsequently known as the "Second Teche Campaign." At this date, they broke camp at Berwick City and marching by Pattersonville, Centerville and Franklin, a distance of fifty two miles, encamped on the 6th at New Iberia, remaining while the Nineteenth Corps, which had the advance, reconnoitered the strength and position of the enemy in front.

The column again moved forward on the 9th, and having marched a short distance beyond New Iberia, the First and Second brigades were detached from the main force, taking the road to St. Martinsville, northwest of that leading to Vermillion Bayou, for the purpose of flanking the enemy who was reported in force at the latter place. As they approached St. Martinsville, after a march of nineteen miles, under a scorching sun, the advance guard, company C of the Eleventh, encountered a strong rebel picket at the outskirts of the town. The regiment was formed in line, and having advanced a short distance was deployed as skirmishers, covering the column on 42] both sides of the road, and advancing in this manner, entered the town in the afternoon, capturing five prisoners, of whom two were officers. Companies G and K were ordered to search the town for arms and ammunition, while the main body moved forward. Having completed the search and seized a quantity of contraband goods, the regiment marched twelve miles farther to Bayou La Tortue, where they bivouacked for the night, moving forward on the following morning, ten miles, to Vermillion Bayou. Owing to the scarcity of supplies, they were detained at this point until the 23d, when the movement was resumed, and marching over wretched roads in a cold and drenching rain a distance of thirty-two miles, encamped next day at Opelousas. At this point they remained, occasionally skirmishing with the enemy, for three days, when the expedition was abandoned.

The return commenced on the 27th, and moving by way of Carrion Crow Bayou, where they remained one day, our troops encamped on the 30th at New Iberia. During this march of forty seven miles, on account of the incessant rain, the roads

were almost impassable, and the men suffered severely from fatigue and exposure. Here Lieut. Colonel Whittlesey joined and took charge of the regiment, which up to this time had been commanded by Major Miller. Early on the morning of the 6th of November, the brigade marched two miles north and were formed in line of battle to repel the expected attack of the enemy, and having remained all day under arms, exposed to a violent rain storm, returned late in the afternoon to camp. This was repeated on the following day, but no enemy was discovered. They were again put in motion on the 8th, and marching by way of Franklin and Pattersonville, they re-entered Berwick City and encamped on the 10th, having performed a toilsome march of upwards of two hundred and fifteen miles over bad roads through a difficult country, during very cold and stormy weather.

On the 17th they crossed Berwick Bay to Brashear City, whence they proceeded by rail to Algiers. Here they embarked on the 19th, and proceeding down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, arrived on the 23d at Brazos Santiago, Texas, six hundred miles from New Orleans. Four companies, A, C, E and G, under command of Lieut. Colonel Whittlesey, landed at Point Isabel, when a violent storm arose, and the transport, with the balance of the regiment, put to sea; and while steaming along the coast, on the following morning, received orders to proceed at once to reinforce Gen. Banks at Arkansas Pass. The storm still continuing, they were compelled to proceed without the companies which had landed on the day previous, and arrived at Arkansas Pass on the 25th. Here they disembarked on Mustang Island, and encamped on the sand hills, until the 27th, when they crossed Arkansas Pass, and bivouacked on St. Joseph's Island, under orders to reinforce Gen. Washburn, who had advanced on Fort Esperanza two days previous. During the night a "Norther" sprang up, accompanied by rain and sleet. The men were without shelter, and there being no wood on the island they suffered greatly from cold and exposure. On the following day commenced the march through the deep sand, carrying five days' rations and eighty rounds of ammunition. After a very fatiguing march of upwards of fifty miles, they arrived at Fort Esperanza on the 2d of December, too late to assist in its reduction, the enemy having evacuated the 43] position during the preceding night. Here they remained

until the 7th, when they were joined by their comrades who had been left at Brazos Santiago, and the whole regiment moved across to Decrow's Point on Matagorda Peninsula, where they received their camp and garrison equipage, and went into camp. At this place they were employed in picket duty until the 12th, when they embarked and proceeding up Matagorda Bay, on the following day took possession of Indianola, and returned to camp.

From this time they were employed in the performance of guard and picket duty, with labor on fortifications, until the 3d of January, 1864, when they again moved up the bay, landing next day at Indianola. On the 6th, the Eleventh Wisconsin marched four miles to Old Indianola, to which place they had been ordered on out post duty. On their arrival, strong picket lines were established and the men quartered in the town. Small bodies of the enemy's forces were occasionally discovered in the vicinity, but they kept a respectful distance, and were easily driven off. On the 13th they were joined by the balance of the brigade from the lower town, and on the 28th, the Major General commanding the United States' forces in Texas, issued an order complimenting the regiment, of which the following is a

[COPY.]

"Headquarters, U. S. Forces, Texas,

Pass Cavallo, Jan. 28, 1864.

General Orders

No. 12.

"The field officer of the day, for January 23, 1864, has called the attention of the Major General commanding, to the perfection of instruction discovered in the picket line and guards of the Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteers.

"The Commanding General acknowledges the great pleasure he feels at recognizing in these soldiers the qualities which he has heretofore heard they possessed.

"Such proficiency reflects honor on the officers and proves the existence of an *esprit du corps*, which not only makes their state but the North West feel proud.

By order of Major General N. J. T. Dana.

(Signed)

Hugh G. Brown,

Capt. and Assistant Adjutant General."

Upwards of three-fourths of the regiment having re-enlisted, they were relieved from duty on the 11th of February, and Col. Harris resumed command; having been relieved from the command of the Second brigade, which had been under his direction since leaving New Orleans; the non-veterans of the regiment were also temporarily transferred to the Twenty-Third Wisconsin. The Eleventh was remustered into the United States

service as a veteran organization, on the 13th, and on the following day, escorted by the Twenty-second Iowa, they marched to Indianola, where they embarked and started for home amid the cheers of their companions in arms. From Decrows' Point where they bivouacked for the night, the left wing of the regiment, under command of Lt. Col. Whittlesey, embarked at noon on the following day, and after a very rough passage, 44] arrived on the 21st at New Orleans, where they were joined on the 23d, by the balance of the regiment.

Here they remained some weeks awaiting transportation to the North, and having participated on the 4th of March in the inauguration of Gov. Hahn of Louisiana, left New Orleans on the 10th, and ascending the Mississippi, disembarked at Cairo on the 19th. Proceeding thence by rail they arrived late in the evening of the 21st in Madison, Wisconsin, where a formal reception by the state authorities took place on the following day, and a new stand of colors was presented to the regiment. The men, whose soldierly appearance was highly applauded, received furloughs during the afternoon and dispersed to their homes, under orders to rendezvous at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, where the regiment reassembled on the 23d of April. They again left the state on the 25th and proceeding by way of Chicago to Cairo, where they embarked on the 27th, landed on the 29th at Memphis, Tenn., at which place they were detained by Maj. Gen. Washburn, and went into camp two miles west of the city.

Participating in Gen. Sturges' expedition through Western Tennessee and Northern Mississippi, they left Memphis on the 2d of May, carrying five days' rations and without tents or baggage, and marching by way of Moscow and Bolivar, where they took part in a skirmish with Forrest's cavalry on the 4th, advanced to within a short distance of Salem, where a farther advance was abandoned, and the troops reentered camp near Memphis on the 9th, having marched upwards of one hundred miles. The journey southward was resumed on the 11th, and proceeding by steamer down the Mississippi, they encamped on the 15th at Carrollton, La., six miles from New Orleans. Here they remained until the 19th, when they crossed the river to Algiers, proceeding thence by rail to Brashear City, the terminus of the New Orleans and Great Western railroad. Col. Harris was placed in command of this important post and the

regiment was employed in the performance of guard and out-post duty.

From this point, company D was detached on the 26th to Bayou Louis, and company E (on the 31st) to Tigerville, where they were reinforced on the 6th of June, by company K, and were stationed as guard on the line of the railroad. On the 10th of June, the regiment, with the exception of companies D, E and K, left Brashear City taking part in an expedition against a body of the enemy's cavalry which had been annoying our pickets for some time previous. Having proceeded about four miles up Bayou Teche, the expedition landed, and shortly afterwards encountered a body of cavalry, whom they soon put to flight, and having pursued them to Pattersonville, returned the same evening to camp.

Since this date, detachments from the regiment have been frequently dispatched on reconnoitering expeditions through the surrounding country. On the 16th, companies E and K, under command of Capt. Lewis, left Tigerville, on a scouting expedition, during which they captured a small party of rebel cavalry, who had been dispatched to destroy the railroads and telegraph communications. Capt. Lewis brought his command, with the prisoners, into camp at Tigerville late in the evening, having marched upwards of thirty miles through swamps, and acquired thorough information as to the designs of the rebel force in his vicinity. On the 19th, company B was placed in garrison at Fort Brashear, where they were daily drilled as 45] an artillery company. Company K rejoined the regiment on the 23d, and on the 30th, companies A and G, with a part of company I, the whole under command of Major Miller, were sent up Bayou Long with orders to seize and destroy every description of craft which could be made available by the enemy for the transportation of troops, which having been effected, they returned to camp. On the 20th of July, companies D and E were relieved from duty at Bayou Louis and Tigerville, and rejoined the regiment at Brashear City, and on the 25th, company F, commanded by Lieut. McConnell, embarked on a gunboat and proceeding to the head of Grand Lake, dispersed a party of rebels who were engaged in constructing flat boats at that point, and having destroyed the partially completed boats, returned to camp in the evening. Again on the 27th, companies E and K, with a detachment of company D, the

whole under command of Capt. Lewis, embarked at three in the morning, and having reconnoitered the country around Grand Lake¹ without finding an enemy, returned on the following day to camp. On the 8th of September companies B and G, under command of Capt. Wyman, were ordered to effect a reconnoissance on the Grand River, and having proceeded upwards of forty-five miles, returned next day to camp, bringing two prisoners, twenty horses, with a quantity of equipments and stores. A similar expedition, consisting of companies A, C and H, with a detachment from company I, was sent out and returned on the 13th, without finding the enemy.

On the 26th, two detachments, under command of Major Miller and Capt. Wyman, embarked on gunboats, and operating in connection with a force of cavalry, moved to Grand river,² and having effected a thorough reconnoissance of the country and seized a barge laden with two hundred and twenty bales of cotton, returned on the 28th to Brashear City where the regiment is now employed in grand guard and picket duty.

Since being stationed at this place, they have been employed in digging rifle pits, performing guard and provost duty, and have frequently been required to take part in reconnoitering expeditions up the Teche, and the many other bayous which connect with Berwick Bay, by which the aggregation of any considerable force of the rebels in their vicinity has been prevented. The line picketed by the regiment extends in a circuitous direction four miles North and five miles South of the city. Since the 10th of August, at which date Lieut. Col. Whittlesey was detached to New Orleans as Assistant Provost Marshal General of the Department, the regiment has been under the command of Major Miller.

¹ Expedition to Grand River, La., Sept. 7-11, 1864. Report of Capt. Dudley C. Wyman, 83 Rebellion Records, 749.

² Expedition to Grand River, Sept. 26 and 27, 1864. Reports of Capt. D. C. Wyman, 83 Rebellion Records, 824; Maj. J. S. Miller, 83 Ibid., 822-3; Col. C. L. Harris, 85 Ibid., 470. Similar Expedition, Oct. 22-24, 1864. Report of Major Luther T. Park, 83 Ibid., 892.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.—VETERAN.

Colonel—James K. Proudftt.

Lieut. Colonel—William E. Strong.

Surgeon—Ezra M. Rogers.

Major—John M. Price.

1st Asst. Surgeon—Samuel L. Marston.

Adjutant—Levi M. Bresee.

2d Asst. Surgeon—Sherwood E. Seeley.

Quartermaster—Frank B. Bryant.

Chaplain—Henry J. Walker.

Captains.

A.—Charles Reynolds.

First Lieutenants.

Wallace Kelsey.

Second Lieutenants.

Alva McKee.

B.—Chester G. Higbee.

Harrison H. Ballard.

46]

C.—Francis Wilson.

Michael J. Cantwell.

Daniel G. Jones.

D.—

William Nungesser.

Daniel J. Sullivan.

E.—John Gillespie.

Lewis T. Linnell.

Alpheus E. Kinney.

F.—Frederick J. Bartels.

Levi N. Turner.

James W. Loughrey.

G.—Warren P. Langworthy.

Harlan P. Bird.

Frank H. Putney.

H.—Carlton B. Wheelock.

Ephraim Blakeslee.

William R. Bouton.

I.—Van S. Bennett.

Francis Hoyt.

Eli McVey.

K.—Daniel R. Sylvester.

Almon N. Chandler.

George R. Pyle.

The Twelfth Wisconsin remained at Natchez, Miss., until the 22d of November, 1863, when they proceeded by steamer up the Mississippi, and landing at Vicksburg, marched thence ten miles, northeast to Bovina Station, where they went into camp on the 26th, as guard to the railroad near the Black river. Under orders to join an expeditionary force under Gen. Gresham, they broke camp at Bovina on the 4th of December, and proceeding down the river from Vicksburg, landed early in the morning of the 6th, at Natchez. Here they joined the other forces assigned to the expedition, and immediately marched in pursuit of Wirt Adams' rebel command. Failing to discover any considerable force of the enemy, they returned on the 8th to Natchez, remaining in camp at that place until the 21st, when they again marched on a scouting expedition to Fayette, Miss., from which they returned on the 23d, and went into camp on the Pine Ridge road, near the fortifications. Embarking at Natchez on the 23d of January, 1864, they landed at Vicksburg on the following day, and marching thence ten miles in a northeasterly direction, encamped on the 25th, at Hebron, where the Twelfth was reorganized as a veteran regiment.

Of six hundred and sixty-seven present with the regiment, six hundred and two had been in service upwards of two years, the remaining sixty-five having joined by enlistment since its organization. Five hundred and twenty of those whose term

¹ See Twelfth Wis. Inf., pp. 63, 319.

of service permitted re-enlisted, and were again mustered into the service for three years. Of the others, forty-eight promised to re-enlist on the expiration of two years from their respective dates of enrollment.

On the 3d of February, they left camp at Hebron, accompanying the celebrated Meridian expedition under command of Gen. Sherman. On the following day, they took part in the action at Bolton,¹ Miss., with a loss of three killed and four wounded. The enemy was forced back a distance of two miles across Baker's Creek, where the regiment repaired and held the bridge, until relieved on the morning of the 5th by the arrival of the Third Division. With the advance of the expedition, they marched through Jackson, Hillsboro and Decatur, to Meridian, and thence to Enterprise and Quitman, destroying the railroad track, bridges, storehouses, and other rebel property on their route. Returning by way of Decatur, Canton and Black River Bridge, they re-entered camp at Hebron on the 4th of March, having marched in thirty-one days about four hundred and sixteen miles. The veterans of the regiment left Hebron on the 13th of March, and embarking at Vicksburg, proceeded up the Mississippi to Cairo, Ill., and thence by rail to Madison, Wis., where they arrived on the 21st. After a public reception at the capital by the State authorities and members of the Legislature, they remained at Camp Randall until the 31st, when the men received their pay and dispersed to their homes, in the enjoyment of veteran furlough.

47] The Veteran Twelfth left the regimental rendezvous at Camp Randall on the 30th of April, and arrived on the 3d of May at Cairo, Ill., where they were joined by the non-veteran portion of the regiment, which had been left at Hebron, Miss. Accompanying the forces of Gen. Gresham, they embarked at Cairo on the 10th, with the First Brigade, to which they had been transferred, and proceeding up the Tennessee River, landed on the 14th at Clifton, Tenn. They left Clifton next day, marching via Huntsville and Decatur, Ala., and Rome, Ga., a distance of nearly three hundred miles, they joined the Army of

¹ Otherwise known as Bolton Depot, Baker's Creek and Champion's Hill, Miss., Feb. 4, 1864. History Co. E, 12th Wis., H. W. Rood, 241-253.

the Tennessee, with Gen. Sherman's forces, at Ackworth, Ga., on the 8th of June. They moved forward to Big Shanty on the 10th, and next day formed line of battle, and charged two miles through the timber, capturing the first skirmish line of the enemy in front of Kenesaw Mountain, before which the regiment was constantly employed in picket and fatigue duty with frequent engagements with the enemy, during the remainder of the month, sustaining a loss of thirty-four men, in killed, wounded and missing.

Participating in Gen. McPherson's celebrated movement to the right of the army, they moved from position before Kenesaw Mountain on the evening of the 2d of July, and marching during the night by a circuitous route, took position near the Chattahoochie river, at the mouth of Nickajack Creek. On the 5th, forming a part of our line, they advanced towards the creek, driving the enemy from a strong line of rifle pits and forcing him across the stream, to his main works. They fortified the point thus gained and advanced the picket line to the bank of the creek, occupying the position, until the night of the 8th, when bridges were built and the skirmish line thrown across the stream, and established in rifle pits on the opposite bank. During the succeeding night, the enemy abandoned his entire works on the right bank of the Chattahoochie and fell back to the south side of the river. At this time the regiment was transferred to the First Brigade, Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, with which they have since been identified. On the 17th of July, they were again put in motion towards the left with the Army of the Tennessee. Crossing the Chattahoochie at Roswell's Mills, they passed through Decatur, on the Georgia railroad, six miles northeast of Atlanta, on the 19th, and crossing the railroad which they destroyed at this point, advanced, on the following day towards Atlanta.¹ Forcing back the enemy's skirmishers, as they advanced, they bivouacked in line during the night, and on the 21st, as part of a storming party, carried a high fortified ridge in front, about four miles from Atlanta, which they held, although suffering severely from an enfilading fire on the right,

¹ Atlanta, Ga., near Whitehall, Aug. 23-28, 1864. Report of Brig. Gen. Charles R. Woods, 74 Rebellion Records, 567-569.

repulsing the enemy's repeated attempts to recover the position. In this action the Twelfth captured forty-eight prisoners and five hundred stand of arms, sustaining a loss during the day of one hundred and fifty-four in killed, wounded and missing.

During the night, the rebels evacuated their works on the right, which were next morning occupied by our troops. About noon, the enemy in great force fell upon the left of the line, outflanking and forcing back the Fourth division, which held the extreme flank of our army, and pushing rapidly forward to position in rear and within three hundred yards of the works occupied by the Twelfth Wisconsin. While pressing forward to the assault, the Sixteenth corps, which arrived at this juncture on the field of battle, fell in turn upon the rebel rear, and with the Seventeenth corps, succeeded in capturing nearly the whole attacking force. The general commanding the brigade having been wounded early in the action, Col. Bryant took charge of the brigade, Lt. Col. Proudfit assuming command of the regiment. "During this battle the Twelfth fought some time in two wings back to back, with the enemy on both fronts and one flank, one wing of the regiment being unprotected by works. The regiment held all its ground, but the rebels continued the engagement outside of the works on the left and point of the ridge during the night, fighting companies B and G over the works at a distance of eight to ten feet until near daylight, when they finally retired. In this engagement the loss of the regiment was thirty four in killed and wounded. On the morning of the 23d, the ground in their front was almost literally covered with the rebel dead and badly wounded, so fierce and desperate were the repeated attempts of their generals, Cleburne and Walker, to dislodge our troops from the hill so gallantly captured on the preceding day."

In the general movements of the army, as it closed upon Atlanta, they marched on the evening of the 26th, with the Army of the Tennessee around the rear of the Army of the Cumberland, which they joined on its right next day, advancing by the left towards the city. Having taken part in several slight skirmishes as they advanced, the regiment bivouacked in line for the night. The movement was continued on the

morning of the 28th until ten o'clock,¹ when their corps halted, the Fifteenth corps on their right still moving forward. At noon, a large force of the enemy attacked the latter, which was then nearly two miles in advance. The Twelfth, which was immediately ordered to the extreme right, advanced on the "double quick," outstripping all other reinforcements, and arrived just in time to meet and check the rebel force, which had succeeded in outflanking our troops. The regiment at once took position on the right, where they were soon joined by other troops. The battle continued with great fury, until sunset, when the rebels withdrew from the field, their successive charges on various points of our line having been repulsed with great slaughter. During the day, the Twelfth lost nineteen killed and wounded. Next morning they were relieved and took position in the brigade line, in the trenches before Atlanta, where they were employed in picket and fatigue duty, and constantly exposed to the rebel fire, until the 26th of August, when they left the trenches, marching with the Army of the Tennessee toward Sandtown on the right. Next day the direction of the march was changed to the southeast, the army arriving on the 28th at Fairburn, on the Atlanta and West Point railroad.

Having destroyed the railroad at this point, they again advanced on the 30th, arriving next day in the vicinity of Jonesboro, twenty-two miles from Atlanta, on the Macon and Western railroad. Having been engaged in heavy skirmishing as they moved to position, the regiment formed in line on the left of the Eighteenth, and right of the Seventeenth corps. Shortly after noon, the enemy attacked in heavy force, and after a severe battle, the assault was repulsed, our troops occupying 49] the ground during the night. During the battle at this point on the 1st of September, the regiment occupied position on the extreme right of the Seventeenth corps and sustained but slight loss. Next day, they marched in pursuit of the enemy, who had retreated during the night, leaving his wounded, with many stragglers upon the field. Having advanced six miles to Lovejoy, where the rebels had occupied a new position, strongly fortified, the regiment was ordered forward and drove the enemy's skirmishers from a wooded hill, upon which

¹ Ezra Church, Ga. (near Atlanta), July 28, 1864. Report of Col. George E. Bryant, 74 Rebellion Records, 569-571.

they had been posted, to the main force, when line of battle was formed, in which the regiment retained position until the 5th. At this date, they marched on the return to Atlanta, near which they went into camp on the 8th, and have since remained.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—VETERAN.

Colonel—William P. Lyon.		
Lieut. Colonel—Thomas O. Bigney.	Surgeon—John Evans.	
Major—	1st Asst. Surgeon—	
Adjutant—William Meldrum Scott.	2d Asst. Surgeon—	
Quartermaster—Platt Eycleshelmer.	Chaplain—	
Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—Samuel C. Cobb.	John Auld.	Olney G. Gibbs. .
B.—		
C.—August H. Kummel.	John T. Fish.	Henry G. Bardwell.
D.—Edgar W. Blake.		
E.—Robert H. Hewitt.	Lemuel Parker.	Simeon Taylor.
F.—Samuel S. Hart.	Jerome W. Briggs.	
G.—Archibald N. Randall.	Henry M. Ballis.	Samuel C. Wagoner.
H.—Charles S. Noyes.		
I.—Newton H. Kingman.	William A. Kinlaus.	Ira B. Dutton.
K.—John H. Wemple.	Uriah S. Hollister.	

In the latter part of October, 1863, the Thirteenth Wisconsin moved from Stevenson, Ala., to Nashville, Tenn., going into camp at Edgefield, on the opposite bank of the Cumberland river. During the month of January, of the present year, a large proportion of the regiment re-enlisted, and leaving Nashville in the beginning of February, arrived on the 17th at Janesville, Wis. On the expiration of the veteran furlough, they returned to Nashville, Tenn., in the latter part of March, and shortly afterwards having been assigned to the First Brigade, Fourth Division, Twentieth Army Corps, removed to Stevenson, Ala., the junction of the Nashville and Chattanooga with the Memphis and Charleston railroad. In June the regiment was ordered to Claysville, Ala., on the Tennessee river, at which place they were employed in guarding the river from Whitesburg to Thorn's Landing, a distance of forty miles. From this point they marched in the latter part of September to Brownsboro, Ala., where they have since been stationed.

No report has been received from this regiment.²

¹ See Thirteenth Wis. Inf., pp. 65, 123, 325.

² Gunter's Landing, Ala., skirmish near, July 11, 1864. Report of Lieut. John T. Fish, 77 Rebellion Records, 356. Brief reports from Col. Wm. P. Lyon as to operations Oct., 1864, 79 Ibid., 81, 154, 171.

50] ¹FOURTEENTH REGIMENT—VETERAN.

Colonel—Lyman M. Ward.

Lieut. Colonel—James W. Polleys.

Surgeon—Harmon Benson.

Major—Eddy F. Ferris.

1st Asst. Surgeon—Francis McGuire.

Adjutant—John M. Read.

2nd Asst. Surgeon.

Quartermaster—Newton Clark.

Chaplain—George B. Engle.

Captains.

First Lieutenants.

Second Lieutenants.

A.—Charles F. Williams.

Henry W. Durand.

B.—Sidney B. Carpenter.

Royal L. Potter.

C.—

Asel Childs.

D.—Cyrus P. Shepherd.

Edward Elkins.

Timothy O'Brien.

E.—William I. Henry.

F.—John P. Ryan.

Charles Beattie.

Reuben Wheeler.

G.—Orrin R. Potter.

Marion S. Lake.

H.—

John F. Prosser.

Eliphalet N. Moore.

I.—Michael Crawley.

Andrew J. Manley.

K.—

John N. Price.

Early in the present year, the Fourteenth was divided, the non-veterans of the regiment, under command of Major Worden, being transferred to the army under Gen. Sherman's command, with which they have since been identified. The re-enlisted men of the regiment, under Col. Ward, upon their return to Vicksburg, from veteran furlough, were assigned to the Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, to which they are now attached. In the absence of any report, I am compelled to refer to the record of the Thirty-third Infantry, for a general idea of the services of the veteran portion of the regiment.

No report has been received from this regiment.¹

²FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel— — — — —.

Lieut. Colonel—Ole C. Johnson.

Surgeon—A. F. St. S. Lindsfelt.

Major—George Wilson.

1st Asst. Surgeon—John F. Mehlhorn.

Adjutant—Otto A. Risum.

2d Asst. Surgeon—Samuel Bell.

Quartermaster—Selah Mathews.

Chaplain—John H. Johnson.

¹ See Fourteenth Wis. Inf., pp. 67, 124, 328.

² Letter of Commendation from Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson dated March 13, 1864, to Gov. James T. Lewis, 59 Rebellion Records, 66; Report of Brig. Gen. Thos. K. Smith, Com. Div., giving a list of 10 engagements or skirmishes in which his command participated in the Red River campaign, March 14 to May 18, 1864, the 14th and 33rd Wis. Inf. being a part of such command, 61 Ibid., 383-4; Report of Col. Lyman M. Ward relating to expedition to Tupelo, Miss., June 22nd to July 21st, 1864, several engagements and skirmishes in which 14th and 33rd Wis. Inf. participated, 77 Ibid., 276-8. Also, report Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith, 77 Ibid., 250, 251, 254.

* See Fifteenth Wis. Inf., pp. 69, 126, 334.

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—		
B.—	O. R. Dahl.	
C.—		
D.—Lewis G. Nelson.	Nels G. Tufte.	
E.—	Rollin Olson.	
F.—Charles Gustaveson.	Thor Simonson.	
G.—John A. Gordon.	Charles B. Nelson.	
H.—Andrew A. Brown.	Cornelius E. Williams.	Martin Ericson.
I.—Wm. A. Montgomery.	Tindanus M. Gasman.	Christian Olson.
K.—Mons Grinager.	Ellend Erickson.	

The Fifteenth Regiment was stationed at Chattanooga, and engaged in work upon the fortifications, until the 13th of October, 1863, when a portion of the regiment was detached, under orders to escort a supply train to Stevenson, Ala. On the 18th, the balance of the regiment moved to the north bank of the Tennessee, near Chattanooga, where they were employed in cutting and rafting timber for pontoon bridges across the river at Chattanooga. While engaged in this duty they were joined by the detachment which had been sent to Stevenson, and on the 8th of November rejoined the brigade, going into garrison at Fort Wood.

Under command of Capt. Gordon, they took part in the storm of Mission Ridge, on the 25th of November, when six of their number were wounded, and participating in the general movement which followed this battle, they left Chattanooga on the 28th, to reinforce Gen. Burnside's forces at Knoxville, East Tennessee. After an extremely fatiguing march of one hundred and ten miles, with scanty rations, they arrived at that place on the 7th of December, and next day marched sixteen miles south to Marysville, where they remained two days, returning on the 11th to Knoxville. Here a short time was allowed for rest, and on the 16th they marched thirteen miles in a northerly direction to Blane's Cross Roads, where they were employed in picket and guard duty until the 25th, at which date they marched six miles to Strawberry Plains, seventeen miles from Knoxville, on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. At this point, holding position in the extreme right of the Army of the Ohio, the regiment was employed in rebuilding the railroad bridge across the Holston river, and in general guard duty. They left Strawberry Plains on the 14th of January, and marching eighteen miles, arrived on the following day at Dandridge, where they were joined in the evening by a detachment of convalescents, which had been left at Chattanooga

at their departure from that place on the 28th of November. While *en route*, the detachment took part in a severe engagement with Wheeler's cavalry at Charleston, Tenn., which resulted in the defeat of the enemy, with a loss of ten killed and one hundred and sixty-seven wounded and prisoners.

The regiment left Dandridge on the night of the 18th, arriving on the 21st at Knoxville, marching thence on the 24th by way of Marysville, to McKee's Ferry, whence they returned during the night of the 29th to Marysville, under orders to proceed to Wisconsin on veteran furlough. They reached Loudon, twenty-eight miles distant on the 31st, and owing to the threatening movements of the enemy, were met by orders to return immediately to Marysville, where they again encamped on the evening of the 1st of February, having suffered greatly from fatigue during the march. They remained in the performance of guard duty at this place, until the evening of the 16th, when they were put in motion, arriving next day at Knoxville, where they remained a week, marching on the 24th to Strawberry Plains. Leaving this place on the 27th, they crossed the Holston river, and proceeding by way of New Market, arrived on the 29th at Morristown. They returned to New Market on the 3d of March and thence, on the 9th, to Strawberry Plains, where the regiment was stationed as guard to the railroad bridge, and employed in picket duty and labor on the fortifications, until the 7th of April, when they left Strawberry Plains, under orders to join the Army of the Cumberland, and having marched a distance of one hundred and eight miles, encamped on the 16th at McDonald Station, Tenn., on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, between Chattanooga and Cleveland.

Here thorough preparations were made for the Spring campaign, and on the 3d of May, they left McDonald, and accompanied the movement of the Fourth Corps, joined Gen. Sherman's army on the 5th, near Ringgold, Ga.¹ From this place, the army was put in motion on the 7th, and after severe skirmishing during the day, our troops occupied Tunnel Hill in the evening. The Fifteenth Wisconsin was employed during the night on picket duty in front of Willich's Brigade, and

¹ The campaign, Chattanooga to Atlanta, Report of Lt. Col. Ole C. Johnson, 72 Rebellion Records, 416-421.

next morning were ordered forward to reconnoitre the enemy's position on Rocky Ridge, near Dalton. The regiment advanced, with four companies, under Capt. Gordon, deployed in front as skirmishers, and, after a severe skirmish, succeeded in dislodging the enemy from his strong position on the summit of the ridge, which was immediately occupied by the reserve companies, and retained by the regiment until relieved on the morning of the 13th, when the troops were hurried forward in pursuit of the enemy, who had evacuated Dalton during the night. On the following day, they came up with the rebels at Resaca, when a charge was ordered and a fierce action ensued in which the first line of rebel entrenchments was carried, the Fifteenth sustaining a loss of four killed and fourteen wounded.

During the night of the 16th, the enemy evacuated his position at Resaca, burning the railroad bridge as he withdrew. On the 17th of May, our troops moved forward in pursuit, the Fifteenth crossing the Coosawattee at noon, and pressing forward, with constant skirmishing, as the enemy retreated, arrived on the 25th before the enemy's position at Dallas. The Fourth Corps immediately moved to the support of the advance, under Gen. Hooker, which had been engaged in a severe fight with the enemy. They arrived on the battlefield near midnight, and next morning moved into position, which they proceeded to fortify. On the 27th, the Third Division, to which the regiment belonged, was relieved from this position, and immediately moved to the extreme left of the army, where they were ordered to attack the enemy's works. In this, "the most desperate charge of the campaign," many of the regiment were killed on the rebel fortifications, and our line was established within fifteen yards of the enemy, sheltered from his fire only by the slope of the hill upon which his batteries were planted. Although exposed to a galling fire of musketry, they retained this position for five hours, when the enemy was reinforced and charged upon their weakened ranks, forcing them to retire, leaving their dead and mortally wounded in the hands of the rebels. In this sanguinary engagement, the regiment, which went into action with one hundred and sixty muskets, lost eighty-three officers and men, killed, wounded and prisoners.

They afterwards accompanied the movements of the army towards Marietta, almost constantly under fire, and forcing the enemy slowly back from their front. On the 23d of June, they participated in the assault upon the enemy's position on Kennesaw Mountain, with a loss of six killed and eleven wounded. They remained in the trenches before these works until the 3d of July, when they again moved forward in pursuit of the enemy, who had withdrawn from his works during the previous night. They crossed the Chattahoochie on the 17th, and accompanied the general movement of our forces to Atlanta, before which place they were employed in siege and fatigue duty, near the extreme left of our line, until the evening of the 25th of August, when they left the trenches, accompanying Gen. Sherman's movement to intercept the enemy's communications 53] on the south and east of Atlanta. Having marched about forty miles in a circuitous direction, they arrived on the 31st at Jonesboro, twenty-two miles from Atlanta, where temporary entrenchments were thrown up, and the troops bivouacked for the night.

They participated in the engagement at this place on the 1st of September, after which they marched through the town in pursuit of the retreating enemy, encamping on the 3d near Lovejoy's Station. They broke camp on the evening of the 5th, and marched on the return to Atlanta, going into camp on the 8th, four miles from the city, on the Atlanta and Augusta Railroad. On the 29th they left camp near Atlanta, under orders to report at Chattanooga, Tenn., at which place they arrived on the 1st of October.

¹SIXTEENTH REGIMENT—VETERAN.

Colonel—Cassius Fairchild.

Lieut. Colonel—Thomas Reynolds.

Surgeon—

Major—William F. Dawes.

1st Asst. Surgeon—Henry W. Turner.

Adjutant—

2d Asst. Surgeon—

Quartermaster—John E. Jones.

Chaplain—

Captains.

A.—James A. Biggert.

B.—John Kelley.

C.—Isaac J. Hibbard.

D.—William F. Gibbs.

E.—Rives C. Rowe.

First Lieutenants.

George W. Graves.

Augustus P. Noyes.

Ernest Seifert.

Milton Grover.

Charles H. Bassett.

Second Lieutenants.

Denison D. La Bar.

William E. Trowbridge.

D. Lloyd Jones.

Leroy Bennett.

Wiley S. Scribner.

¹ See Sixteenth Wis. Inf., pp. 71, 128, 341.

F.—Joseph Craig.	Alfred Taggart.	George W. Roberts.
G.—John R. Wheeler.	Henry N. Culbertson.	Thomas W. M. McCauley.
H.—Darwin C. Whipple.	John T. Tinker.	Edward W. Allen.
I.—William S. Munroe.	Deville Saunders.	William H. H. Townsend.
K.—James Norris.	George Richmond.	

The Sixteenth Wisconsin, at date of the last annual report, was attached to the First Brigade, First Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, and stationed at Redbone, Miss., a small village, twelve miles southeast of Vicksburg, to which point they had been ordered for the purpose of guarding the fords on Big Black River in the vicinity, and also for the protection of the citizens, many of whom had given substantial evidence of their loyalty to the Government. During the winter, detachments of the regiment had frequent skirmishes with various bands of Wirt Adams' rebel cavalry, in which the rebels were uniformly defeated.

They were engaged in the performance of this duty until the 5th of February, 1864, when the regiment marched to Vicksburg, and encamped within the fortifications, as part of the garrison of that important post. Here they were joined on the 4th of March, by three full companies, F, H, and K, which had been recruited in Wisconsin for the regiment, and on the 6th, the old companies, A, C, E, G and I, having re-enlisted, left Vicksburg on veteran furlough. Proceeding up the Mississippi to Cairo, Ill., and thence by rail to Wisconsin, they arrived at Madison on the 16th, and next day received a public welcome at the Capital by the State Officers and Members of the Legislature, after which the men dispersed to their homes throughout the State.

54] Companies F, H and K, which had been left at Vicksburg, with the non-veterans of the regiment, moved on the 19th of March to Black River bridge, where they remained as railroad guard, until the 5th of April, at which date they returned to Vicksburg. Here they embarked on the following day and proceeding up the Mississippi, disembarked at Columbus, Ky., in anticipation of an attack upon that place. They were stationed at Columbus, in the performance of guard and picket duty, until the 18th, when they proceeded by steam to Cairo, Ill.

Meanwhile, the veterans of the regiment had rendezvoused at Madison on the 18th of April, and proceeding thence by

rail on the 20th, arrived on the 22d at Cairo, Ill., where they joined the non-veterans with companies F, H and K, and also company B, which had been recruited and sent forward from Wisconsin, some days previous, thus augmenting the force of the regiment to nine companies. While here the regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, Third Division, Seventeenth Corps, with which they left Cairo on the 4th of May, proceeding by transports up the Tennessee river to Clifton, Tenn., where they remained until joined by the balance of the division. With the whole force they left Clifton on the 15th, under command of General Leggett, and marching across the country arrived on the 23d at Huntsville, Ala. The march was resumed on the 25th, and moving in a south-easterly direction, they arrived at Warrenton, Ala., on the 30th, having marched one hundred and ninety miles from Clifton. They left Warrenton on the following day, and marching by way of Van Buren, reached Rome, Ga., on the evening of the 5th of June, and proceeding thence next day arrived on the 8th at Ackworth, thirty-five miles from Atlanta, on the Western and Atlantic railroad.

Here they joined the forces under General Sherman, and on the 10th moved forward to the front, the division taking position on the extreme left of the army, which was then in front of the enemy's entrenchments on Lost and Kenesaw Mountains. The Sixteenth remained in the trenches, constantly engaged in skirmishing, until the 19th, when the division moved forward and occupied Brush Mountain, east of Kenesaw, without severe opposition. On the 23d, the regiment accompanied the brigade, in a reconnoissance to the left, and on the 28th, took part with the division in the demonstration against the enemy's right, after which they returned to Brush Mountain.

Accompanying the celebrated movement of the army of the Tennessee, under General McPherson, to the right, they left Brush Mountain on the evening of the 2d of July, marching during that night and the following day towards the mouth of Nickajack Creek, and threatening the enemy's communications at Turner's Ferry across the Chattahoochie. This movement having resulted in the enemy's retreat from Kenesaw, the regiment on the 4th, accompanied the brigade on a reconnoissance to the extreme right to ascertain the enemy's position, which having been effected, they rejoined the corps on the following

morning and took position on the extreme right of our army, nearly a mile from the Chattahoochie river. On the 10th they moved to Sweetwater Creek, where they remained as guard until the 16th, at which date they marched towards Marietta, and crossing the Chattahoochie on the following day, encamped 55] three miles south of the river. They passed through Decatur on the 20th, taking position in line of battle before Atlanta, with the extreme left of the army, and next day charged upon and carried the enemy's works on Bald Hill¹ by assault, with a loss of seventy-eight men, killed and wounded. They were engaged during the 22d in defending these works against the repeated efforts of the rebels to retake the position, sustaining a loss of twelve killed, twenty-six wounded and seven missing. They were thenceforward occupied in strengthening the works, and gradually advanced towards the enemy's defences, until the 26th, when they moved to the right, taking position on the left centre of the investing force.

They were occupied in siege and fatigue duty at this point, until the 26th of August, when they left the trenches, to accompany the movement to the right of the army of the Tennessee, and moving in a circuitous route, by way of Sandtown, struck the West Point railroad above Fairburn on the 28th and destroying the railroad in their advance, arrived at Jonesboro on the 30th, where they assisted in repulsing the attack of the enemy on the following day. On the 2d of September, they moved forward in pursuit of the enemy, participating in the skirmish near Lovejoy Station, after which they retained the position until the 5th, when they commenced the return march to Atlanta, at which place they went into camp on the 9th, and have since been stationed.

²SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT—VETERAN.

Colonel—Adam G. Malloy.

Lieut. Colonel—Donald D. Scott.

Surgeon—Henry McKinnan.

Major—Patrick H. McCaulay.

1st Asst. Surgeon—Charles D. Davis.

Adjutant—John Crane.

2d Asst. Surgeon—

Quartermaster—Charles E. Furlong.

Chaplain—Francis Fusseder.

¹ Atlanta, Ga., July 28, 1864. Reports of Col. Geo. E. Bryant, Comdg. Brig., 74 Rebellion Records, 569-570; Brig. Gen. Giles A. Smith, 74 Ibid., 581-584.

² See Seventeenth Wis. Inf., pp. 73, 130, 344.

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—Patrick McGrath.	John Delahunt.	Thomas Coonan.
B.—Hugh McDermott.	John McKenna.	Garrett B. Walsh.
C.—Samuel Rea.	Simon O'Kane.	Alex. McKenna.
D.—John C. Maass.	John Little.	Henderson K. Carlin.
E.—James McDermott Roe.	Peter Feagan.	Joseph Wigmore.
F.—Patrick Geraughty.		Thomas McKinery.
G.—William Beaupre.	Moses L. Rousseau.	
H.—Samuel P. Apker.	Darius E. Palmer.	
I.—Thomas H. Reilly.	Charles Pitcher.	
K.—Rollin H. Crane.	John Nichol.	John Henderson.

The Seventeenth Regiment remained at Natchez, Miss.,¹ participating in frequent scouting parties and skirmishes with guerillas, until the latter part of October, 1863, when they embarked, and proceeded up the river to Vicksburg, at which place they were occupied during the winter in camp and guard duty, with occasional expeditions through the surrounding country. During the month of January, 1864, seven-eighths of the regiment re-enlisted for three years, and on the 8th of March, the Veteran Seventeenth left Vicksburg on transports, *en route* for home. They arrived at Madison on the 18th, and after a cordial welcome on the part of the State authorities and citizens, the members of the regiment dispersed to their homes in various parts of the State.

On the 20th of April, they re-assembled at Camp Washburn, in Milwaukee, and next day again took their departure for the front. They arrived on the 22d at Cairo, Ill., where they were assigned to the Second Brigade of the forces temporarily organized under command of Gen. Gresham for an expedition through Tennessee. Col. Malloy having been placed in command of the brigade, the command of the regiment devolved upon Lieut. Col. McMahon. They left Cairo on the 4th of May, proceeding thence by steamer to Clifton, Tenn., on the Tennessee river, from which place they marched on the 15th, and arrived on the 23d at Huntsville, Ala., fifty miles from Clifton. At this place the Seventeenth Corps was re-organized, and the regiment assigned to the Third Brigade, Third Division, with which they have since been identified. Col. Malloy was placed in command of the brigade. They were again put in motion on the 5th of May to join Gen. Sherman's forces, which were then advancing upon Atlanta. They ar-

¹ 37 Rebellion Records, 680-682.

rived, on the 30th, at Warrenton, Ga., and resuming the march on the following day, reached Rome on the 5th of June.

Moving thence by way of Kingston, the regiment arrived on the 8th at Ackworth, where they joined the army under Gen. Sherman, and, on the 10th, took position near Big Shanty¹ in front of the enemy, the division occupying the extreme left of the line. They were constantly occupied in heavy skirmishing until the 19th, when the division advanced, taking position on Brush Mountain, east of the enemy's entrenchments on Kenesaw Mountain. On the 22d, they participated in a demonstration on the enemy's right, carrying two lines of rifle pits, and after sustaining a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery for upwards of three hours, returned to the position on Brush Mountain. The enemy having shortly afterwards abandoned his position on Kenesaw Mountain, the regiment was constantly engaged in skirmishing, with frequent changes of position during the subsequent operations near the Chattahoochie river, which they crossed on the 17th of July, encamping three miles south of the river. They again moved forward on the 20th, passing through Decatur, and occupying a position in the trenches before Atlanta.

The portion of our works occupied by their division was assaulted on the 22d by the rebels in greatly superior numbers, and notwithstanding that the position was nearly surrounded during this formidable assault, the determined valor of our force was sufficient to repulse all attempts to dislodge them, and finally to drive the enemy from the field in utter confusion. Thenceforward, they were constantly occupied in the duties of the siege, until the 26th of August, at which date they marched with the Army of the Tennessee, participating in the movement to the rear of Atlanta. They crossed the Montgomery and West Point Railroad on the 28th, and pressing forward to the Macon and Western Railroad, participated on the 31st in the engagement near Jonesboro, during which they formed a portion of the support to the Fifteenth Corps. On the 2d of September, they took part in the action at Lovejoy's Station, near which they remained until the 5th, when they moved towards Atlanta, going into camp on the 9th at East

¹ Big Shanty, Ga., June 9, 1864. Report of Col. A. G. Malloy, Comdg. Brig., 74 Rebellion Records, 574-5. Covers period from date to July 28th.

Point, on the Macon and Western Railroad, six miles from Atlanta, where they are yet stationed.

57] EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT—VETERAN.

Colonel— — — — —.

Lieut. Colonel—Charles H. Jackson.	Surgeon—Erastus J. Buck.
Major—James P. Millard.	1st Asst. Surgeon—Joshua J. Whitney.
Adjutant—Andrew J. Welton.	2d Asst. Surgeon—
Quartermaster—Frederick A. Brewer.	Chaplain—George Stokes.

Captains.

First Lieutenants.

Second Lieutenants.

A.—Robert F. Mullen.	William T. Lyons.
B.—Thomas A. Jackson.	Samuel S. Frowe.
C.—Robert S. McMichael.	William N. Carter, Jr.
D.—Peter Sloggy.	Moulton DeForest.
E.—Luman H. Carpenter.	Joseph H. Baker.
F.—Joseph W. Roberts.	William A. Pope.
G.—Gilbert L. Park.	John Snyder.
H.—Riley P. Colt.	Maurice Gay.
I.—Peter McIntyre.	Oscar Todd.
K.—Malcolm Bruner.	John S. Field.

The Eighteenth Wisconsin, attached to the First Brigade, Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, left Memphis, Tenn., on the 6th of October, 1863, proceeding by rail to Corinth, Miss., whence they marched nine miles on the following day and encamped at Glendale on the Memphis and Charleston railroad. From this place they marched on the 17th, participating in the movement of Gen. Sherman's forces to the relief of Chattanooga, and proceeding by way of Iuka, arrived on the 23d at Dickson, Ala., where they remained until the movement was resumed on the 29th. They crossed the Tennessee river at Waterloo, Ala., on the 31st, and marching *via* Florence, Fayetteville and Winchester, Tenn., reached Bridgeport, Ala., on the 15th of November. Crossing the Tennessee at this point on the 18th, they marched all night, and encamped on the following day in rear of Chattanooga, Tenn., having marched through Northern Mississippi and Alabama and Southern Tennessee, a distance of upwards of two hundred and fifty miles from Burnsville, Miss.

Participating in the movement of the Army of the Cumberland, to which they were now attached, they crossed the Tennessee river at midnight on the 24th, and next morning took part in the attack on Mission Ridge, immediately after which

¹ See Eighteenth Wis. Inf., pp. 74, 131, 349.

they were ordered forward in pursuit of the retreating enemy, and having marched on the 27th as far as Graysville, Ga., returned on the following day to camp near Chattanooga. On the 3d of December they marched to Whiteside, Ala., thirteen miles from Chattanooga on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, and thence on the following day to Bridgeport, Ala., where they were employed in guard duty, and remained until the 21st. Marching at this date, they proceeded by way of Larkinsville and Woodville to Huntsville, Ala., where they went into camp on the 25th. The regiment remained at Huntsville, employed in guard, outpost and provost duty, until the 1st of May, 1864, when they marched to Whitesburg, Ala., on the Tennessee river, to which post they had been assigned for guard duty.

On the 19th of June, they were again in motion, and march-
58] ing through Brownsboro and Larkinsville, arrived on the 25th at Stevenson, Ala., the junction of the Nashville and Chattanooga, with the Memphis and Charleston railroad. After a delay of five days at this place, they moved by rail to Chattanooga and marching thence on the 6th of July, by way of Dalton, Resaca and Kingston, arrived on the 13th at Allatoona,¹ nearly ninety miles from Chattanooga, and forty miles from Atlanta, on the Western and Atlantic railroad. Companies E, F and I, were detached from the regiment and stationed two miles south of town to guard the railroad bridge over Allatoona creek. The remaining seven companies were occupied in camp and garrison duty at Allatoona, until the 22d of August, when they marched, arriving at Chattanooga on the 25th. From this place, they were immediately sent into Eastern Tennessee in pursuit of the rebel forces under Wheeler, and having marched to Loudon, returned on the 30th to Chattanooga.

They were ordered thence to Cowan, Tenn., on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, from which place detachments were sent out as railroad guards, and stationed at various points, guarding a line twenty-two miles in length, until the 19th of September, when they were relieved and ordered to rejoin their brigade. They arrived at Allatoona on the 22d, and have since been stationed at that place, in the discharge of garrison and

¹ Allatoona, Ga., Oct. 5, 1864. Reports of Lt. Col. Charles H. Jackson, 77 Rebellion Records, 751; also Ibid., 762-3, 766.

guard duty, three companies of the regiment still occupying position two miles south, defending the railroad bridge across Allatoona creek.

2^{NINETEENTH REGIMENT—VETERAN.}

Colonel—Horace T. Sanders.

Lieut. Colonel—Rollin M. Strong.

Surgeon—Daniel B. Devendorf.

Major—Samuel K. Vaughan.

1st Asst. Surgeon—E. F. Dodge.

Adjutant—Chipman A. Holley.

2d Asst. Surgeon—

Quartermaster—Frank R. Morton.

Chaplain—A. Constantine Barry.

Captains.

A.—Henry A. Tator.

First Lieutenants.

Alex. P. Ellenwood.

Second Lieutenants.

Emory Wyman.

B.—Albert A. York.

Jonathan S. Patten.

Wallace W. Gordon.

C.—Henry B. Nichols.

Alonzo H. Russell.

D.—William H. Spain.

Edward O. Emerson.

James G. Lowery.

E.—Charles D. Willard.

Joseph Stantenraus.

Revillo Moffitt.

F.—Martin Scherff.

Charles G. Perkins.

George W. Neumann.

G.—Otto Puhlman.

Theophilus Charroin.

John S. Harris.

H.—Albert Grant.

Henry R. Howard.

David R. Hindman.

I.—Amos O. Rowley.

Albert Earthman.

William Trousdale.

K.—Harmon Wentworth.

The Nineteenth Wisconsin, having been relieved from duty at Newport News, Va., embarked at that place on the 8th of October, 1863, and arrived on the 11th at Newbern, N. C., on the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad. Under the direction of Gen. Palmer, commanding the defences, the regiment was assigned to outpost and picket duty: company A being detached and stationed at Evans' Mills, eight miles from Newbern, a fortified outpost consisting of a small earthwork and block-house, defended by one field piece: company B at Brier Creek, 59] two miles from Newbern, with two field pieces, and company F at Havelock Station, twenty miles from Newbern, with one field piece. The balance of the regiment was placed in barracks on the south side of Trent river, half a mile from the town, Lieut. Col. Strong taking command of the defences on that side of the river.

On the 1st of February, 1864, Newbern was attacked by the enemy in force. The assault on the south was repulsed by the forces under Col. Strong, consisting of that portion of the regiment stationed there, assisted by a battery of artillery, and Capt. York's command at Brier Creek. Company A was attacked on the following day, at Evans' Mills, by the enemy, in greatly

* See Nineteenth Wis. Inf., pp. 76, 133, 353.

superior numbers, but held their position, until reinforced, when the rebels abandoned the attack. The posts at Evans' Mills and Havelock Station, having been outflanked by the rebel forces, our small force at those places was withdrawn on the 3d, and next day Capt. Tator's command reoccupied Evans' Mills, company F remaining with the regiment until the 6th, when they were ordered to Fort Spinola, and took charge of the heavy guns. On the 20th, company E was ordered to Fort Gaston, for the performance of similar duty, remaining until relieved by company H on the 28th of March.

Six companies of the Nineteenth left Newbern on the 19th of April, under orders to reinforce the garrison of Plymouth, N. C., then severely pressed by the enemy, but were unable to reach that place before its surrender, and after a short time spent upon Roanoke Island, in anticipation of an attack, returned on the 24th, to camp. Two days afterwards, (April 26) the regiment left Newbern, under orders to report at Yorktown, Va., where they landed on the 28th, and were assigned to the Third Brigade, First Division, Eighteenth Army Corps. Col. Sanders being placed in command of the brigade, Lieut. Col. Strong took charge of the regiment. On the 4th of May, they again embarked and proceeding up the James river, landed next day at Bermuda Hundred, whence they marched on the 6th to Point of Rocks, at which place they were employed in building entrenchments, until the 9th, when they took the advance in the movement to Walthall Junction and Swift Creek. Our forces succeeded next day in obtaining possession of the Richmond and Petersburg railroad near this point, and having destroyed three miles of the track, returned in the evening to camp.

On the 12th, the right wing of the regiment, companies A, C, D, E and F, participated in the movement upon Fort Darling.¹ This portion of the regiment took the advance as skirmishers, covering the Third brigade, and lay in skirmish line during the night. Early next morning our lines were advanced, six men of the Nineteenth being wounded, while charging on a brick house protecting a point in the rebel line, and occupied by sharpshooters. During the night they occupied the advance line. On the

¹ Drewry's Bluff, Va.. May 12-16, 1864. Report of Col. Horace T. Sanders, 68 Rebellion Records, 141-2.

14th they accompanied the general advance of our troops, by which the first line of the enemy's works was carried, losing five of their number wounded, after which they were ordered to occupy a road in the rear of Fort Jackson, at which place they were joined on the following day by the left wing of the regiment which had meanwhile been engaged in picket duty. The enemy on the 16th, having massed a heavy force in our front, while concealed by a dense fog, commenced a furious assault 60] upon our advance line forcing it back until supported by the main body. The Nineteenth fell back nearly a mile and a half, and took position, from which they were ordered in the afternoon to drive the enemy's skirmishers from a wood in their front, in the performance of which, they lost twenty-five men killed and wounded. In the evening they returned to entrenched camp at Point of Rocks, where companies B, C and I were detached for duty at Gen. Butler's Headquarters, the balance of the regiment remaining on picket duty, until the 17th of June, when they took part in Gen. Turner's "raid" on the Petersburg and Richmond railroad, and having destroyed three miles of track, returned to camp, having marched twelve miles. On the 20th of June the regiment was transferred to the Second Brigade of the Second Division, and subsequently accompanied the advance of Gen. Grant's army upon Petersburg, occupying a position in the trenches before that place until the 30th, when they acted as a portion of the support of the Ninth corps, in the celebrated assault upon the enemy's works, after which they resumed the performance of siege and fatigue duty in the trenches, near New Market Race Course.

On the 13th of August, the re-enlisted men of the regiment, two hundred and fifty in number, were relieved from duty at the front, and left our entrenchments on Veteran furlough, arriving on the 22d at Madison, Wisconsin, whence the soldiers dispersed to their homes in various parts of the State. The Veteran Nineteenth again left the State for the front on the 7th of October, taking position in our lines before Petersburg in the Third brigade of their former division.² *

¹ June 16, 1864. Report of Brig. Gen. John W. Turner, 81 Rebellion Records, 111.

² Engagement, Fair Oaks, Va., Oct. 27, 28, 1864. Reports of Maj. S. K. Vaughn, 87 Rebellion Records, 814; Col. H. S. Fairchild, Comdg. Brig., 87 Ibid., 812-813; Brig. Gen. C. A. Heckman, Comd. Div., 87 Ibid., 807-8.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT.

Colonel—Henry Bertram.

Lieut. Colonel—Henry A. Starr.	Surgeon—Orin Peak.
Major—Aug. H. Pettibone.	1st Asst. Surgeon—Mark A. Mosher.
Adjutant—	2d Asst. Surgeon—
Quartermaster—William H. York.	Chaplain—Alfred H. Walter.

Captains.

First Lieutenants.

Second Lieutenants.

A.—Samuel P. Jackson.	Phineas J. Clawson.	
B.—Emory F. Stone.	Frederick A. Bird.	
C.—Charles E. Stevens.	Charles Boyle.	
D.—Almerin Gillett.	Edgar E. Ellis.	William H. Farnsworth.
E.—Alfred F. Baehr.	Gottlieb Baumann.	George Henze.
F.—Nelson Whitman.	Albert H. Blake.	David W. Horton.
G.—Edward G. Miller.	Albert J. Rockwell.	Cyrus C. Rice.
H.—George W. Miller.	Alonzo E. Cheney.	Moritz E. Evesz.
I.—William Harlocker.	David B. Arthur.	John Stack.
K.—Howard Vandagriff.	Samuel B. Jackson.	Charles Proctor.

The Twentieth regiment returned on the 11th of October, 1863, from Morganzia to Carrollton, La., where they were occupied in preparations for the winter campaign, until the 23d, when orders were received to embark. Accompanying the Texas expedition, they left New Orleans on the 26th, crossed the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi on the following day, and after 61] stormy voyage, arrived on the 1st of November at Brazos Santiago. The attempt to land on the 3d at the mouth of the Rio Grande was unsuccessful, and disembarking on the following day, near Brazos Santiago, they encamped on the 9th at Brownsville, on the Rio Grande, nearly opposite Matamoras, in Mexico. Here they were employed in the performance of garrison, fatigue and picket duty at Fort Brown. On the 12th of January, 1864, they crossed the river to Matamoras, under command of Col. Bertram, who was ordered to protect the United States consul, and assist in the removal of property belonging to our citizens.² They returned on the 14th to Fort Brown where they remained until the evacuation of Brownsville by our forces on the 28th of July. They embarked at Brazos Santiago on the 1st of August, and landed on the 5th at Carrollton, La., where camp was established on the following day.

They again embarked on the 7th, forming a portion of the land forces, which accompanied Admiral Farragut's celebrated

¹ See Twentieth Wis. Inf., pp. 134, 355.

² Affair at Matamoras, Mexico, Jan. 12-13, 1864. Report of Maj. Gen. Francis J. Herron, 61 Rebellion Records, 81-84.

expedition against the forts commanding the mouth of Mobile harbor, and landed on the 10th on Mobile Point.¹ The land forces, under command of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Bailey of the Fourth Wisconsin, immediately moved to the rear of Fort Morgan and commenced the investment of the place. They were constantly occupied in picket and fatigue duties in the trenches, until the surrender of the fort on the 23d, when the Twentieth Wisconsin, with an Iowa regiment, received the garrison as prisoners of war.² For sanitary reasons, camp was removed on the 1st of September to the southwestern extremity of Mobile Point, where the regiment has since been stationed.

"TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

(and First Regiment.)

Colonel—Harrison C. Hobart.

Lieut. Colonel—Michael H. Fitch.	Surgeon—James T. Reeve.
Major—Charles H. Walker.	1st Asst. Surgeon—Sidney S. Fuller.
Adjutant—James H. Jenkins.	2d Asst. Surgeon—Benj. C. Brett.
Quartermaster—Samuel H. Fernandez.	Chaplain—Orson P. Clinton.

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—Hiram K. Edwards.		Watson H. Cook.
B.—James E. Stewart.	Edgar Vredenburgh.	Edward Dorion.
C.—William Wall.	Robert W. Jackson.	
D.—Henry Turner.	John Henry Otto.	Lyman Waite.
E.—Fred W. Borchardt.	Charles F. Weston.	August Hanson.
F.—Milton Ewen.	Charles H. Morgan.	Ambrose S. Delaware.
G.—James M. Randall.	William L. Watson.	David D. Burnham.
H.—William A. Fargo.	Edward T. Midgley.	Benjamin F. Fuller.
I.—Albert B. Bradish.	Charles B. Clark.	Gustavus Jaeger.
K.—Joseph La Count.	John E. Davies.	

The First and Twenty-first Regiments, attached to the Third Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, were stationed at Chattanooga, Tenn., and employed in picket duty and labor on the fortifications, until the 23d of November, 1863. At this date they left the fortifications, participating on the 25th in the celebrated assault upon Mission Ridge, during which they acted as reserve to the First Division, sustaining no loss. On the 62] 30th, they accompanied the movement of the brigade, which was ordered to effect a reconnoissance on the crest of Lookout

¹ Itinerary, U. S. Forces on Mobile Point, Ala., Aug. 1 to 23, 1864, Command of Col. Henry Bertram, 77 Rebellion Records, 422.

² Spanish Fort, Ala., siege and capture, March 27 to April 8, 1865. Reports of Col. Henry Bertram, 103 Rebellion Records, 206-208.

³ See Twenty-first Wis., pp. 136, 358.

Mountain, and having proceeded as far as Cooper's Gap, they returned on the 3d of December to camp at Chattanooga without having encountered the enemy. On the following day, the Twenty-first Wisconsin, with another regiment of the brigade, marched to and encamped on the summit of Lookout Mountain, three miles from Chattanooga, where they were stationed in the performance of outpost and picket duty, until the opening of the Spring campaign.

The First Regiment, with the exception of Company "F," which had been detached on the 14th of November, to take charge of a steamer on the Tennessee river, remained at Chattanooga, engaged in picket duty and labor on the fortifications, until the 22d of February, 1864. At this date, they left Chattanooga, accompanying the movement of the Fourteenth Corps towards Dalton, near which place they remained in camp, until the 22d, when camp was removed to Tyner's Station, nine miles from Chattanooga, on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, whence they marched, on the 19th of March, encamping at Graysville, Ga. At this place, they were employed in drill and guard duty, until the 2d of May, at which date, the Twenty-first rejoined them, both regiments having been transferred from the Third to the First Brigade. On the following day, participating in the movements of the army preparatory to resuming active operations, they marched, with the division, to Ringgold, Ga., twenty-two miles south of Chattanooga, where they remained in camp, until the 7th, at which date commenced the grand forward movement of the Army of the Cumberland, in the direction of Atlanta.¹ On the following day, they occupied position in front of the enemy at Buzzard Roost, and the 9th was occupied in a reconnoissance to the south of the Gap, along the base of a ridge, on the crest of which the enemy's skirmishers were posted.

They remained in this vicinity, exposed to occasional fire from the enemy, until the 12th, when they removed southward, and passing through Snake Creek Gap, took position, on the 14th of May, before the rebel entrenchments at Resaca, on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, fifty-six miles from Chat-
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¹ Atlanta Campaign—Journal of First Brig., First Div., 14th A. C. (10th and 21st Wis. Inf. included). May 7 to Sept. 8, 1864. 72 Rebellion Records, 527-534. Reports Maj. M. H. Fitch, 72 Ibid., 557; Brevet Maj. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, 72 Ibid., 555-557.

nooga. At this place the brigade formed in two lines, with the Twenty-first Wisconsin in front, advanced at ten in the morning across an open field, to assault the enemy's works, but being unsupported, were unable to gain the entrenchments, and established themselves in position close to the enemy, from which a spirited fire was kept up until the troops were relieved in the evening. The loss of the Twenty-first in this charge was nine killed and thirty-eight wounded; the First, being held in reserve, lost five men wounded. The rebels having evacuated Resaca during the night of the 15th, our troops took possession of the town on the following day, remaining until the 17th, when the march was resumed, and crossing the Coosa river, the troops proceeded by way of Alpine to Kingston, five miles south of which place they bivouacked on the 19th, and remained four days, marching on the 23d down the valley of the Etowah river to Island Ford, where they crossed the stream, and encamped eleven miles from the ford.

During the next three days, they moved in the rear of the Fourth Corps, advancing, under almost incessant skirmish 63] firing, about fifteen miles, and on the 27th occupied position on the left of the Fourth Corps, on Pumpkin Vine Creek, near Dallas. On the following day, they advanced, driving the rebel skirmishers from a strong position on a timbered ridge, where a new line was established, with skirmishers two hundred yards in advance, the opposing pickets occupying the same crest within twenty-five yards of each other. On the 30th, that part of the line in which the Twenty-first was stationed, was attacked by a part of Hood's Corps, which advanced from the rebel works, in line of battle. After a severe engagement, the enemy fell back, leaving his dead and wounded on the field. This regiment was relieved from the front on the 2d of June, and placed in reserve, having sustained a loss, during the preceding six days, of four killed and twenty-eight wounded. The First had also lost four killed and twenty-one wounded.

On the 6th of June, they moved to position within three miles of Ackworth, where they remained, changing position from day to day and always in line of battle, until the 17th, when they took part in a severe skirmish of the picket lines near Big Shanty. On the following day, the skirmish line of the brigade charged upon the enemy's rifle pits, driving his skirmishers to the main line and capturing several prisoners. The enemy hav-

ing farther retreated on the following day, our troops, on the 19th, moved forward, and occupied position in front of the enemy at Kenesaw Mountain, two miles from Marietta, and about twenty miles from Atlanta. Here they were constantly exposed to a severe fire of artillery and musketry, and with frequent changes of position on the line of attack, until the 3d of July, when the rebels having again evacuated their entrenchments, they marched through Marietta in pursuit. On the following day our line was advanced to a point four miles south of Marietta. The Twenty-first, deployed as skirmishers, led the column, engaging the enemy's skirmishers, compelling them to retire. On the 5th, having advanced a short distance with the main column, the Twenty-first and Tenth Wisconsin were sent to effect a reconnoissance on a road leading to the right from that on which the main column was moving. With fifty men of the Tenth thrown out as skirmishers, the detachment moved forward two miles upon what proved to be the principal road to Atlanta. The rebel entrenchments were discovered near the Chattahoochie river, behind which the enemy was posted in force. Here the detachment halted, and were relieved at three in the afternoon by the arrival of the division, when the Twenty-first rejoined the brigade, having killed two of the enemy's skirmishers and taken two prisoners.

Position was again taken at this place, in front of the enemy's works, and the troops were constantly employed in skirmishing and fatigue duty, until the 17th, when they crossed the Chattahoochie in the rear of the retreating rebels, who had abandoned their works on the day previous, and retired to a strong position in front of Atlanta, against which our troops again advanced to the attack. Approaching slowly from point to point, the troops were continually occupied in skirmish and fatigue duty until the 20th, when the enemy furiously assaulted our line at Peach Tree Creek, overpowering and forcing back an Illinois regiment which was posted some distance in advance of the main line. At this point, the Twenty-first on the right and 64] the Tenth Wisconsin on the left, charged, with a loud shout, upon the enemy, who fled in confusion, leaving his dead and wounded on the field.

On the 22d the line was advanced towards Atlanta, our regiments occupying position within three miles of the city. From this time forward they were constantly employed in fatigue

and skirmish duty, during the gradual advance of our troops against the enemy's position, until the 7th of August, when the Twenty-first charged upon the rebel skirmishers, forcing them back to the main line, and capturing twelve prisoners, including a captain. In this affair the regiment lost thirteen wounded. They were thenceforward constantly employed in siege and fatigue duty, until the 26th, when they left the trenches, and participating in the movement around the enemy's left, marched by a circuitous route to the Atlanta and West Point railroad, which they reached on the 28th, eleven miles southwest of Atlanta. On the following day the Twenty-first, deployed as skirmishers, advanced towards Atlanta, forcing the enemy's cavalry back a distance of two miles, the troops in the rear of the Twenty-first meanwhile destroying the railroad as they advanced. Having completed the destruction of the railroad, they marched on the 30th, in a southeasterly direction towards Jonesboro, in the vicinity of which the brigade arrived on the 1st of September, having been detained on the march in consequence of orders to escort the army train.

In the battle at this place, the First regiment, which had been engaged during the night in destroying the railroad track, rejoined the brigade, taking position in the second line. A portion of the first line having failed to respond to the order to move forward, this regiment, led by Major Green, rapidly advanced under a severe fire, drove the rebels from the brigade front, and held the position until darkness terminated the action.

They subsequently lay in line of battle at Jonesboro, until the movement towards Atlanta commenced on the 6th, when the brigade, acting as rear guard, was attacked by the enemy. The attacking force was kept at a respectful distance, and during the action, the brigade fell back in line two miles, with a loss to the Twenty-first, of one man wounded. Continuing the march without further interruption, the brigade went into camp on the 8th at Atlanta, where the Twenty-first regiment has since been stationed.

For the information which follows relative to the subsequent movements of the "Old First," I am indebted to Mr. H. F. Stone, formerly Sergeant-Major of the regiment, whose communication has been received since the above was written.

On the 16th of September orders were received from the War Department, assigning the First Wisconsin, whose term of service was about to expire, to the Fourth Division of the Twentieth Corps, and at the same time directing the transfer of all veterans, drafted men and recruits, who had joined by enlistment since the original organization, to the Twenty-first regiment, thereby augmenting the numbers of the latter to nine hundred and forty-one. The transfer of these men, numbering three hundred and sixty-eight, having been completed on the 21st, the First regiment left Atlanta on that day, *en route* to join their new division, which was then at Tullahoma, Tenn. They 65] arrived on the 24th at Bridgeport, Ala., where orders were received directing the regiment to report at Stevenson, Ala., from which place they moved immediately by rail arriving on the following day at Nashville, Tenn., where they went into camp.

The term of service of the regiment having expired, they left Nashville on the 6th of October, and proceeding thence by rail, arrived on the 8th at Milwaukee. Here the necessary rolls were completed, and the muster out of service of the last company effected at Camp Washburn on the 21st of October. The field and staff officers were mustered out on the 18th of November, to date from the 13th of October, at which time the first Company was discharged.

*

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Colonel—Edward Bloodgood.

Lieut. Colonel—Charles W. Smith.	Surgeon—Thomas Hatchard.
Major—Alphonso G. Kellam.	1st Asst. Surgeon—James E. Coakley.
Adjutant—John C. Durgin.	2d Asst. Surgeon—
Quartermaster—Jesse L. Berch.	Chaplain—G. S. Bradley.

Captains.

First Lieutenants.

Second Lieutenants.

A.—Francis Mead.	Lewis Dickenson.	Charles I. White.
B.—George H. Brown.	Ira P. Nye.	
C.—Charles E. Buell.	Stephen Knowles.	
D.—	Charles E. Dudley.	Richard M. Williams.
E.—Henry R. Stetson.	Persons P. Bump.	
F.—Robert T. Pugh.	Thomas J. Davis.	
G.—Fluette Annis.	Charles A. Booth.	Stephen F. Ball.
H.—Albert S. Cole.	James R. Bones.	Jens J. J. Peterson.
I.—John W. Parker.	Worcester H. Morse.	
K.—William Bones.	Van B. S. Newman.	

¹ See Twenty-second Wis. Inf., pp. 137, 359.

The Twenty-second remained at Murfreesboro, Tenn., in the performance of guard and provost duty at that place until the middle of February of the present year, when they were assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division, Eleventh Army Corps, and ordered to Nashville, where the regiment remained in camp until ordered to take part in the preliminary movements of our forces, preparatory to the opening of the spring campaign under Gen. Sherman. Having been assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, they left Nashville in April and moved to camp in Lookout Valley, near Chattanooga.¹

On the 3d of May, they left Lookout Valley, with the brigade, joining the Third division at Ringgold, Ga., and on the 7th took position in front of Buzzard Roost, which they retained until the 11th. They were put in motion at daylight, and marching ten miles to the right, arrived at Snake Creek Gap, where they were employed during the day in widening and improving the road through the pass. Pressing forward next day, they arrived on the 13th before Resaca, where they were formed in line and held in reserve during the assault upon the rebel fortifications, in the afternoon. On the 15th they moved to the extreme left of the army, where the Third division was selected to storm a line of rebel entrenchments defended by artillery. The first line of works was gallantly carried, but it was found 66] impossible to dislodge the enemy from his main entrenchments, which were placed in a commanding position and separated from the first line by a deep ravine covered with a dense growth of timber. In this engagement, the regiment sustained a loss of eleven killed and sixty-four wounded, ten of whom subsequently died. The enemy having evacuated his works at Resaca during the night, they moved forward next day in pursuit, advancing by way of Calhoun and Cassville, and crossing the Etowah river on the 23d, were formed in line on the 25th, in front of the rebel works at Dallas.

In the early part of the engagement at this place, they were held in reserve, and subsequently advanced to the front line, in which they held position until dark, with a loss of one killed and ten wounded. During the night, they fortified the position,

¹ Atlanta Campaign, May 2 to Sept. 2, 1864. Reports of Lt. Col. Bloodgood, 73 Rebellion Records. 424-428 and 77 Ibid., 391; Col. John Coburn, Comdg. Brig., May 8 to Sept. 12, 1864, inclusive, 73 Ibid., 373-391; Brig. Gen. W. T. Ward, Comdg. Div., May 2 to Sept., 1864, 73 Ibid., 321-331.

which was retained, under the incessant fire of the rebel sharpshooters, until the 1st of June, when they were relieved and accompanied the movement of the Twentieth Corps, in its march towards the left. On the 3d, they took position in front of the enemy's lines on Pine Knob and Lost Mountain, where they remained, during the heavy rains which followed, until the 15th, at which date they again moved forward, the enemy having evacuated his position during the preceding night, and contracted his lines in a strong position on Kenesaw Mountain. Having advanced two miles, the Third brigade, to which the Twenty-second Wisconsin was attached, formed in line of battle as support to the First brigade, which advanced upon the enemy, near Golgotha Church, forcing him to his main works. At dark the regiment took position in the front line, which they strengthened during the night, and held next day, with a loss of three killed and nine wounded.

On the 17th, the rebels having again withdrawn from their front, the regiment moved forward, taking position under a severe skirmish fire, at Nose's Creek, in front of the rebel entrenchments on Kenesaw Mountain. Here works were hastily thrown up during the night, and occupied by the regiment, with a loss of one killed and three wounded, until the 19th, when they again moved forward four miles, taking a new position in front of the enemy. On the 22d, moving with the division, they advanced our lines to within sixty rods of the rebel works, under a severe fire of musketry. While engaged in constructing hasty defences at this point, the rebels charged upon the line, and were repulsed with loss, the Twenty-second losing two killed and eleven wounded. The regiment on the 23d, took position near the Marietta turnpike, which they retained until the enemy's abandonment of Kenesaw Mountain, during the night of the 2d of July. On the following day Col. Utey bade farewell to the regiment, which under command of Lieut. Col. Bloodgood, marched in pursuit of the retreating rebels.

On the 14th of July, the enemy occupied his last line of works north of the Chattahoochie river, before which the Twenty-second took position on the 6th. The rebel army withdrew across the river on the night of the 7th, and next day, the pickets of the Twenty-second were advanced to the bank of the stream, the enemy holding the south side. After a short rest from the fatigues of active campaigning, they crossed the Chattahoochie,

on the 17th, near the railroad bridge, and pressing forward slowly towards Atlanta, participated on the 20th, in the battle of Peach Tree Creek. Crossing the stream with their division 67] at nine in the morning, the brigade was formed near the left of the Third division, which joined the Fourth Corps on its right. The Twenty-second, deployed as skirmishers in front of the division line, was shortly afterwards ordered to advance, and drove the rebel skirmishers from the hill in front of which they had been posted. Early in the afternoon, the enemy advanced in force upon the position, and forcing back a portion of the Fourth Corps, threatened to outflank the line on the left. At this moment the Third division was ordered forward. Upon the advance of the line, the Twenty-second, which had meanwhile gallantly held their position under a murderous fire, formed in line with the brigade, and after a sanguinary engagement the rebel assault was finally repulsed, with great slaughter and the loss of a large number of prisoners. The loss of the regiment during the day was five killed and thirty-seven wounded. Their gallantry in this decisive action was highly praised by the corps commander, Gen. Hooker. Next day they remained upon the battle field, occupying position half a mile from a strong line of fortifications, held in force by the enemy. During the night the rebels withdrew, and on the 23d, our regiment moved forward, taking position in front of the defences of Atlanta.

They were thenceforward occupied in siege and fatigue duty in the trenches, until the 25th of August, when, accompanying the movement of the Twentieth Corps, they withdrew from the trenches in the evening, and marched to Turner's Ferry on the Chattahoochie river, where strong entrenchments were thrown up to defend the pontoon bridge, thrown across the stream at that place. Here they were stationed until the 2d of September, when they marched to and occupied Atlanta, where the regiment is now encamped.

A partial report has been received from this regiment.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Colonel—Joshua J. Guppy.

Lieut. Colonel—Edgar P. Hill.

Surgeon—John W. Angell.

Major—Joseph E. Greene.

1st Asst. Surgeon—Orestes H. Woods.

Adjutant—Carl Jussen.

2d Asst. Surgeon—

Quartermaster—Henry L. Gray.

Chaplain—Miles G. Todd.

Captains.

A.—Henry Vilas.

B.—John E. Duncan.

C.—Oliver H. Sorenson.

D.—John M. Sumner.

E.—

F.—Jacob A. Schlick.

G.—Joshua W. Tolford.

H.—

I.—John Shoemaker.

K.—

First Lieutenants.

Alex. Atkinson.

Francis G. Marsh.

Stephen F. Salisbury.

James L. Baker.

Robert Addison.

Daniel C. Stanley.

Frank H. Lull.

James B. Duncan.

Lewis D. Frost.

Joseph W. Richardson.

Second Lieutenants.

James E. Karn.

John L. Jolley.

William Brink.

William Soden.

Robert B. Crandall.

George S. Kemp.

Alpheus W. Baker.

John G. Norton.

The Twenty-third regiment left Carrollton, La., on the 3d of October, 1863, and proceeding down the Mississippi on transports landed at Algiers, opposite New Orleans, from which place 68] they moved by rail, arriving at Berwick City late on the following day. Participating with the Thirteenth Army Corps, in the expedition towards Opelousas, they were put in motion on the 7th, and passing through Franklin, Centreville and New Iberia, encamped on the afternoon of the 10th, within three miles of Vermilion, having marched seventy-two miles in four days. On the 15th, their brigade, acting as guard to a supply train, marched sixteen miles to Bayou Borbeaux, and on their arrival took position two miles in advance of the line occupied by the Nineteenth Corps. The enemy being now in close proximity, the men slept on their arms, and next day went into camp, remaining until called upon to participate in the reconnoissance of the 19th, when they moved forward with a force of cavalry and artillery. The enemy's pickets were driven in and the position of his main line discovered, when the troops withdrew to camp, having accomplished the object of the reconnoissance. The Twenty-third sustained no loss.

The general advance was resumed on the 21st, when the regiment, encountering but slight resistance from the enemy's skirmishers in front, reached Opelousas at noon, and proceeding thence nine miles in an easterly direction, encamped in the

¹ See Twenty-third Wis. Inf., pp. 138, 362.

evening at Barre's Landing. While remaining at this point, the farther advance of the whole expedition was abandoned, and the regiment, accompanying the rear of the column, commenced the return march on the 1st of November. On the 3d, the brigade was attacked by a vastly superior force of the enemy at Carrion Crow¹ Bayou, sixteen miles from Barre's Landing. The enemy's infantry advanced against the right of the brigade, at the same time that his cavalry appeared in front. The regiment was immediately ordered to the right, and formed line in a belt of timber. Two regiments in their front were successively driven back through their line by the rapid advance of the enemy, but the Twenty-third gallantly held the position, keeping up a rapid fire, until they were flanked on both sides, when the order was given to fall back. This movement was executed without panic, and upon the arrival of reinforcements, they again advanced in line, forcing the enemy back and regaining possession of the field, occupied in the morning. The regiment, at the beginning of the action numbered two hundred and twenty officers and men, of whom one hundred and twenty-eight were lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, the latter including Col. Guppy and Capt. Sorenson, who were severely wounded. The gallantry displayed in this action elicited the warmest praise from the general commanding; who publicly tendered his thanks to the officers and men of the regiment for the unflinching courage which held the enemy's greatly superior numbers in check, until the arrival of reinforcements.

In the evening, under command of Lieut. Col. Hill, they retired nearly four miles, and on the 5th, moved to Vermilion Bayou, where they remained one day and resuming the march on the 7th, encamped on the following day at New Iberia. Lieut. Col. Hill was placed in command of the post, and the regiment was occupied in provost duty until the 18th, when they were relieved and encamped within the fortifications. They were again put in motion on the 7th of December, and marching by way of Franklin and Pattersonville, a distance of forty-four miles, arrived on the 10th, at Berwick. They crossed Berwick Bay on the morning of the 13th, to Brashear City, and proceeding 69] thence by rail, encamped on the same evening at Algiers,

¹ Grand Coteau (Bayou Bourbeaux or Carrion Crow Bayou), La., Nov. 3, 1863. Reports of Col. J. J. Guppy, 41 *Rebellion Records*, 363-366; Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn, 41 *Ibid.*, 355-359; see *Ibid.*, 359-361.

under orders to join the Texas expedition. They embarked on the 25th at New Orleans, and arrived on the 29th in Matagorda Bay, off Decrow's Point, Texas, where they landed on the 1st of January, 1864, and established camp. During the month, they were joined at this place by their comrades who had been captured by the enemy at Carrion Crow Bayou, and the regiment was employed in garrison and guard duty until the 20th, when they left camp on a reconnoissance to the northern part of Matagorda Peninsula, having marched upwards of one hundred miles, returned, on the 24th, to Decrow's Point. Companies A and C were detached on the 28th, for special guard duty at the landing, and rejoined the regiment on the 3d of February.

On the 22d the regiment again embarked and arrived on the 26th at Algiers, La., from which place they moved by rail to Brashear City, and thence across Berwick Bay to Berwick City, where they encamped on the following day. Participating in the celebrated Red River expedition, they left Berwick on the 7th of March, and encamped next day at Burns' Plantation, four miles beyond Franklin, from which place they marched on the 16th and passing through New Iberia, Vermilion and Opelousas, encamped on the 20th near Washington, having accomplished a distance of seventy-seven miles in four days. The march was resumed on the 22d, and proceeding *via* Cheneyville, the Twenty-third encamped on the 26th, three miles northwest of Alexandria on Bayou Rapide. Two days afterwards they set out for Natchitoches,¹ eighty miles distant, where they arrived on the 2d of April and were employed in provost duty until the 6th, at which date they were again put in motion, arriving at Pleasant Hill, thirty-five miles distant, on the following day.

Early on the 8th of April, the regiment on the lead of the marching column, encountered the enemy's skirmishers, who were steadily forced back about eight miles, the Twenty-third, which was deployed as skirmishers, covering the advance of the brigade, having thus far lost one man killed. At three in the afternoon, the enemy in greatly superior numbers charged upon our lines, and the action, since known as the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, became general. The Twenty-third, stationed on the extreme

¹ Red River Campaign, March 10 to May 22, 1864. Natchitoches to Sabine Cross Roads, La. Report of Major Joseph E. Greene, 61 *Rebellion Records*, 298. Red River Dam, report of Lt. Col. Joseph Bailey, 61 *Ibid.*, 402-405.

left of our line, retained the position until there was danger of being surrounded and captured, when they withdrew to a second position sheltered by timber, where the advance of the enemy was temporarily checked, covering the retreat of our line, and the regiment, the last to leave the field, retired slowly, contesting every step, to the position held by the Nineteenth Corps, where the enemy's farther advance was finally arrested. In this disastrous affair, the regiment sustained a loss of seven killed, fourteen wounded and forty-three prisoners. During the night they returned to Pleasant Hill, where Gen. Banks' forces rejoined Gen. Smith's command, and the whole army marched on the following day towards the Red River. Participating in the movement, they arrived on the 11th at Grand Ecore, where they were employed in guarding prisoners, and labor on the fortifications until the 22d, when the retreat was resumed. On the following day they participated in the action near Cloutierville, in which the enemy was driven from his position on the Cane river, and encamped on the 25th, on Bayou Rapide, three miles from Alexandria, having marched through a very difficult country, nearly one hundred miles from Grand Ecore. They took part in the skirmish on the 29th at this place, and changed position on the 7th of May to Middle Bayou, from which place the retreat was continued on the 13th, and marching day and night with little rest, they arrived on the 17th at Simmsport on the Atchafalaya river. Crossing the river at this place on the 20th they reached Morganzia on the 22d, having marched one hundred and seventy-five miles from Alexandria.

They embarked at Morganzia on the 24th, and proceeding down the Mississippi, landed next day at Baton Rouge, where they went into camp, and remained until the 8th of July, when they moved down the river to Algiers, at which place they disembarked and encamped on the following day. On the 26th they again embarked, and proceeding up the Mississippi, encamped next day at Morganzia, where they were employed in guard and outpost duty, until the 18th of August, when the regiment was transferred to the Third Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, Col. Guppy being placed in command of the brigade. They left Morganzia on the 20th, for New Orleans, where they reembarked on the 22d, and sailing down the river to its mouth, landed on the 24th near Pilot

Town on Mobile Point, Ala. On the following day, accompanying an expedition under command of Col. Guppy, they embarked for Cedar Point¹ fifteen miles distant, and effected a landing on the same day. Upon their approach, the enemy evacuated a fort which had been built on the Point, leaving one gun in our possession. The forts commanding the entrance to Mobile harbor having been surrendered to our forces, the regiment again embarked on the 2d of September, under orders to return to Morganzia, La., at which place they again encamped on the 8th, resuming the discharge of garrison and post duty, with frequent reconnoissances through the surrounding country.

The regiment is yet stationed at Morganzia, La.

²TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—Theodore S. West.

Lieut. Colonel—Arthur McArthur.	Surgeon—Herman Hasse.
Major—Alvah Philbrook.	1st Asst. Surgeon—Jared P. Wheeler.
Adjutant—Horace Buchanan.	2d Asst. Surgeon—
Quartermaster—Samuel B. Chase.	Chaplain—John P. Roe.

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—Richard H. Austin.	Thomas E. Balding.	
B.—George Allanson.	Charles Morrow.	Henry G. Rogers.
C.—Charles Hartung.	Frederick Schlenstedt.	
D.—	Draper D. Goodrich.	
E.—David Y. Horning.	Byron D. L. Abert.	
F.—John W. Clark.	Charles P. Huntington.	Julius W. Clark.
G.—William Kennedy.	John W. Plummer.	
H.—John G. Tannatt.	George Coote.	
I.—William H. Sibley.	John Borth.	
K.—Edwin B. Parsons.	Louis F. Battell.	Thomas W. C. Moore.

After the battle of Chickamauga, the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin remained in camp at Chattanooga, Tenn., engaged in 71] guard duty and labor on the fortifications, until the 23d of November, 1863, when they broke camp and took position in line of battle on the left of the Dalton road, a short distance from Chattanooga. At half past two on the following morning, they moved half a mile to the left and shortly after noon on the 25th, advanced to the storm of the enemy's position on

¹ Morganzia, La., Operations, Sept. 16-25, 1864. Report of Col. J. J. Guppy, 83 Rebellion Records, 805.

² See Twenty-fourth Wis. Inf., pp. 139, 369.

Mission Ridge.¹ Having captured the first line of defences near the base of the ridge, the men were allowed a short rest, after which they began the ascent, under an extremely heavy fire from the enemy's works on the summit. "The fighting was severe, but owing to the formation of the ground, the men were able to screen themselves partially from the deadly volleys, which were hurled at them every step as they advanced. During the ascent, they were several times compelled to halt from exhaustion, but at length, after two hours' steady fighting, succeeded in carrying the enemy's position on the crest of the ridge. Having remained about four hours in the captured works, they marched down the opposite side of the ridge a distance of nearly three miles, where they halted during the night. Next morning, they marched three miles to Chickamauga, and thence to Chattanooga, where they went into camp."* In this celebrated engagement the loss of the regiment was four killed and thirty-three wounded. The official report makes special mention of Capt. Howard Green and Lieut. Robert J. Chivas, both of whom were instantly killed while cheering on the advancing lines. Capt. Austin, Lieut. Balding and Adj't McArthur, are also mentioned as having displayed distinguished gallantry on the field. The two first named officers were severely wounded, and the latter, "when the color bearer was exhausted, carried the flag in front of the regiment, encouraging the men to follow him up the ridge."

Accompanying the movement of the Fourth Corps, they left Chattanooga on the 28th of November, and marching by way of Loudon, Tenn., a distance of one hundred and thirty miles, arrived on the 7th of December at Knoxville, Tenn., raising the siege of that place, which had been closely invested by the rebels under Longstreet. They remained in camp opposite Nashville three days, when they were ordered to Walland's Mill, thirteen miles distant, which they were directed to put in running order for the supply of rations to the brigade. They arrived at the mills on the evening of the 10th, and had just established quarters when they were ordered to return immediately to Knoxville. Marching at daylight next morn-

¹ Missionary Ridge, Tenn., Nov. 25, 1863. Reports of Maj. Carl von Baum-bach, 55 Rebellion Records, 207-8; Col. Francis T. Sherman, Comdg. Brig., 55 Ibid., 194-196; Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, Comdg. Div., 55 Ibid., 188-193.

* Official Report.

ing they again encamped on the following evening near Knoxville. On the 12th, they moved eighteen miles to Brutson's Mills, where they remained three days, and marching in return on the 16th, arrived next day at Knoxville, at which place they received rations and ammunition preparatory to going to the front. They proceeded by rail a distance of eight miles, when they bivouacked for the night, and resuming the march on the 18th, arrived in the afternoon at Blane's Cross Roads, eighteen miles from Knoxville, where they went into camp.

Here the regiment was employed in guard duty, until the 15th of January, 1864, when they were again put in motion, and crossing the Holston river at Strawberry Plains, arrived on the afternoon of the 16th, at Dandridge, having marched 72] twenty-five miles. Upon their arrival, occasional firing was heard on the picket line, and the regiment was at once ordered to the front, where they took position on the right of the Forty-fourth Illinois, and advanced about a mile in line of battle, companies F and H being deployed in front as skirmishers. Soon afterwards they were ordered by Gen. Sheridan to charge a rebel battery of two guns, and to dislodge the enemy from a piece of woods, which commanded the advance. This was gallantly accomplished, without loss, but the enemy succeeded in withdrawing his guns, and effected a hasty retreat from the field. Company D having been ordered forward to strengthen the skirmish line, the regiment lay in line of battle on the field until dark, when they were ordered to camp. On the following evening (17th) a retrograde movement was ordered, and the regiment marched all night, and during the following day under a drenching rain, going into camp on the roadside at four in the afternoon. On the morning of the 21st they continued the march to Knoxville, whence they moved on the 23d, arriving on the 25th at Loudon, Tenn., twenty-eight miles from Knoxville, on the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad.

At this point the regiment was stationed, and employed in the performance of provost duty, until the commencement of the spring campaign, under Gen. Sherman, when they joined the army under his command, and subsequently took part with the Fourth Corps in the movements and engagements which

preceded the fall of Atlanta.¹ After the occupation of Atlanta by our forces, they remained in camp near the city until the latter part of September, when they proceeded by rail to Chattanooga, Tenn., at which place they are now encamped.

Of their movements since leaving Loudon, Tenn., no report has been received at this office.

25th TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—Milton Montgomery.

Lieut. Colonel—Jeremiah M. Rusk.

Surgeon—William A. Gott.

Major—William H. Joslyn.

1st Asst. Surgeon—Charles A. Dalgairns.

Adjutant—John Fitz Gerald.

2d Asst. Surgeon—

Quartermaster—David C. Hope.

Chaplain—Thomas Harwood.

Captains.

First Lieutenants.

Second Lieutenants.

A.—Cyrus M. Butt.

John R. Casson.

Warren G. Davis.

B.—Warren C. S. Barron.

Edward E. Houstain.

Edwin B. Wagoner.

C.—H. D. Farquharson.

Joel Allen Barber.

Pleasant S. Pritchett.

D.—Mortimer E. Leonard.

Charles S. Farnham.

Andrew J. High.

E.—John M. Shaw.

James B. McCoy.

Benj. F. Saltzman.

F.—

Rob Roy McGregor.

Whitney A. Woolhizer.

G.—Benj. B. Gurley.

Julius A. Parr.

John W. McKay.

H.—Ziba S. Swan.

Robert H. Kendrick.

James Frawley.

I.—Daniel N. Smalley.

John T. Richards.

Charles B. Blanchard.

K.—Charles A. Hunt.

John R. Cannon.

Oliver M. York.

The Twenty-fifth Regiment remained at Helena, Ark., employed principally in provost duty, until the 1st of February, 1864, when they embarked, and proceeding down the Mississippi, landed on the following day at Vicksburg, Miss. Marching with the celebrated Meridian Expedition, under command of Gen. Sherman, they left Vicksburg on the 3d, and moving in an easterly direction across the State of Mississippi, reached Meridian, Miss., on the 14th. After a delay of two days at this point, the march was resumed, and the regiment arrived on the 26th at Canton, Miss., at the junction of the New Orleans and Jackson, and Mississippi Central railroads, having marched a distance of two hundred and seventy-five miles from Vicksburg. They left Canton on the 1st of March, and marching by way of Livingston, Brownsville and Big Black River, arrived on the 4th at Vicksburg, where they went into

¹ Atlanta Campaign—Report of Maj. Arthur McArthur, Jr., May 3 to Sept. 8, 1864, 72 Rebellion Records, 327-330; Brig. Gen. Nathan Kimball, 72 Ibid., 302-309; also Col. Emerson Opdycke, operations from Aug. 6 to Sept. 8, 1864, 72 Ibid., 309-312.

² See Twenty-fifth Wis. Inf., pp. 140, 372.

camp and remained until the 13th, at which date they embarked, and proceeding up the Mississippi, arrived on the 20th at Cairo, Ill. On the 24th, they were ordered to Columbus, Ky., the terminus of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, and had proceeded by rail to within a short distance of Union City, when orders were received to return immediately to Cairo, at which place they again encamped late in the evening.

Re-embarking at Cairo on the 26th, they proceeded up the Tennessee river to Clump's Landing, at which place they landed on the evening of the 29th, and bivouacked for the night. On the following day, they marched a distance of thirteen miles to Purdy, Tenn., where they arrived at noon, having routed during the march a body of rebel cavalry, under Col. Wisdom. They returned on the 31st to the transports, and resuming their progress up the river on the following day, landed on the 2d of April at Waterloo, Ala., and marching thence by way of Florence and Athens, arrived on the 9th at Mooresville, Ala., seventy-eight miles from Stevenson, on the Memphis and Charleston railroad. On the evening of the 16th, they marched five miles to Decatur, the junction of the Tennessee and Alabama Central railroads, where they had a sharp skirmish with the enemy on the following day, losing two men wounded. At this point the regiment was stationed for the performance of guard duty, until the 1st of May, when they marched to Huntsville, whence they proceeded by rail, on the 4th, to Chattanooga, Tenn., arriving at the latter place on the 5th.¹ They immediately moved forward to join our forces under Gen. Sherman, and, marching by Gordon's and Maddock's Gap, formed in line of battle on the 9th, at the bluffs near Resaca, under the fire of the rebel batteries.

From this time until the evacuation of Resaca by the rebels, they were constantly under fire, and employed in the entrenchments before the position. They participated in the battles of the 13th, 14th and 15th of May, and after the evacuation crossed the Calhoun river on the 16th, and having advanced about five miles, encamped at three in the afternoon. An hour afterwards their picket line was driven in by the en-

¹ The Atlanta Campaign—May 1 to Sept 8, 1864. Reports of Lt. Col. Jeremiah M. Rusk, 74 Rebellion Records, 521-527; Brig. Gen. John W. Sprague, 74 Ibid., 504-509; also 74 Ibid., 93, 143, 144, 483. Table of casualties, 74 Ibid., 373, 374, 478, 488, 508-509.

emy, when the regiment promptly formed in line, retaining the position until the forward movement was resumed, on the afternoon of the following day. Passing through Adairsville on the 18th, they encamped on the following day near Kingston, where they remained until the 24th, at which date they were again put in motion, and proceeding by way of Vanwirt, arrived on the 26th within two and a half miles of Dallas. Forming in line shortly before noon, they were engaged in skirmishing until five in the evening, when they advanced 74] through Dallas, which had been abandoned by the enemy, and bivouacked for the night a short distance south of the town. On the 27th, they advanced to the front, and were engaged during the three following days in heavy skirmishing with the enemy, repulsing his attacks upon the picket line with heavy loss.

They occupied position in the front line until the 1st of June, when they were withdrawn from the trenches before daylight, and participating in the general movement to the left to turn the rebel position at Allatoona Pass, marched six miles to Pumpkin Vine Creek, near which they bivouacked for the night, and on the afternoon of the following day changed position a mile to the right, where they were attacked by the enemy's batteries, which were soon silenced by our artillery. Crossing the stream on the 3d, they advanced four miles, and having erected breastworks during the night, occupied the position until the afternoon of the 5th, when they moved four miles to the right. Next day they were again put in motion, and passing through Ackworth, encamped nearly a mile from the town, remaining until the 10th, when they advanced four miles, accompanying the Army of the Tennessee in the movement to break the rebel lines between Kenesaw and Pine Mountains. On the following day, taking the lead of the Second brigade, they advanced two miles to the railroad, where line of battle was formed with the enemy on their flank and front. While holding this position, company C was detailed at three in the morning of the 12th, to build rifle pits in front, which they finished by daylight, and next day company D was employed in opening a road through the woods in their rear for more convenient access to the teams. In the evening companies C, H and K, occupied the front line of rifle pits, and on the 15th, companies B, D, F, G and I were thrown forward on the skirmish line, under

command of Lieut. Col. Rusk, the balance of the regiment taking position in the evening, in the front line, whence they afterwards moved forward to support the picket line against the anticipated advance of the enemy.

The enemy having abandoned his line on Lost Mountain on the 17th, they advanced on the 19th, across the rebel works in their front, and in the afternoon, advanced still farther towards Kenesaw Mountain, establishing position on the crest of a hill, which they proceeded to fortify. Here they were engaged in siege and fatigue duty, constantly exposed to the enemy's fire, until the morning of the 3d of July, when they were put in motion to accompany the movement of the Army of the Tennessee on the right of our forces. Marching on the road between Kenesaw and Lost Mountains, they advanced three miles, where they constructed breastworks, and were ordered to support a battery, under heavy fire from the rebel artillery. They subsequently occupied the works in their front, which were abandoned by the enemy, and on the 5th continued the movement to the right. Marching on the Sandtown road, they encamped in the evening two and a half miles from the Chattahoochie river, remaining until the 7th, when they advanced two miles towards the river. They again moved on the 9th, and passing through Marietta, where they bivouacked for the night, forded the Chattahoochie on the following day, going into camp on the south side of the river.

Participating in the general advance of the army, they marched at noon on the 17th, and crossing the railroad next 75] day, passed through Decatur on the 19th, encamping on the right of the Army of the Tennessee, in rear of Gen. Logan's command, on the following day. On the 21st, with a section of artillery, they moved back to Decatur, under orders to guard the flank of the army trains, and next day companies B, E, F and I, of the Twenty-fifth, with four companies of an Ohio regiment, moved forward on a reconnoissance, the enemy having been reported in heavy force on their front. Companies D and G being detached on picket duty, the remaining companies, C, H and K, with a battery of artillery, under command of Major Joslyn, were left in charge of the camp. The enemy having advanced in greatly superior force, (two divisions of Wheeler's Corps,) Col. Montgomery's command fell back to camp, and after a gallant resistance, the whole force retired to the

town, and subsequently half a mile beyond, where the advance of the rebels was finally checked. The train was saved, but the regiment sustained a loss of fifteen killed, fifty-seven wounded, twenty-five missing, and three prisoners, among the latter of whom was Col. Montgomery, who was also severely wounded. On the 23d, having buried the dead, and provided for the wants of the wounded, they marched through the town, and proceeding two miles on the Atlanta road, erected breastworks and bivouacked until the 25th, when they advanced three miles, encamping in line, protected by breastworks.

They were thenceforward constantly occupied in the active duties of the siege, until the evening of the 26th, when they were put in motion, accompanying the movement of the Army of the Tennessee. Continuing the march, they struck the Atlanta and West Point railroad near Fairburn on the 28th, and having spent the next day in destroying the road, they resumed the march on the morning of the 30th, and advancing towards the Macon railroad, bivouacked for the night near Jonesboro. They were next day present at the battle of Jonesboro, but were not actively engaged. On the 2d of September, they moved forward eight miles in pursuit of the retreating enemy, when they fortified position near Lovejoy Station, and remained until the 6th, at which date the return march was commenced. They arrived on the 8th at East Point, six miles from Atlanta, on the Macon and Western railroad, where they have since been stationed.

1 TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—Fred C. Winkler.

Lieut. Colonel—Francis C. Lackner.	Surgeon—Simon Vander Vaart.
Major—John W. Fuchs.	1st Asst. Surgeon—
Adjutant—George P. Traeumer.	2d Asst. Surgeon—
Quartermaster—	Chaplain—John Killan.

Captains.

First Lieutenants.

Second Lieutenants.

A.—		
B.—Charles Schmidt.	Adolph Hensel.	
C.—Henry Rauth.	Rudolph Klein.	
D.—Joseph Marschauer.	Peter Guttmann.	
E.—William Steinmyer.	Caspar Buechner.	
F.—Andrew J. Fullerton.	Carl Karsten.	
G.—August Bartsch.		
H.—		
I.—Wm. H. Hemschemeyer.	Oswald Schubert.	K.—Charles Bruckert.
K.—	Christian Phillips.	K.—Christian Phillips.

¹ See Twenty-sixth Wis. Inf., pp. 141, 375.

76] The Twenty-sixth regiment, composed almost exclusively of Germans, was recruited principally during the month of August, 1862. The several companies were ordered to rendezvous on the 5th of September at Camp Sigel, Milwaukee, where the regimental organization was effected, under the superintendence of Col. Wm. H. Jacobs, and the regiment mustered into United States service on the 17th. They remained in camp until the 6th of October, when they left the state for service in the field. Upon their arrival in Washington, they went into camp on Arlington Heights, whence they marched on the 15th to Fairfax Court House, fifteen miles distant. At this place they were assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Eleventh Army Corps, and were occupied constantly in drill and picket duty, until the 2d of November, when the regiment accompanied the march of the division by way of Centreville to Thoroughfare Gap, where they encamped on the following day. On the 7th they marched through the Gap to New Baltimore, and thence on the 9th to Gainesville, where they remained in performance of picket duty, until the 18th, at which date, they returned to camp at Centreville.

Participating in the movement of the Eleventh Corps to reinforce the army under Gen. Burnside, who was then preparing for the assault upon Fredericksburg, they left Centreville on the 9th of December, and marching in very unfavorable weather, by way of Dumfries and Stafford Court House, arrived on the 14th at Falmouth, on the Rappahannock river, opposite Fredericksburg. On the 17th they withdrew nine miles to Stafford Court House, where winter quarters were erected, and the regiment remained until the 19th of January, 1863, when orders were received to move to Beriah Church. They returned on the 4th of February to Stafford Court House, near which place they again erected winter quarters and were occupied in acquiring thorough knowledge of drill and discipline, with the usual routine of picket and fatigue duty, until the opening of the spring campaign.

In the general movement of the army, under the direction of Gen. Hooker, they broke camp on the 27th of April, and arrived on the following day at Kelly's Ford on the Rappahannock. They crossed the river at midnight, and continuing the march on the 29th, crossed the Rapidan at Germania Ford, arriving at Locust Grove, near Chancellorsville early on the fol-

lowing morning. The Eleventh Corps, to which they were attached here formed the extreme right of the army of the Potomac, and on the 1st of May the regiment was posted in the second line, which was placed in position to repel the expected attack of the enemy on our right. Early next morning their brigade was withdrawn from this position, and formed in line to protect the flank of the army, at right angles with the main line, and somewhat retired from the extreme right. The Twenty-sixth took position in the first line, in an open space, about seventy-five yards from the heavy timber in their front, in which was deployed a heavy line of skirmishers. At five in the afternoon, the enemy in heavy force, commenced a furious assault at this point, his line extending so as to attack simultaneously our right and rear. The skirmishers were at once driven in or captured by the rapid advance of the enemy, and the troops on the extreme right of our main line having given way, the rebels advanced directly upon the position held by the 77] Twenty-sixth Wisconsin, with a New York regiment. Although suffering severely from the enemy's fire, these two regiments gallantly held the position, until there was danger of being surrounded, when they were ordered to retreat, and withdrew about a mile, leaving nearly two hundred of their number on the field.¹

On the morning of the 3d, they were placed in position on the left of the army near United States Ford, where a portion of the regiment was engaged as skirmishers during the day, without loss, and next morning they changed position to the right, remaining until the 6th, when they recrossed the Rappahannock and returned to camp near Stafford Court House. During this disastrous movement, the regiment had lost thirty-seven killed, one hundred and seventeen wounded, twenty taken prisoners and three missing. On the 16th, camp was removed to the vicinity of Brooks' Station on the Fredericksburg railroad, where they remained until called upon to participate in the general movement of the Army of the Potomac to meet and turn back the rebel invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania.

They left Brooks' Station on the 12th of June and proceeded by way of Catlett's Station and Centreville, encamped

¹ Chancellorsville, Va., May 1-3, 1863. Reports of Maj. Gen. Carl Schurz, Div. Com., 39 Rebellion Records, 647-658; Col. W. Krzyzanowski, Brig. Com., 39 Ibid., 666-668.

near the Potomac on the 17th. The movement was resumed on the 24th, when they crossed the river at Edwards' Ferry, and marching through Middletown, Frederick and Emmetsburg, arrived on the morning of the 1st of July, at Gettysburg,¹ Penn. About noon they took position in the second line of battle of their division which was deployed in a wheat field a short distance northwest of the town, occupying the extreme right of our line. After a delay of half an hour in this position, the order was given to move forward. The first line had just reached a strip of timber two hundred yards in advance, when it was assaulted with great fury by a superior force of the enemy, and gave way in disorder, falling back through the second line, which was immediately pressed forward, the Twenty-sixth deploying into line of battle about one hundred yards from the rapidly advancing enemy. They were at once hotly engaged, and after sustaining the position with great gallantry for a short time against the overwhelming force of the enemy in their front, they were ordered to withdraw. Acting as rear guard to the retreating column, they fell back through the town to Cemetery Hill, on which they went into position behind a low stone wall, and remained without being again engaged, during the following day. In this celebrated battle, the losses of the regiment were, forty-one killed; one hundred and thirty-seven wounded; twenty-six prisoners and six missing, but four officers escaping unhurt. On the morning of the 4th, the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin, with another regiment effected a reconnoissance to the eastward of Cemetery Hill and having discovered that the enemy had retreated, returned to camp, bringing in a number of prisoners. Next morning they were put in motion on the track of the retreating rebels and proceeding by way of Emmetsburg and Middletown, crossed the Katoclin mountains on the 7th, and pressed forward on the following day to Boonsboro, where the enemy had attacked our cavalry under Gen. Kilpatrick.

On the 12th, they occupied position in front of the enemy, between Funkstown and Hagerstown, following him thence on the 14th to Williamsport, where the pursuit was abandoned, and the regiment commenced the return march to Virginia on the following day. They crossed the Potomac on

¹ Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-3, 1863. Reports Col. Wm. H. Jacobs, 45 *Rebellion Records*, 746; Maj. Gen. Carl Schurz, 45 *Ibid.*, 730.

the 19th, and proceeding by slow marches through the Loudon 78] valley encamped on the 25th at Warrenton Junction, Va., the intersection of the Warrenton Branch with the Orange and Alexandria railroad. They were stationed at this place, engaged in picket and patrol duty, with occasional short expeditions through the surrounding country until the 17th of September, when the brigade was removed to Rappahannock Station. At this place they took the cars on the 24th and proceeding by way of Indianapolis, Louisville and Nashville, Tenn., joined the Army of the Cumberland on the 2d of October at Bridgeport, Ala., where they went into camp. Late on the evening of the 9th they left Bridgeport by rail, arriving on the following morning at the tunnel near Cowan, Tenn., where a party of raiders had previously succeeded in overpowering the guard and obstructing the track. Having removed the obstructions and thoroughly patrolled the vicinity without finding the enemy, they returned to Bridgeport in the evening where they were constantly occupied in picket and fatigue duty, with frequent reconnoitering expeditions in the vicinity until the 27th, when the Eleventh Corps was put in motion towards Chattanooga, Tenn. Crossing the Tennessee river at Bridgeport, they marched along the line of the railroad, and on the following day took part in a skirmish with the enemy near Brown's Ferry. From this time the regiment was moved from point to point in the Lookout Valley, occupied in picket and patrol duty, with labor on fortifications until the 11th of November, when they went into camp.

On the 22d they marched with three days' rations and without knapsacks to Chattanooga, and next day participated in the movement against the enemy on Mission Ridge. During the first day's action, the regiment was held in reserve as support to the first line. On the second day (24th) they were temporarily detached from the brigade, and taking position in the front line advanced against the enemy's skirmishers who were steadily forced back during the day. Early on the 25th, they rejoined the brigade and marched around Mission Ridge, taking position to guard against a flank attack, on the extreme left of the army near Chickamauga creek, and next morning started in pursuit of the enemy, who had been driven from his position on Mission Ridge. Following the line of the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad, they marched by way of Charles-

ton, Athens and Loudon, and arrived on the 5th of December at Little river fifteen miles from Knoxville where farther pursuit was abandoned. The return march commenced on the 7th and the regiment reentered camp in Lookout Valley on the 17th.

During this short campaign they had sustained no losses at the hands of the enemy, but the hardships they endured were unusually great. A number of the men were destitute of blankets and at the conclusion of the march, many had no shoes. Subsistence was gathered from the country through which they passed and was frequently scanty and of inferior quality. They remained in Lookout Valley until the 25th of January, 1864 when camp was moved to Whiteside, Ala., thirteen miles from Chattanooga, on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad. During the winter they were employed principally in picket and guard duty, occasionally furnishing heavy details for labor on the railroads and fortifications.

On the 23d of April they marched to Lookout Valley, joining at that place the Third Brigade, Third Division Twentieth Army Corps, to which they had been assigned in the organization of the army for the spring campaign. Participating in the general movement of the army under Gen. Sherman they left Lookout Valley on the 2d of May, and marching slowly by way of Taylor's Ridge and Gordon's Springs, bivouacked, on the 7th, in Dogwood Valley.¹ Next morning they marched on a reconnoissance to Buzzard Roost, three miles distant where they first encountered the enemy. A skirmish ensued which continued till dark, the Twenty-sixth losing two men wounded. They returned on the 9th to Dogwood Valley, from which the forward movement was resumed on the 11th, and passing through Snake Creek Gap, the regiment took position on the 13th, before the enemy's entrenchments at Resaca. Skirmishing was sustained from noon until dark, when the regiment was placed in the front line of battle and bivouacked for the night. Next morning skirmishers were pushed forward, and the position was held during the day, with a loss of one killed and three wounded. They were relieved at midnight, and after a short rest, marched

¹ Atlanta Campaign—May 3 to Sept. 2, 1864. Buzzard's Roost, Ga., Demonstration, May 8-11, '64. Report of Col. James Wood Jr., Com. Brigade, 73 Rebellion Records, 428, 431, 432, 433, 435, 438, 442, 443; Lieut. Col. Fred C. Winkler, 73 Ibid., 463-467.

on the morning of the 15th, to the extreme left of the army, where dispositions were made for the assault.

The Twenty-sixth was placed in the front line on the right of the brigade, and ordered to take a hill in front. Skirmishers were thrown forward, and supported by the main body of the regiment, succeeded in driving the rebel skirmishers from their breastworks, and occupied the position. The enemy's main line of fortifications was situated on a ridge parallel to that which they now occupied, and separated from it by a narrow valley, covered with a dense growth of young pines. Shortly afterwards they again advanced, forcing the enemy's skirmishers back to his works, and pressed forward to the assault. The enemy's fire was very destructive, and the works proved to be very difficult of access. The dense timber rendered it impossible to preserve a compact line, so that although the works were actually gained in some places, the general assault proved unsuccessful. The troops reformed in the valley and again advanced to the assault, but with the same result. The order was then given to fall back to the first ridge, where the regiment reassembled and repulsed the enemy's attempt to retake the position. The casualties during the day were six killed and forty wounded. The rebels having evacuated Resaca during the night, they marched in pursuit next morning. They crossed the Coosawattee river in the evening, and marching in a southwesterly direction, by way of Calhoun, encountered the enemy on the 19th near Cassville. The enemy was driven to his main works, and the regiment encamped before the place, until the 23d, when they were again put in motion to the southward, and crossing the Etowah river, pressed forward next day to 'Burnt Hickory.'

On the 25th of May they took part in the battle near Dallas. In this action, our regiment sustained a loss of five killed, thirty two wounded and two missing. It was found that the enemy's position was too strong to be carried by assault, and entrenchments were built, in which they were employed in fatigue and siege duty, until the 1st of June, when they accompanied the movement of their corps towards the left. They pressed slowly forward, as the enemy retreated on their front, and on the 3d, occupied a position in front of the rebel entrenchments on Pine Knob. In this vicinity they remained until the 15th, when they again moved forward, following the course of the enemy,

who had evacuated Pine Knob during the previous night, and 80] occupied position two miles southward. On the night of the 16th, the enemy again withdrew, closely followed next morning by our forces. In a skirmish with his rear guard the Twenty-sixth captured a battle flag, and on the 19th took position in our works before the rebel position on Kennesaw Mountain. On the 22d, the brigade was ordered forward, and after a severe action, in which our regiment lost nine killed and thirty wounded, captured the enemy's line of the rifle pits in their front. Next day, they moved to the right and occupied position on the Powder Spring road, which they retained under an incessant fire, until the 3d of July, when they again followed the line of the retreating enemy to Nickajack Creek. On the 5th, they were again in motion to the southward, and encamped next day, two miles from the Chattahoochee river, where they were allowed a few days' rest.

They crossed the Chattahoochee on the 17th, and pressing slowly forward towards Atlanta, participated on the 20th, in the battle of Peach Tree Creek. Shortly after the action commenced, the troops on their left retired, from which time the regiment occupied the extreme left of the line. In a dense wood, sixty yards to the left, the enemy had established a body of troops, who opened a severe enfilading fire on our lines as his forces advanced in front. Under these circumstances, the position was gallantly held, until the attacking force in front broke and fled in confusion, closely pursued by our victorious troops. The Twenty-sixth captured the battle flag of the Thirty-third Mississippi, together with forty prisoners of that regiment, whose retreat they had intercepted.¹ The loss of the regiment was nine killed and thirty-six wounded, and having expended all their ammunition, they were relieved by fresh troops. The following finds an appropriate place in their record: "Where all behaved well, it may be regarded as invidious to call attention to individuals, yet it seems to me that I cannot discharge my whole duty in this report without pointing out for especial commendation, the conduct of the 26th Wis. Vol. Inf'y, and its brave and able commander. The position of this regiment in the line was such that the *brunt* of the attack on this brigade

¹ Report of trophies captured in campaign—Chattanooga to Atlanta. Battle flag 23rd Miss. captured by Jacob Baldes, Co. B., 73 Rebellion Records, 454, 73 Ibid., 22; see also, 72 Ibid., 171.

fell upon it. The brave, skillful and determined manner in which it met the attack, rolled back the onset and pressed forward in a counter-charge and drove back the enemy, could not be excelled by the troops in this or any other army, and is worthy of the highest commendation and praise. It is to be hoped that such conduct will be held up as an example for others, and will meet its appropriate reward."

During the 21st, they remained on the battle field half a mile from the enemy's first line of fortifications, which he abandoned during the night, and on the following day, the Twenty-sixth moved forward, taking position near the main defences of Atlanta. On the 3d of August, they were placed in the front line, which they occupied, constantly engaged in siege and fatigue duty, until the evening of the 25th, when they silently withdrew from the trenches, and marched in a westerly direction to Turner's Ferry, on the Chattahoochee, where a pontoon bridge was thrown across the river, and fortifications built to defend the ferry. Here they remained until the 4th of September, when they entered Atlanta upon the retreat of the enemy's forces, and have since been stationed at that place.

81] 'TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—Conrad Krez.

Lieut. Colonel—Ten Eyck G. Olmsted. Surgeon—Robert Mitchell.

Major—Charles H. Cunningham.

1st Asst. Surgeon—J. B. Cooper.

Adjutant—D. Leprelette Moore.

2d Asst. Surgeon—

Quartermaster—Joseph Kent.

Chaplain—

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—	Edward Bach.	William Stone.
B.—Julius Schlaich.	Roswell H. Tripp.	
C.—Conrad F. Smith.	Carl E. W. Struve.	
D.—Joseph Rankin.	Thomas McMillen.	Nicholas Hansen.
E.—Carl Witte.	Charles W. Walther.	Irving V. Bliss.
F.—Josiah F. Platt.	Peter Daane, Jr.	Clayton Stevens.
G.—William Wigham.	James Gunn.	Amanzer Strong.
H.—John A. S. Verdier.	George L. Hartwell.	Ole Nelson.
I.—James C. Barnes.	Julius Bodensab.	William T. Cole.
K.—Peter Mulholland.	Michael Mullen.	Michael A. Maguire.

The Twenty-seventh regiment remained in camp at Little Rock, Ark., until the 23d of March, 1864, at which date, marching with the Third Brigade, Third Division of the Seventh Corps, to which they had been attached, they left Little Rock,

¹ See Twenty-seventh Wis. Inf., pp. 142, 376.

accompanying the movement of our forces in Arkansas, designed to co-operate with the celebrated Red River Expedition, under command of Gen. Banks. After a seven days' march they arrived on the 29th at Arkadelphia, Ark., where they were allowed a short rest, and resuming the march on the 1st of April, they proceeded by way of Spoonville to Okolona, thirty-two miles from Arkadelphia, near the Little Missouri river, near which place the regiment was engaged on the 3d, in a severe skirmish with the enemy,¹ sustaining a loss of three killed and three wounded. Having repulsed the rebel attack, they returned on the 4th to Spoonville, whence they marched on the following morning, and crossing the Little Missouri on the 4th, joined the main army at Elkins' Ferry in the evening.

Resuming the march on the 10th, they participated in the action at Prairie d'Ane,² with a loss of one killed and three wounded. They were again in motion on the 12th, and proceeding across the prairie by way of Moscow, arrived on the 16th at Camden. Here the farther advance of the expedition was abandoned, and the regiment left Camden on the morning of the 27th on their return to Little Rock. After a toilsome march in rainy weather, and over horrible roads, they arrived on the 29th at Jenkins' Ferry, on the Saline river. Next day they took part in the battle at this place, which secured the passage of the river by our forces, during which they lost five killed and fourteen wounded.

Crossing the river on the 1st of May, they marched without farther interruption to Little Rock, where the regiment has since been stationed as part of the Second Brigade, First Division, Seventh Army Corps, with which they have been identified since the 14th of May, 1864.

A partial report only has been received from this regiment.

¹ Terre Noire, Ark., skirmish, April 2, 1864. Reports of Col. Conrad Krez, 61 Rebellion Records, 742; Brig. Gen. Frederick Solomon, 61 Ibid., 685-692.

² Prairie d'Ann, Ark., April 10th, 13th, 1864, see The Camden Expedition, 61 Rebellion Records, 723, 725, 727, 728; Itinerary of Brigade, April 1-30, 1864, 61 Ibid., 727-8.

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TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—Edmund B. Gray.

Lieut. Colonel—

Surgeon—William H. Smith.

Major—Calvert C. White.

1st Asst. Surgeon—Daniel M. Miller.

Adjutant—Albert S. Kendrick.

2d Asst. Surgeon—

Quartermaster—Charles J. Collier.

Chaplain—E. S. Peake.

Captains.

First Lieutenants.

Second Lieutenants.

A.—John A. Williams.

William E. Coates.

Rulif F. Hopper.

B.—Charles B. Slawson.

Franklin A. Bennett.

C.—Thomas N. Stevens.

Lowell L. Alvord.

D.—Edward S. Redington.

James B. Schrom.

Henry H. Watts.

E.—James S. Kenyon.

William E. Bingham.

Asa W. Hibbard.

F.—Archie D. Monteith.

Hiram F. Lyke.

G.—Willis V. Tichenor.

Seymour Gilbert.

H.—James Murray.

Alex. T. Seymour.

Smith A. Hartwell.

I.—Lindsey J. Smith.

George Cowing.

K.—

The Twenty-eighth regiment, remained at Little Rock, Ark., until the 26th of October, 1863, when they accompanied the march of the brigade in pursuit of Marmaduke's forces, who had been defeated by our troops at Pine Bluff. On the following day they arrived at Benton on the Saline river, relieving at that place a force of cavalry, which was sent in pursuit of the enemy. On the 29th, they advanced to Rockport, on the Washita, where farther pursuit was abandoned, and returning by way of Benton, they re-entered camp at Little Rock on the 1st of November, having marched about one hundred miles.

The regiment was detached from the Second brigade on the 7th of November and ordered to join Col. Clayton's command at Pine Bluff, sixty miles distant on the Arkansas river, where they arrived on the 10th. At this place, comfortable winter quarters were erected, and the regiment was occupied in post and garrison duty until the 27th of March, 1864. Lieut. Col. Gray was placed in command of this post, and companies A, D, F, G, H and I, under command of Capt. L. J. Smith, with an additional force of infantry and cavalry, left Pine Bluff on an expedition, intended to destroy the pontoon bridge at Longview on the Saline river. On the following day the expedition arrived at Mount Elba, at which place the infantry was left to guard the bridge laid at that point, while cavalry pushed forward to Longview. The infantry, less than five hundred in number, were at-

¹ See Twenty-eighth Wis. Inf., pp. 143, 377.

tacked, on the 30th at Mount Elba¹ by a force of the enemy, fifteen hundred strong. The six companies of the Twenty-eighth, deployed as skirmishers, held the enemy in check, until recalled to the main body. Shortly afterwards, the rebel charge was gallantly repulsed, the enemy leaving one hundred killed and wounded on the field. At this juncture the cavalry, which had been sent to Longview, came up, and the enemy was closely pursued a distance of ten miles, to Centreville. Next day the expedition returned to Pine Bluff, bringing in three hundred and twenty prisoners, the infantry having marched eighty-two miles.

A detachment of three hundred and fifty men of the regiment, under Lieut. Col. Gray, left Pine Bluff on the 28th of 83] April, under orders to proceed to Mount Elba, lay a pontoon bridge across the Saline river, and guard the pass until the arrival of the expedition, intended to convey supplies to our forces at Camden. Information having been received, that Gen. Steele's forces were retreating in the direction of Little Rock, the regiment returned to Pine Bluff on the 30th. Since the re-establishment of the army on the line of the Arkansas, the regiment has furnished heavy details for outpost and guard duty, and during the months of June and July, they were occupied day and night in labor on the defences of the post.

The regiment is yet stationed at Pine Bluff, Ark.

2TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—William A. Greene.

Lieut. Colonel—Bradford Hancock.	Surgeon—J. L. Potter.
Major—Horace E. Connit.	1st Asst. Surgeon—W. W. Hipolite.
Adjutant—Henry C. Hadley.	2d Asst. Surgeon—
Quartermaster—John P. De Merritt.	Chaplain—John S. Herrick.

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—Oscar L. Ray.	John N. Davis.	
B.—Darius S. Gibbs.	Fred B. Northrup.	
C.—William F. Parsons.	Oscar Lawrence.	
D.—Gustavus H. Bryant.	David W. Curtis.	Charles H. Townsend.
E.—Joshua Starks.	Charles H. Eggleston.	
F.—Charles A. Holmes.	John B. Scott.	
G.—Oscar. Mohr.	Alba M. Kent.	Julius Schroeder.
H.—William Carroll.	William Wilson.	
I.—William K. Barney.		
K.—Edwin Marsh.	Robert E. Gray.	

¹ Mount Elba, Ark., March 30, 1864. Report of Capt. L. J. Smith, 61 Rebellion Records 774; Lt. Col. E. B. Gray, 61 *Ibid.*, 775.

² See Twenty-ninth Wis. Inf., pp. 144, 379.

The Twenty-ninth Wisconsin, which had been stationed some days on the shore of Berwick Bay, opposite Brashear City, broke camp on the 3d of October, 1863, and commenced the movement to Opelousas. They arrived on the 6th at New Iberia, sixty miles from Berwick, and on the 10th, marched twenty-four miles to Vermilion Bayou and thence on the 15th, eighteen miles to Grand Choteau Bayou. The march was resumed on the 21st, when they met the enemy at Opelousas,¹ and after a skirmish in which they sustained no loss, pressed forward to Barre's Landing, eight miles beyond Opelousas, where they went into camp and were employed in picket and guard duty until the 29th, at which date they returned to Opelousas. On the 1st of November they marched ten miles to Carrion Crow Bayou, and on the 3d were ordered up to reinforce Gen. Burbridge's command four miles distant, which had been attacked by the enemy. During the battle they acted as support to a Missouri battery, but were not actively engaged, and returned on the same evening to camp on Carrion Crow Bayou.

They moved on the 5th to Vermilion Bayou, from which place they marched, on the 16th, and proceeding by way of Spanish Lake, arrived on the following day at New Iberia. On the 20th, they accompanied the brigade, with a small additional force of 84] cavalry and artillery, on a secret expedition, which resulted in the capture of one hundred and fourteen prisoners at Spanish Lake. They returned on the same day to New Iberia, where they were employed in picket duty and guarding forage trains, until the 19th of December, when they were again put in motion, and passing through Franklin and Centreville, arrived on the 21st at Berwick, having marched, during the whole expedition, about two hundred and sixteen miles. They crossed Berwick Bay on the following day, and moving by rail from Brashear City, went into camp on the 25th at Algiers.

Participating in the celebrated "Texas Expedition," they embarked at Algiers on the 5th of January, 1864, and arrived on the 11th off Pass Cavallo, Texas, where they disembarked on the following day, and encamped on Decrow's Point, near the mouth of the Rio Grande. At this place they were employed in guard duty, until the 20th of February, when they reembarked, on their return to Louisiana. They arrived at New

¹ Opelousas, La., Oct. 21, 1863, 41 Rebellion Records, 367.

Orleans on the 23d, and next day went into camp at Algiers, where they were stationed until the 5th of March, at which date they proceeded by rail to Brashear, and crossing Berwick Bay, encamped on the following day at Berwick.

The spring campaign commenced on the 13th, at which date they left Berwick, forming part of the celebrated Red River expedition. Proceeding by way of Opelousas, they reached Washington on the 20th, and two days afterwards, resumed the movement by Bayou Boeuf, and passing through Holmesville and Cheneyville, arrived on the 26th at Alexandria, on the Red river, ninety miles distant from Washington. On the morning of the 28th they marched to Cane river, where the movement was delayed a short time awaiting the completion of a pontoon bridge. Crossing the river on the 31st, they passed through Cloutierville, and on the following day, marched twenty-three miles in six and a half hours, going into camp at Natchitoches at noon. They were again put in motion on the 6th, and next day arrived at Pleasant Hill, having marched thirty-six miles.—On the 8th, they marched eighteen miles, when they met the enemy, and took part in the battle at Sabine Cross Roads.¹ But five companies, B, D, E, G and H, were engaged, the remainder having been detailed to the rear as guard to the train, and out of one hundred and eighty-three men engaged, sixty-three were reported killed, wounded and missing. During the night they accompanied the retrograde movement of the army to Pleasant Hill, at which place Gen. A. J. Smith's forces had just arrived. Next morning the retreat was resumed, and marching day and night, they arrived on the 11th at Grand Ecore, where they were employed in fatigue and picket duty until the 22d, when the march was resumed towards Alexandria. Having marched thirty-six miles, they arrived at two on the following morning at Cloutierville, where the enemy was posted in rifle pits, defended by artillery, to dispute the passage of Cane river at that point.

The Twenty-ninth accompanying the movement of the Thirteenth and Nineteenth Corps, forded the stream some distance above the enemy's position, which they attacked in the rear, and after a stubborn engagement, lasting two hours, drove the

¹ Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864. Reports of Maj. Bradford Hancock, 61 *Rebellion Records*, 282-284. Itinerary—March 5-May 22, 1864. *Ibid.*, 284; Lt. Col. Joseph Bailey, 61 *Ibid.*, 402-405.

enemy from the field. Our regiment, being held as reserve, sustained no loss. They bivouacked for the night on Cane river, and resuming the march next day, arrived on the 25th, at Alexandria, encamping two miles from the town. While 85] remaining here they were frequently employed on reconnoissances through the surrounding country, during which they participated in several skirmishes, with small bodies of the enemy, and on the 6th of May were ordered to report to Lieut. Col. Bailey, of the Fourth Wisconsin, who was then engaged in constructing the famous dam across the Red River. The regiment was engaged on this work, day and night, until the 12th, when our fleet passed the rapids in safety. March was resumed on the following morning, and our forces reached Marksville on the 16th. Being held in reserve during the engagement of the next day, they sustained no loss. They arrived at Simmsport on the 17th, and next day took part in the battle at that place. Crossing the Atchafalaya river on the 19th, they pressed forward to the Mississippi, and went into camp on the 22d at Morganzia.

At this point they were employed in guard and picket duty, with frequent expeditions against guerillas, until the 13th of June, when they embarked, and proceeding down the Mississippi, landed next day at Carrollton where they went into camp. On the 21st, they moved sixteen miles to Kinnersville, and thence on the 26th to Thibodeaux, where they were stationed for the performance of outpost and guard duty. On the 8th of July, Col. Greene was appointed post commandant, and company K of the regiment detailed as provost guard. The same evening orders were received to move immediately to Algiers, where they arrived on the following day. Here all transportation was turned over and every preparation made for transfer to the Army of the Potomac. The regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, Provisional Division, and while awaiting the final order to move, the brigade was ordered to Morganzia, and embarking on the morning of the 26th, reached that place on the following day. On the 28th, they took part in a reconnoissance to the Atchafalaya river, and after a severe skirmish with the enemy, who was advantageously posted on the opposite bank, they returned to camp, having sustained a loss of one killed and one wounded. While stationed at this place, the regiment was assigned on the 13th of August, to the Second

Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, with which they have since been identified.

Embarking on the 23d of August, they ascended the river to Port Hudson, where they landed next day, and late in the afternoon took up the line of march for Clinton, La. Marching all night over roads which recent rains had rendered almost impassable, they arrived at Clinton on the 25th, too late to assist in the capture of the place, which had been taken by a force sent from Baton Rouge. During their advance from Port Hudson they had marched for twenty-four hours, with but twenty minutes rest and the men suffered greatly from the heat and exhaustion. After a short rest, they were again put in motion on the evening of the 27th and arrived on the 29th at Port Hudson, where they reembarked, and proceeding down the Mississippi, arrived in the evening at Morganzia.

On the 3d of September, they were again placed on transports, with the Second division, and moving up the Mississippi on the following day, arrived on the 8th at the mouth of White river, near which they landed, and encamped in a cotton field. They again embarked on the 10th, and proceeded up the White river to St. Charles, Ark., where they have since been stationed, in the performance of guard duty, and frequently called upon to participate in expeditions against the guerillas, which infest the country.

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THIRTIETH REGIMENT.

Colonel—Daniel J. Dill.

Lieut. Colonel—Edward M. Bartlett.	Surgeon—Otis Hoyt.
Major—John Clowney.	1st Asst. Surgeon—Edwin O. Baker.
Adjutant—Theodore C. Spencer.	2d Asst. Surgeon—Edwin J. Farr.
Quartermaster—Frederick A. Dresser.	Chaplain—A. B. Green.

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—Arthur L. Cox.	Henry A. Wilson.	James H. Van Meter.
B.—Lewis S. Burton.	William H. Gill.	Thomas Priestley.
C.—Alex. A. Arnold.	Darius D. Chappell.	John McMaster.
D.—	Lewis O. Marshall.	William A. Robinson.
E.—Edward Devlin.	Samuel W. Smith.	John T. Jones.
F.—Edgar A. Meacham.	Ezra B. Strong.	L. Dow Gunn.
G.—Asa B. Swain.	John E. Tilton.	Henry J. Curtice.
H.—Andrew Bedal.	Joseph Matthews.	Chester Clark.
I.—Napoleon B. Grier.	Charles Buckman.	Benj. Cowen.
K.—John Klatt.	Myron F. Hubbard.	Samuel Casimer.

¹ See Thirtieth Wis. Inf., pp. 144, 383.

The Thirtieth regiment moved from Camp Randall in the month of December, 1863, to Camp Washburn, and subsequently to Camp Reno, at Milwaukee, where the headquarters of the regiment were established. In the month of March, 1864, detachments of the regiment were ordered to various posts in Dacotah Territory and Northwestern Minnesota, and Gen. Sully's campaign against the Indians, moved from point to point during the summer, performing many long and difficult marches through an extremely wild country and participating in several engagements.

The several companies of the regiment are now stationed as follows: companies A, C, F and H, at Fort Rice; companies B, E, G and K, near Couteau de Prairie; company D at Fort Sully, in Dacotah Territory.—Company I, from which no return for September has been received, was, on the 31st of August, at Fort Union, D. T.

No report has been received from this regiment.²

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Colonel—Francis H. West.

Lieut. Colonel—George D. Rogers.	Surgeon—Peter S. Arndt.
Major—Robert B. Stevenson.	1st Asst. Surgeon—William M. Thomas.
Adjutant—James F. Sudduth.	2d Asst. Surgeon—Hermogene S. Balcom.
Quartermaster—William F. Benson.	Chaplain—Nathan Woodworth.

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—Henry A. Chase.	George F. Lewis.	George Lyman.
B.—Nathaniel B. Treat.	Thomas Beattie.	John F. McKnight.
C.—William Williamson.	Paul Jerdeau.	
D.—Nathaniel C. Denio.	Charles M. Lockwood.	David Van Witt.
E.—Daniel B. Dipple.	Hiram Stevens.	Charles R. Bridgman.
F.—Charles W. Burns.	James Raynor.	Oliver S. Putnam.
G.—Farlin Q. Ball.	James P. Corbin.	Edwin E. Cummings.
H.—Edward K. Buttrick.	Byron Hewitt.	Samuel J. Hooker.
I.—John B. Vliet.	Martin C. Short.	Elvin H. Smith.
K.—George R. Peck.	Leonard A. Bonney.	Orville Strong.

87] Companies A, B, C, D, E and F, of the Thirty-first Regiment were recruited principally during the month of August, 1862, and ordered to rendezvous on the 23d of September at Prairie du Chien, where they were organized under the su-

¹ Correspondence Maj. Gen. Halleck and Maj. Gen. Pope, 62 Rebellion Records, 275, 282, 511. Assignments in Kentucky, 74 Ibid. 526, 550, 571. At Ft. Wadsworth, report Maj. Gen. John Pope, 84 Ibid. 675, 676, 988; see further reports, 85 Ibid. 15, 38, 51, 74, 88, 130, 236, 296, 466, 773, 799. As to further movements see 86 Ibid. 64, 122, 251, 291, 296, 297, 383, 515, 652, 996.

² See Thirty-first Wis. Inf., pp. 145, 384.

pervision of Col. Isaac E. Messmore, and mustered into United States' service on the 9th of October. The battalion, thus organized, was stationed at Prairie du Chien, employed in drill duty and guarding prisoners, until the 14th of November, when companies A, D and F, were ordered to Camp Utley, Racine, and companies B, C and E, were ordered to Camp Randall, Madison, to take charge of camps of rendezvous for drafted men at those places. On the 20th of December, the detachment at Camp Randall was moved to Camp Utley, at which place companies G, H, I and K, were organized and mustered into United States' service on the 24th of December, and the final organization and muster of the regiment completed on the 13th of January, 1863.

They were thenceforward occupied in acquiring drill and discipline, until their departure from the State on the 1st of March, when they left Camp Utley for active service, arriving on the 3d at Cairo, Ill. At this point, they immediately embarked, and proceeding down the Mississippi twenty miles, landed at Columbus, Ky., the terminus of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, where they were assigned to the Sixth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, and ordered into camp at Fort Halleck. While here they were engaged in the performance of various duties, furnishing daily large details for picket and provost duty, besides which they were frequently called upon for guards to transports on the Mississippi river. Parts of the regiment were also despatched on various reconnoissances through the surrounding country, during which they occasionally met the enemy in small force, but sustained little loss.

In the movements of our forces which followed the battle of Chickamauga, they left Columbus on the 24th of September, and proceeding by way of Cairo and Louisville, Ky., arrived on the 27th at Nashville, Tenn., near which place they went into camp. They broke camp at Nashville on the 5th of October, and marched sixteen miles to Lavergne, on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, where they were employed in guard duty until the 25th, at which date they marched to Murfreesboro, sixteen miles distant. Shortly afterwards, companies B, G and K, under command of Capt. R. B. Stephenson, were detached from the regiment, and stationed at the crossing of Stone river, where they remained, building fortifications and guarding the railroad bridge until the 2d of April,

1864, when they rejoined the regiment at Murfreesboro. On the 14th of April, the regiment was assigned to the Fourth Division, Twentieth Corps, and on the 16th, was divided into detachments, which were stationed at various points on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, from Normandy to Murfreesboro, a distance of thirty miles. At this time, in addition to picket duty and guarding important points, the regiment patrolled the railroad from near Tullahoma to Murfreesboro. From the 1st of March to the latter part of June, a detachment of the regiment was mounted, and under command of Lieut. Thomas Beattie, of company B, performed much valuable service, in Middle Tennessee. On the 6th of June, the regiment was ordered to Murfreesboro, where they arrived on the 8th, and immediately pressed forward to Nashville, at which 88] place they encamped on the 10th. Here the regiment was assigned to the Post command, and employed on provost guard duty in the city. On the 3d of July, the regiment was transferred to the Third Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, with which they have since been identified.

In pursuance of orders to join the brigade at the front, they left Nashville on the 16th of July, proceeding by rail to Marietta, Ga., from which place they marched, joining the brigade on the 21st, in its position on the south side of the Chattahoochee river, in the trenches before Atlanta.¹ From this time they were constantly under fire, and engaged in siege and fatigue duty, until the 25th of August, when they accompanied the movement of the division to position near the railroad bridge at the crossing of the Chattahoochee river. This position was retained until the evacuation of Atlanta by the enemy; after which, on the 4th of September, they marched to the city, and were assigned to camp in the fortifications, where they are now stationed.

¹ Operations of regiment from May 1, 1864, to Sept. 4, 1864. Reports of Col. F. H. West, 73 Rebellion Records, 111. See further 90, 92, 93-95, 96. Itinerary of brigade, Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, 1864, 92 Ibid., 47-50; Atlanta to Savannah, Ga., Reports of Col. F. H. West, 92 Ibid., 267-269; Col. James S. Robinson, Comdg. Brig., 92 Ibid., 252-260.

²THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Colonel—Charles H. De Groat.

Lieut. Colonel—Joseph H. Carleton.	Surgeon—George W. Fay.
Major—William S. Burrows.	1st Asst. Surgeon—J. Copp Noyes.
Adjutant—Josiah S. Styles.	2d Asst. Surgeon—S. W. Dunn.
Quartermaster—	Chaplain—J. B. Bachman.

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—Mortimer B. Pierce.	Hiram C. Glendenning.	Edward B. Crofoot.
B.—William R. Hodges.	Albert S. Bixby.	Adelbert M. Bly.
C.—Wiley B. Arnold.	Alfred L. Tucker.	Josiah Brown.
D.—James Freeman.	William A. Tanner.	Benj. L. Cornish.
E.—Irwin Eckels.	Frank M. Guernsey.	Amos M. Ball.
F.—	Henry C. Graham.	Nelson R. Lee.
G.—William F. D. Bailey.	David B. Johnston.	Henry H. Markham.
H.—Thomas Bryant.	George W. King.	Sumner L. Brasted.
I.—Norman H. Whittemore.	David J. Brothers.	Richard Bottrell.
K.—Lewis Low.	Edward H. Bronson.	Sandford L. Bachelder.

The Thirty-second, which had been stationed at Memphis, Tenn., in the performance of provost duty, left that place on the 26th of November, 1863, arriving on the 30th at La Grange, forty-nine miles distant, on the Memphis and Charleston railroad. At the time of the rebel Gen. Lee's attack upon Moscow, on the 2d of December they received orders to proceed at once to that place, and with their brigade, marched nine miles in less than two hours, arriving in time to repulse the attack and save Col. Hatch's cavalry from capture. During the month, they moved from point to point in Tennessee and Northern Mississippi, going into camp about the 1st of January, 1864, at Grand Junction, Tenn., the intersection of the Memphis and Charleston and Mississippi Central railroads, having marched during the month a distance of two hundred and forty-seven miles.

They subsequently moved to Vicksburg, Miss., arriving at that place on the 2d of February, and marching with the brigade (2d Brig. 4th Div. 16th Army Corps) joined the forces 89] comprising Gen. Sherman's "Meridian Expedition" six miles from the city. Next day, the brigade, under command of Col. Howe, moved forward to Messenger's Ford, on the Big Black river, which they held until the expedition had passed. They reached Jackson on the 7th, patrolling the city and holding the pontoon bridge across the Pearl river, which the enemy, in his hasty retreat, had no time to destroy. After the passage of our forces, they destroyed the bridge and rejoined the ex-

¹ See Thirty-second Wis. Inf., pp. 146, 385.

pedition at Brandon, from which point the march was continued, without serious interruption to Meridian, where the expedition arrived on the 14th, having marched one hundred and eighty-seven miles from Vicksburg. Next day, the destruction of the Mobile and Ohio railroad from this point commenced, and on the 16th, while the regiment, with five companies of an Indiana regiment, were engaged in this labor, they sustained an attack from a brigade of rebel cavalry, which was handsomely repulsed, after which the brigade moved to and occupied Marion, six miles from Meridian, where camp was temporarily established. The return march commenced on the 20th, and moving by way of Union, Hillsboro and Eaton, a distance of one hundred and forty-two miles, the regiment on the 27th entered Canton, where they remained until the 1st of March, at which date the movement was resumed, and passing through Livingston and Brownville, they arrived on the 4th at Vicksburg, having marched sixty miles from Canton.

Embarking at Vicksburg on the 12th, they proceeded up the Mississippi, landing on the 14th at Memphis, Tenn., and after a delay of five days at this point, re-embarked on the 19th and landed on the 21st at Cairo, Ill. On the 24th they moved to Union City, Tenn., and returning on the night of the 26th to Cairo, immediately proceeded thence up the Ohio to Paducah, Ky., at the mouth of the Tennessee, arriving on the morning of the 27th, too late to meet the rebel Gen. Forrest's command. They re-embarked in the evening, and proceeding up the Tennessee river, about two hundred miles, landed on the evening of the 29th at Clump's Landing, whence they marched on the following day, eighteen miles to Purdy, Tenn., returning on the 31st to the Landing, where they again embarked late in the evening. Next day, they sailed up the Tennessee, landing on the 2d of April at Waterloo, Ala., whence they marched on the following day and proceeding *via* Florence, Masonville and Rogersville, a distance of ninety-three miles, encamped on the 7th at Prospect, Tenn. Marching thence on the 9th, thirty-six miles through Athens, Ala., they arrived on the 10th at Decatur, Ala., on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, at the junction of the Tennessee and Alabama Central. Here they were employed in guard duty and building fortifications, with the Third brigade, to which they had been transferred during the month.

On the 25th of May companies A, C, D and F, with a small additional force moved out on the Courtland road, and meeting a considerable body of the rebels, were—after a brisk skirmish—compelled to return. Next day the Third brigade, with an additional force of cavalry and artillery, under command of Col. Howe, moved out on the same road, and having marched seven miles, encountered the rebel skirmishers. The Thirty-second, having the lead, were at once deployed as skirmishers, and supported by an Indiana regiment, forced back the enemy's skirmishers a distance of seven miles to his main force, under 90] command of Gens. Roddy and Pickett, who had taken a strong position, with artillery disposed to command the roads over which our troops must advance. Col. Howe having made the necessary preparations, our forces soon after advanced to the assault, led by the Thirty-second, with two other regiments. The enemy's line beginning to waver, a charge was ordered which resulted in the rout of the enemy and the capture of one piece of artillery, with a number of prisoners. Loss of the regiment, two men wounded. In the afternoon, they pursued the retreating enemy three miles to Courtland, where they bivouacked for the night, continuing the pursuit next day to Jonesboro, whence the regiment returned to Decatur.¹

During the month of June they were frequently employed in reconnoissances on the roads in the vicinity, and on the 28th, accompanied the brigade in a march down the bank of the Tennessee, without roads and unaccompanied by artillery, during which they traveled all day and night, surrounding, near Courtland, a rebel camp of about four hundred men, of whom seventeen were killed and wounded, and forty-nine were captured, with ten wagons, an ambulance, a number of horses and mules, and all the camp and garrison equipage. The expedition returned on the 29th, without loss to camp, resuming picket duty and labor in strengthening the fortifications. On the 24th of July, while guarding a wagon train on the Courtland road, the regiment was attacked, five miles from camp, by a greatly superior force of rebel cavalry. The train was immediately put in motion and hurried towards camp, while every attempt to capture it was successfully foiled. The rebels

¹ Pond Springs, Ala., skirmish. Report of Col. James H. Howe, 74 Rebellion Records, 527. Operations of regiment from May 1 to Sept. 2, 1864, Col. Charles H. De Groat, 74 Ibid., 535.

charged repeatedly, but the gallant behavior and steady fire of our troops, as often drove them back, until, having arrived within a mile of Decatur, eight men of the regiment were surrounded and compelled to surrender. The remainder, with the train, reached camp in safety. Next day, the brigade marched towards Courtland, skirmishing with the rebels during almost the entire distance.¹ On approaching the rebel position, they encountered a heavy fire of shell, from which they suffered severely until our artillery was placed in position, shortly after which an assault was made, forcing the enemy from his works in great confusion, and capturing twenty-five prisoners. The regiment, which sustained a loss of one killed and six wounded, returned on the 31st, to Decatur.

Orders having been received on the 4th of August to proceed immediately to 'the front,' they left Decatur on the following day, by rail, and on the 7th, joined our forces in front of Atlanta. Next day, they were assigned position in line, and on the 9th moved position farther to the front, where they remained until the 15th, when the line was still farther advanced, the Thirty-second, taking position within half a mile of the rebel forts. Here they were constantly under fire, engaged in siege and fatigue duty until they were relieved on the 24th, when they retired to the second line of works, and next day moved to the entrenchments thrown up to protect the left and rear of the army. On the 26th, they left the trenches, and accompanying the Army of the Tennessee, in its movement to the right, marched on the Sandtown road, and proceeding in a circuitous direction a distance of about thirty-nine miles, arrived on the morning of the 30th within half a mile of the Macon and Western railroad at Jonesboro, twenty-two miles 91] from Atlanta. Next day, the regiment took position in line, and shortly afterwards, the enemy attacked the Sixteenth Corps. In the battle which ensued, the regiment was ordered to the support of the Second division, and held this position during this and the following day, with a loss of six killed, fifteen wounded, and six prisoners, the latter being captured in the second day's fight.

¹ Decatur to Courtland, Ala., skirmish, July 25-28, 1864. Reports of Col. C. H. De Grout, 77 Rebellion Records, 364-5; Col. Wm. T. C. Grower, Comdg. Expedition, 77 Ibid., 361-3.

On the 2d of September, they accompanied the march in pursuit of the rebels to Lovejoy Station, whence they set out on the 5th, in return, and arrived on the 10th at East Point, where they have since been stationed in the performance of picket and guard duty.

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Colonel—Jonathan B. Moore.

Lieut. Colonel—Frederick S. Lovell.	Surgeon—Jerome Burbank.
Major—Horatio H. Virgin.	1st Asst. Surgeon—M. Henry Hanks.
Adjutant—Alfred H. Fitch.	2d Asst. Surgeon—
Quartermaster—John W. Nichols.	Chaplain—Alfred A. Overton.

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—George B. Carter.	Oliver C. Denny.	Hudson Thomas.
B.—George R. Frank.	Matthew Birchard.	Truman S. Richards.
C.—John E. Gurley.	David H. Budlong.	William Weir.
D.—	Amos Ewbank.	Nathan O. Calkins.
E.—Charles W. Stark.	Henry B. Cornell.	
F.—William L. Scott.		Joseph H. Stickle.
G.—Frank B. Burdick.	Josiah A. Birchard.	
H.—Nicholas Smith.	George Hale.	Henry J. Traber.
I.—	Charles L. Fay.	
K.—Albert S. Sampson.	Daniel E. Shea.	

The Thirty-third Wisconsin was stationed at Natchez, engaged in guard and provost duty, until the 1st of December, 1863, at which date they embarked, and proceeding up the Mississippi, landed on the following day at Vicksburg, whence they immediately marched to Milldale, ten miles distant, and went into winter quarters. They were employed in the usual routine of camp, guard and drill duty, until the 31st of March, 1864, when they broke camp, marching three miles to Hebron, at which place their camp and garrison equipage was left in charge of the convalescents, during their absence with the Meridian and Red River expeditions. On the 3d of February, they left Hebron accompanying the celebrated "Meridian Expedition" under command of Gen. Sherman, during which they took part in all the principal operations of the army, and advanced with our forces to Meridian and Enterprise, returning on the 4th of March to camp at Hebron after an absence of twenty-nine days, during which they had marched three hundred and seventy miles.

¹ See Thirty-third Wis. Inf. pp. 147, 386.

They were employed in guard and picket duty, until the 9th of March, when they left Hebron, and under orders to join the ill-fated "Red River Expedition,"¹ embarked at Vicksburg, and proceeding down the Mississippi two hundred miles, arrived on the 11th at the mouth of Red river. Ascending the Red river on the following day, they entered the Atchafalaya, and disembarked on the 13th near Simmsport, La., ten miles 92] from the confluence of the two rivers. In the evening they were put in motion towards Fort De Russy, before which place, after a severe march of thirty-two miles, they arrived late on the following day, and were immediately drawn up in line of battle to protect the rear of the army. On the 15th, they entered the fort and were employed in the performance of picket duty, until the 18th, when they reembarked, proceeding up the stream to Alexandria on the Red river, on the north bank of which they landed and encamped. They crossed to the south bank on the night of the 21st, and marched on the 26th, arriving next day at Bayou Cotile, twenty-eight miles from Alexandria. They embarked at this place on the 2d of April, arriving next day at Grand Ecore, and on the 5th proceeded up the river twenty miles to Campti, one hundred and ten miles from Alexandria. At this point they landed, and having effected a reconnoissance, returned in the evening to Grand Ecore.

At this point, Gen. T. K. Smith's division of the Seventeenth Army Corps, to which the Thirty-third belonged, was detached from the main force, and ordered to proceed up the Red river as guard to the transport fleet containing an immense amount of ammunition and stores, destined for the future use of the expedition. The regiment accordingly left Grand Ecore on the 7th of April, ascending the river to Campti, where they landed, and after a reconnoissance, in which no enemy was discovered they returned to the boats, and next morning, proceeded up the river twenty miles, bivouacking for the night on the north bank of the stream as reserve to the Second brigade, which had been landed and sent forward to reconnoitre. The progress up the river was resumed on the 10th, when they advanced

¹ Red River Campaign, La., March 10th to May 22nd, 1864, 61 *Rebellion Records* 162. Detail from 17th Corps for, 76 *Ibid.* 314. Reports of Brig. Gen. Thos. K. Smith, 61 *Ibid.*, 383-4; Col. Lyman M. Ward, Comdg. Brig., 77 *Ibid.*, 276-8. *Casualties, Ibid.*, 255.

thirty miles to Loggy Bayou, at which point the enemy had obstructed farther passage, by sinking a steamer across the channel. The entire division here landed, the Thirty-third taking the advance, with companies A, B and F, deployed in front as skirmishers: the whole movement for the purpose of effecting a careful reconnoissance to Springfield, six miles distant, where it was intended to form a junction with the main body of the expeditionary force. Having advanced a mile they were met by a courier from Gen. Banks, bringing information of the disaster at Sabine Cross Roads, on the 8th, and the subsequent retreat of the main force to Grand Ecore. Gen. Smith was directed to return at once with the fleet, as the army was nearly destitute of forage and rations. Accordingly the troops immediately reembarked, and the fleet of twenty-six transports headed down stream, several of the larger steamers, having to move seven miles before finding a place of sufficient width to enable them to turn:

On the 12th, when near Coushattee Chute, they were fired upon by the enemy and lost one killed and two wounded. In the evening, while engaged in assisting one of our fleet, which had got aground at Pleasant Hill Landing,¹ they were attacked by a force of the enemy, estimated at nearly 2,000 strong, with a battery of artillery. Three charges of the enemy were successfully repulsed by the steady fire of our troops, and he was finally forced to fall back, with the loss of Gen. Green, commanding the force, and a large number killed and wounded. In the report of this action special mention is made of the platoon under Sergeant Ewbank, of company D, which was 93] stationed upon one of the transports, close to the enemy, and rendered very effective service. The loss of the regiment was one killed and one wounded. During the night they continued down the river without further interruption, joining the fleet at daylight, on the 13th, and arriving at Grand Ecore on the following day. Here they landed on the 15th, and encamped in the woods until the 20th, when they marched to Natchitoches. Late on the following day they left Natchitoches, crossed Old river, and took position on the road, which they retained until the march was resumed on the morning of the 22d, when they pressed forward thirty-two miles, arriving early next morning at Cloutierville.

¹ Pleasant Hill Landing, La., April 13-14, 1864, 61 Rebellion Records, 383-4.

The regiment had advanced about two miles from this place, when they were ordered to the rear to reinforce our cavalry, which had been compelled to fall back on the infantry. After a severe skirmish, during which they lost two men wounded, the rebel attack was repulsed, when the regiment marched four miles and encamped on Cane river. Early on the 24th, the enemy renewed the attack, which, after a severe engagement of two hours, was handsomely repulsed at all points. The Thirty-third sustained a loss of two killed and eleven wounded, and after the battle marched twenty miles to Bayou Cotile, without farther molestation. The movement was continued on the following day, and marching by way of Bayou Rapide, they arrived on the 26th at Alexandria. During the action at this place on the 28th, they were held in reserve, sustaining no loss, and on the 30th marched five miles to the Louisiana Military Institution, near which they took position on the left of the line. Companies E, H and K, were employed in reconnoitering on the 1st of May, returning to camp without meeting the enemy, and next day the regiment marched at two in the morning, to Alexandria, where they remained in line in anticipation of attack until daylight, when they returned to camp. Shortly afterwards, they were ordered to move out on the Opelousas road as support to the Thirteenth Corps, and at noon formed in the rear line of battle on the Bayou Cotile, where they remained under arms during the night.

On the 3d, they were stationed at the intersection of the Opelousas and Cheneyville road, and at daylight on the following morning were ordered to reinforce Gen. Mower's command on Gov. Moore's plantation, nearly five miles distant. In the afternoon of the 6th, they took position in the front line of battle, and participated in the engagement near this place, forcing the enemy steadily back a distance of six miles. Next day they marched to the junction of Bayou La Maire and Bayou Bœuf, and thence, late at night, returned to camp on Gov. Moore's plantation, where they remained until the 14th, repulsing the enemy's frequent attacks upon the picket line. They arrived near Fort De Russy on the 15th, and while advancing next day met the enemy in force near Marksville, and took part in the engagement which followed, losing one man wounded. Continuing the march on the 17th, they crossed Yellow Bayou next day. In the battle at this place, companies

A, B, F and G were deployed as skirmishers on the left of the line, the remaining companies taking position on the right of Gen. Mower's command as support to a Vermont battery. Shortly afterwards, upon being relieved by an Illinois regiment, they took position on the left covering the flank of the line, which they retained until ordered to fall back in the evening.

94] They marched to and crossed the Atchafalaya, on the 20th, and next day reached the Mississippi a short distance below the mouth of the Red river, where they embarked on the 22d, and proceeding up the Mississippi river, landed on the 24th at Vicksburg. Col. Moore having been placed in command of the division, the command of the regiment, during the Red River Expedition, devolved upon Major Virgin. After a short delay at Vicksburg, the regiment moved up the river to Memphis, Tenn., where they went into camp on the 30th of May, and were allowed to remain until the 22d of June.

At this date, the regiment, under command of Lieut. Col. Lovell, left Memphis, accompanying an expedition to the interior of Mississippi with the forces under command of Gen. A. J. Smith. They reached Moscow on the 24th, and LaGrange, Tenn., on the 27th, at which place the forces were finally concentrated, and having obtained the necessary supplies, they cut all communications and left LaGrange on the 5th of July. Marching in extremely hot weather, on roads almost suffocating with dust, they arrived on the 11th in the vicinity of Pontotoc, where the enemy made a stand against our cavalry. The infantry was immediately formed in line, and leading the advance with the brigade, the Thirty-third entered Pontotoc, marched a mile beyond the Tupelo road, and encamped on the road leading to Okalona. This manoeuvre having effected its object in causing the enemy to concentrate his forces on the Okalona road, the expedition, on the morning of the 13th, countermarched one mile, and proceeding on the Tupelo road, left the enemy in the rear.

During this day's march the First brigade acted as train guard, the Thirty-third Wisconsin marching in rear of the supply train. About noon, the enemy pushed forward, threatening the right flank of the marching column, and shortly afterwards attacked the train near Carmargo Cross Roads. A detachment of about two hundred men from the Fourteenth

Wisconsin, guarding the rear of the train, was nearly overwhelmed by the greatly superior forces of the enemy, fifteen hundred strong, and the train thrown into confusion. At this juncture, the Thirty-third was ordered forward, and advancing in line through a cornfield to within one hundred yards of the enemy, threw in a withering volley, followed by a well sustained fire, by which the rebels were thrown into confusion and routed, leaving their dead and wounded with a stand of colors* upon the field. The loss of the regiment was one killed and six wounded. A second attack of the rebels was easily repulsed, and the march continued to Harrisonburg, where they bivouacked for the night.

Early on the following morning, July 14th, the whole force was drawn up in line of battle near Tupelo¹ to receive the enemy's attack, the Thirty-third holding the extreme right of the front line. The battle commenced by driving in our skirmishers, when the enemy, 8,000 strong, massed in front of our lines, and after a furious fire, lasting an hour, advanced to the charge. Our troops retained their fire, until the rebels had approached within one hundred yards, when they opened with such effect, that the rebel line was broken and driven back in 95] disorder. The enemy formed near the woods, about a mile distant, and again advanced with the same result. On the third assault, they again wavered upon receiving our fire, when the first line was ordered to charge, and six regiments including the Thirty-third, immediately advanced, driving them from the field, upon which lay their dead and most of the wounded. In the evening, the enemy again made a feeble attack, which was repulsed without difficulty, and our troops bivouacked for the night at Tupelo. The provisions being nearly exhausted, the return march of the expedition was commenced on the 15th. In the evening, when about to encamp, five miles from Tupelo, at Old Town Creek, the enemy attempted a surprise, but our troops were soon formed in line, and advancing under a severe fire across a long bridge and causeway, attacked and drove him from his position with great loss. The march was resumed on the following day and

* The colors were taken from the field by an officer of the Fourteenth Wisconsin, and are still retained by that regiment.

¹ Tupelo, Miss., July 14-15, 1864. Reports of Col. Lyman M. Ward, Comdg. Brig., 77 Rebellion Records, 276-8; Maj. Gen. Andrew J. Smith, Comdg., 77 Ibid., 250-254.

continued without farther molestation, the regiment arriving at LaGrange, Tenn., on the 21st, and proceeding next day to Memphis, where they went into camp. During this expedition they had lost six men killed and thirty-six wounded, two of whom subsequently died of wounds. "Too much praise cannot be awarded to officers and men for their gallantry, and it is stated with pride that during these actions not a man straggled from the regiment."¹

After a brief period of rest at Memphis, they again embarked on the 3d of August, and proceeding down the Mississippi on the following day to the mouth of White river, ascended the latter stream to St. Charles, Ark., where they landed on the 6th, and were employed in guard duty and building fortifications at that point. On the 1st of September, they proceeded up the river to Duval's Bluff and thence on the 8th to Brownsville, Ark., at which place they remained until the 17th. At this date, accompanying the march of the division, which was attached to Gen. Mower's command, they were put in motion, in pursuit of the rebel Gen. Price, leaving their camp and garrison equipage with the sick and convalescent at Brownsville. Marching in a northeasterly direction, through Austin and Stony Point, they forded the Little Red river, on the evening of the 19th at Searcy, the county seat of White county, and on the 21st reached the White river at Sulphur Rock, midway between Batesville and Jacksonport. Forging the river on the following morning, they continued the march to Elgin, on the Black river, near which they bivouacked for the night. It being found impossible to ford the river at this point, on account of the depth of the water, the forces were at once set to work, and by noon on the 23d, a bridge, three hundred and seventy-five feet in length spanned the stream.

They crossed the Black river in the afternoon,* and marching along the valley, on its left bank, through a fertile country, furnishing abundant forage for their jaded animals, they bivouacked, on the evening of the 26th, opposite Pocahontas. Passing over a rough bridge, which had been hastily constructed by felling trees across the stream, they crossed the Black river near the State line on the 28th, and marching through swamps, over

¹ Official Report.

which they experienced much difficulty in passing the train, they forded the St. Francis river at Greenville, Mo., on the 2d of October. Their supplies being exhausted, they made a forced march on the 4th of twenty-nine miles, through a severe rain 96] storm, "many of the men being barefooted and footsore." In the evening they met a train of supplies from Cape Girardeau, which point they reached on the 5th, having on ten days' rations, marched three hundred and twenty-four miles, in nineteen days, built two bridges and forded four rivers.

'THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—Henry Orff.

Lt. Colonel—Charles A. Smith.	Surgeon—John Groenings.
Major—George H. Walther.	1st Asst. Surgeon—Carmi P. Garlick.
Adjutant—David Hunter.	2d Asst. Surgeon—
Quartermaster—Adolf J. Cramer.	Chaplain—Ira W. Bowen.

Captains.

First Lieutenants.

Second Lieutenants.

A.—Robert Strohmann.	A. C. Kuhn.	Edwin Sturtevant.
B.—Fritz von Baumbach.	F. R. St. John.	Jasper Vosburg.
C.—W. Eugene Ferslow.	John E. Leahy.	Newton Oleson.
D.—Michael A. Leahy.	Charles McCormick.	George Besemann.
E.—Henry Fox.	John Smail.	Rudolph Kirschner.
F.—	John Johann.	James B. C. Drew.
G.—O. C. Smith.	Albert C. Matthews.	Anderson F. Smith.
H.—Cornelius Cuntz.	Henry Hayden.	Charles Wegemann.
I.—	Lyman B. Everdell.	Henry E. Ray.
K.—August Beecher.	Hermann Schaub.	Arch'd. H. Adams.

The Thirty-fifth regiment, in process of organization at the date of the last Annual Report, was completed and finally mustered into United States' service in February, 1864, under the superintendence of Col. Henry Orff. The intervening time having been spent in acquiring drill and discipline, they left the regimental rendezvous at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, in the latter part of April, under orders to join Gen. Steele's forces at Alexandria, La. Having remained some days at Benton Barracks, near St. Louis, Mo., where the regiment was thoroughly equipped for active service, they proceeded down the Mississippi, and failing to find transportation at the mouth of Red River, continued on to New Orleans, where they remained two days without landing.

From New Orleans they were ordered to Port Hudson, La., where they landed on the 7th of May, and went into camp,

¹ See Thirty-fifth Wis. Inf., p. 394.

within the fortifications. Here the regiment was employed in guard duty, until the 27th of June, when they embarked, and proceeding up the Mississippi, landed in the evening at Morganzia, La., where they went into camp. Shortly afterwards, camp was moved three miles south, where the regiment was employed in guard duty. They again embarked about the middle of July, and after a few days' delay at the mouth of the White river, ascended the stream on the 22d, to St. Charles, Ark. Here they were employed in guard duty and labor on the fortifications, with occasional expeditions through the surrounding country, until the 6th of August, when they reembarked, and descending the White and Mississippi rivers, landed on the 12th at Morganzia, La., where they have since been stationed.

No report has been received from this regiment.

97]

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Colonel— — — .

Lieut. Colonel—Clement F. Warner.	Surgeon—Clarkson Miller.
Major—William H. Hamilton.	1st Asst. Surgeon—Elijah A. Woodward.
Adjutant—Benj. B. Atwell.	2d Asst. Surgeon—
Quartermaster—Frederick S. Capron.	Chaplain—Peter S. Van Nest.

Captains.

A.—Charles E. Griffin.
 B.—George Weeks.
 C.—George A. Fisk.
 D.—Wesley S. Potter.
 E.—Jerome F. Brooks.
 F.—Oliver N. Russell.
 G.—William R. Newton.
 H.—Austin Cannon.
 I.—Ephraim W. Heydon.
 K.—Joseph R. Ellis.

First Lieutenants.

Charles L. Sholes.
 William H. Parker.
 James P. Vance.
 James Greeley.
 George E. Albee.
 William H. Lane.
 George S. Morris.
 Manley T. Mathews.
 Henry D. Schaefer.

Second Lieutenants.

Augustus S. Ripley.
 Lyman C. Jacobs.
 John Payne.
 Newton J. Kellogg.
 James G. Merrill.
 James Smith.

The Thirty-sixth regiment recruited under the call of February 1st, 1864, for 500,000 men was rapidly filled to the maximum, and organized under the superintendence of Col. Frank A. Haskell, previously Adjutant of the 6th Wisconsin, whose muster into service as colonel dates from the 23d of March. After a short time employed in acquiring familiarity with their duties as soldiers, they left Camp Randall on the 10th of May. From Washington they proceeded on the 16th to the front, taking position on the 18th in the First Brigade, Second Di-

vision, Second Army Corps, the movements of which they have since accompanied.¹

It would be doing gross injustice to the gallant conduct of this, as well as other Wisconsin regiments to attempt a detailed statement of their services, in the absence of the data furnished by a regimental report, the lack of which may perhaps, in this instance, be explained by the peculiar fortunes of the regiment, alluded to in another place. I am therefore compelled to postpone their record for another year.

The Thirty-sixth is now with the Army of the Potomac, before Petersburg, Va.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—Samuel Harriman.

Lieut. Colonel—John Green.

Surgeon—Daniel C. Roundy.

Major—Robert C. Eden.

1st Asst. Surgeon—John H. Orrick.

Adjutant—Claron I. Miltimore.

2d Asst. Surgeon—

Quartermaster—William C. Webb.

Chaplain—Lewis M. Hawes.

Captains.

First Lieutenants.

Second Lieutenants.

A.—Daniel A. Lowber.

George Hurst.

Theodore Hobby.

B.—Nathan S. Davison.

Lorenzo D. Harmon.

C.—Henry W. Belden.

Philip Lawrence.

William Green.

D.—Alvah Nash.

Frank J. Munger.

John W. Joslin.

E.—Lewis U. Beall.

W. W. Buck.

F.—Ellsworth Burnett.

William Hassan.

G.—James C. Spencer.

George Graham.

Adoniram J. Holmes.

H.—Frank T. Hobbs.

Edward I. Grumley.

Joseph Bandle.

I.—George A. Beck.

N. G. Rowley.

K.—James W. Hitchcock.

Meredith M. Whitt.

Clark Thomas.

98] The Thirty-seventh regiment, authorized under the call of February 1st, 1864, for 500,000 men, was organized under the superintendence of Col. Samuel Harriman, formerly of the Thirtieth Wisconsin. On the 28th of April, six companies, which had been recruited during the latter part of March, left Camp Randall under command of Major Kershaw, arriving at Washington on the 1st of May, at which place they were joined, on the 17th, by companies H and I. Embarking at Washington on the

¹ Reported at Belle Plain, May 16, 1864 on way to army in the field, 68 Rebellion Records 828. Assigned to Second Division of Second Corps, 68 Ibid., 911; Report Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock, 87 Rebellion Records 230, 234, "Capturing more prisoners than the regiment had men." Capt. Austin Cannon, 87 Ibid., 315-316; Capt. Geo. A. Fisk, 87 Ibid., 316; Gen. W. S. Hancock, 88 Ibid., 1071-1072. Official list of battles in Virginia—June 10, 1861-Nov. 8, 1866, in which 5th Corps participated, 89 Ibid., 564; Reports in relation to loss of colors, 89 Ibid., 493-498, 543, 544.

30th, they proceeded by steamer to White House, Va., then the base of supplies for the Army of the Potomac, where they arrived on the 2d of June. As guard to a wagon train, they marched on the 10th, to Cold Harbor, where they joined the Army of the Potomac, and were assigned by Gen. Burnside, on the following day, to the First Brigade, Third Division, Ninth Army Corps, with which they have since been identified.¹

They entered the first line of works near Cold Harbor on the 12th, and on the same day accompanied the general movement of the army by forced marches towards the James river, which they crossed in the evening of the 15th, continuing the march until their arrival before the enemy's lines at Petersburg. They participated on the 17th in the charge upon the rebel lines, during which they were compelled, after a severe engagement, to retire with heavy loss. The assault was repeated next day, when our troops occupied the first line of works. The attempt to dislodge the enemy from his main line having proved unsuccessful, the regiment occupied the ground gained and threw up entrenchments, having sustained, in their first battle, a loss of one hundred and fifty-two, killed and wounded. Thenceforward, until the 10th of July, they were employed in picket and fatigue duty in the front line of rifle pits, and exposed without intermission to a heavy fire. At this date they were joined by company G, and retired from the extreme front.

After a week's comparative rest, they again took position, on the 17th, in the front line of rifle pits, in which they were employed until ordered out to take part in the terrible charge of the 30th of July. During the preceding night, large bodies of troops had been concentrated on the right, left and rear of their position, directly opposite to a large rebel fort, which had been previously undermined, and was blown up at daylight. Immediately after the explosion, they accompanied the advance of the Third Division, under a very severe enfilading fire, which grew heavier as the rebels recovered from the panic occasioned by the explosion of the mine. The Thirty-seventh was among the last to cross our works, and under the severest fire, occupied

¹ Itinerary of Division June 1 to July 31, 1864, 80 *Rebellion Records*, 198. Report of Col. Samuel Harriman, 80 *Ibid.*, 582-3, also 573, *Brig. Com.*, 576-579. Itinerary of Division, 87 *Ibid.*, 72-74. Casualties, 87 *Ibid.*, 127, 141, 157. Operations from Sept. 30 to Oct. 9, 1864. Report of Maj. Wm. J. Kershaw, 87 *Ibid.*, 563-4; Col. Samuel Harriman, 87 *Ibid.*, 558-560; *Brig. Gen. John F. Hartrauft*, 87 *Ibid.*, 593-5 *Div. Com.*, 553.

the ruined fort, but owing to lack of support, were unable to advance, the troops which were sent to their assistance being thrown into disorder by the concentric fire from the enemy's forts. With a portion of the Third Division, our regiment held the crater formed by the explosion, gallantly repulsing the repeated attempts of the enemy to dislodge them, until all hope of continuing the contest successfully, or of receiving support was abandoned, when they retired to our rifle pits.

In this unfortunate affair, out of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY who advanced to the assault in the morning, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIVE are reported as killed, wounded and missing, the regiment numbering but little over NINETY when assembled in the evening. After a short rest, they again took position in the trenches, from 99] which, after a night spent in severe labor on Fort Schenck, they moved on the morning of the 19th of August. A forced march, through rain and mud, to a point near the Weldon railroad, brought them up with the brigade, which had preceded them during the night. While endeavoring to obtain a short rest on the battle field of the previous day, they were ordered to the front, which had been again attacked by the enemy. The rebels retired as they advanced through the woods, and upon emerging into an open field on the left, the regiment was assailed by a force which had been placed in ambush at that point. They finally took position farther to the left, which was retained until dark, the regiment having sustained a loss during the day of ten men killed and wounded. In the night they changed position to the front, and during the following day were moved from point to point as portions of our line were menaced by the enemy. At daybreak on the 21st, the regiment was set to work constructing a line of works across the Weldon railroad and facing towards the southwest. They had scarcely completed the defences, when the rebels made another determined effort to regain the road. In the engagement which ensued, the Thirty-seventh was ordered to support a battery on the left of the line, and suffered severely from the fire of a rebel battery which the enemy had planted to the left and rear of the line. Having repulsed the rebel attack, they built a fortification commanding the approach to the railroad, within which they encamped, remaining until the afternoon of the 25th, when they proceeded with the brigade, by forced march, to reinforce the Second Corps, which was severely engaged at Reams'

Station. As they approached the field of battle, a part of the brigade was ordered to remain as rear guard, to intercept stragglers, while the remainder, with the Thirty-seventh, pressed forward to the front, arriving near the scene of battle after dark. A strong picket was thrown out to prevent surprise, while the wearied soldiers of the Second Corps withdrew, after which the regiment returned and bivouacked within our lines.

On the 27th, they constructed new works and went into camp near Blick's Station, where they remained until the 24th of September, at which date camp was removed a half mile to the rear, whence they moved on the 29th, and bivouacked for the night near the Gurley House. Next morning, Major Kershaw assumed command of the regiment, Col. Harriman taking charge of the brigade. They marched with the brigade to within one and a half miles of the Southside railroad, where the brigade formed as reserve for the Second brigade, which had been ordered to assault the enemy's works in front. The assault was unsuccessful, and the Second brigade, returning in some disorder, partly broke the line of the First, which had been hastily formed for the support of a battery ordered up to check the advance of the enemy, who was rapidly advancing in pursuit of the retreating brigade. The partial derangement of the line thus occasioned was increased by the conduct of the battery, which moved rapidly to the rear as the enemy emerged from the woods. The Thirty-seventh, which was posted on the right of the line, being at this time without support, retired to the cover of a fence a few rods in the rear, where they reformed, and poured into the ranks of the advancing enemy so heavy and well-sustained a fire as to compel him to fall back to the cover of the woods to reform. 100] A second assault was met in a similar manner. By this time reinforcements had arrived, the line was reformed and strengthened, and disaster averted. The regiment held this position until night, when they were withdrawn about a mile, at which point they threw up entrenchments, and went into bivouac.

The regiment is now stationed near Pegram's Farm.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—James Bintliff.

Lieut. Colonel—Colwart K. Pier.

Surgeon—H. L. Butterfield.

Major—Robert N. Roberts.

1st Asst. Surgeon—Hugh Russell.

Adjutant—Aaron H. McCracken.

2d Asst. Surg.—Christopher Tochtermann.

Quartermaster—Anson Rood.

Chaplain—Joseph M. Walker.

Captains.

First Lieutenants.

Second Lieutenants.

A.—Charles L. Ballard.

James M. Searles.

George M. Pier.

B.—Francis A. Hayward.

George H. Nichols.

Simon C. Strickland.

C.—L. B. Waddington.

William N. Wright.

John D. Millon.

D.—Wm. H. Foster.

Benjamin S. Kerr.

Chauncey W. Hyatt.

E.—Frank G. Holton.

Frank W. Phelps.

Eli A. Bentley.

F.—Andrew A. Kelly.

E. W. Pride.

James W. Parker.

G.—Keuben F. Beckwith.

William P. Maxon.

Charles S. Wood.

H.—Daniel W. Corey.

Benjamin M. Frees.

James Heth, Jr.

I.—Henry H. Coleman.

Joel M. Straight.

Charles O. Hoyt.

K.—Thomas B. Marston.

Solon W. Pierce.

Fred T. Zetteler, Jr.

Four companies, A, B, C and D, of the Thirty-eighth regiment, recruited principally during the latter part of March, were mustered into United States service on the 15th of April, 1864, at Madison, and with short time allowed for preparatory drill and discipline, left Camp Randall on the 3d of May under command of Lieut. Col. Pier, and arrived on the 7th at Washington. They were ordered into camp on Arlington Heights, Va., where they were furnished with arms and equipments on the 11th, and assigned to the Provisional Brigade, commanded by Gen. Casey. In compliance with orders, they left Camp Casey on the 30th, and proceeding by transport down the Potomac, the battalion landed on the 1st of June at White House, Va., where they were assigned to the Fourth Provisional Brigade. On the 5th, they marched fifteen miles to the front as escort to a wagon train and returned next day to camp, where they remained three days, again marching on the 9th as guard to a supply train to Cold Harbor, where the battalion was transferred to the Army of the Potomac, and assigned by Gen. Meade, to the Third Brigade, First Division, Ninth Army Corps. On the 11th, they were ordered out on picket duty, from which they were relieved late in the evening and transferred to the First brigade, to which they have since been attached. Next day, they were ordered into the front line of trenches, where they were ex-

posed during the day, for the first time to the enemy's fire, and lost two men killed.

Participating in the general movement of the army under Gen. Grant, they left Cold Harbor in the evening, and proceeding by forced march, arrived on the 14th of June, at James river, near Charles' City Court House, and having remained here one day, crossed the river on a pontoon bridge, and marched 101] twenty-five miles to the enemy's works before Petersburg, in front of which they took position on the evening of the 16th—Their brigade was immediately formed in line, and shortly after nightfall moved under a very severe fire to position on the extreme front. Next morning they moved out of the entrenchments which had been constructed during the night and lay exposed to the enemy's fire until the order was given at one o'clock to advance, when they charged upon the enemy's outer line of entrenchments, capturing them at the point of the bayonet. The battalion then lay exposed to a severe, and at some points enfilading fire until eight in the evening, when they were again ordered to charge, and accompanied the general advance of the line, capturing a second line of the rebel works, with a number of prisoners. They occupied this line constantly under fire, until the afternoon of the 18th, when the order to charge was again given. To accomplish this movement they advanced over an open field and across the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad, at a point where the road runs through a deep "cut" forming an almost perpendicular wall upon which the enemy had thrown up entrenchments. To climb this bank when exposed to a heavy fire seemed nearly impossible, but digging steps in the sandy earth and assisting each other, the men almost one by one succeeded in making the ascent, and did not falter for a moment, until the entrenchments were captured, and the enemy forced back to his main line of defences. During these engagements, the battalion sustained a loss of nine killed and forty-three wounded.

They were thenceforward kept in the front line of the besieging forces, employed in picket and fatigue duty, until the 4th of July, when they were relieved from the extreme front and retired a short distance to the rear in which position, although within range of the enemy's guns, the overworked troops were allowed a season of comparative rest. They again moved

into the trenches on the 17th of July,¹ where they were joined, on the 26th, by company E of the regiment, augmenting their numbers by three officers and sixty-six men for duty. On the morning of the 30th, companies B and E, were stationed on the extreme front, the remaining three companies, occupying position in the second line. Immediately upon the explosion of the mine, when the order was given to advance; the regiment which had been designated to lead the charge, faltered, and these two companies, B and E, under command of Lieut. Ballard and Capt. Ferris, respectively, were ordered to lead. Although numbering less than one hundred men, they sprang over their works without hesitation and advanced upon the enemy's works. Under the terrific fire which swept their ranks, Capt. Ferris was soon mortally and Lieut. Holton, severely wounded, leaving Lieut. Ballard alone in command. They occupied the captured line, until three in the afternoon, when they returned under a very heavy cross fire to position in the trenches, having lost seven killed, thirteen wounded and nine missing, during the day.

Thenceforward they were constantly occupied in siege and picket duty, until the 19th of August, when they accompanied the movement to the left, for the capture of the Weldon railroad. After a fatiguing march through mud and rain they met the enemy in the afternoon, and in the action which ensued, captured a number of prisoners. Early on the 22d, they moved forward, and rapidly threw up a line of entrenchments, the battalion occupying position directly across the track. Before 102] noon the enemy attacked the position from three directions simultaneously, but after a severe engagement lasting two hours, the assault was repulsed, and our troops fortified the position. In these actions the battalion lost two killed and twenty-three wounded and missing.

Since this date they have been employed in siege and fatigue duty, on the left wing of the army before Petersburg, and are now (Sept. 30,) stationed near Poplar Grove Church.¹

At the departure of the first four companies of the Thirty-eighth regiment, Col. Bintliff remained at Camp Randall, to

¹ Reports Lt. Col. Colwert K. Pier, 80 Rebellion Records, 583; Brig. Gen. John F. Hartrauft, 80 Ibid., 576-580; see Ibid., 533 and 573.

¹ Operations Sept. 30 to Oct. 9, 1864. Reports of Col. Sam. Harriman, 87 Rebellion Records, 558-560; Brig. Gen. John F. Hartrauft, 87 Ibid., 560-1; Brig. Gen. D. B. Wilcox, 87 Ibid., 552-555.

superintend the recruiting and complete the organization of his regiment. Company E was sent forward in the month of July, and on the 22d of September the remaining companies, under command of Col. Bintliff, left Camp Randall, under orders to join their comrades in the trenches before Petersburg.

"ONE HUNDRED DAY" TROOPS.

THIRTY-NINTH, FORTIETH AND FORTY-FIRST REGIMENTS.

THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—Edwin L. Buttrick.

Lieut. Colonel—Jacob S. Crane.	Surgeon—Solomon Blood.
Major—George C. Ginty.	1st Asst. Surgeon—Salmon S. Clark.
Adjutant—Arthur Holbrook.	2d Asst. Surgeon—John H. Benedict.
Quartermaster—Sewall W. Smith.	Chaplain—Charles J. Hutchins.

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—George W. Madison.	Frank M. Clements.	James Sawyer.
B.—Henry Shears.	George Klock.	Orlando Culver.
C.—Robert Graham.	Joseph V. Quarles.	Horace A. Gaylord.
D.—George W. Hoyt.	Amasa Hardin.	Francis H. Trowbridge.
E.—		
F.—Frank P. Lawrence.	Charles E. Jewett.	Walter W. Clough.
G.—Andrew J. Patchen.	John G. Meserve.	George Soule.
H.—Henry Tourtillotte.	Ebenezer V. Wilson.	George Beyer.
I.—Everett Chamberlain.	George H. Wright.	J. Clifford Sackett.
K.—Salmon E. Tyler.	Isaac C. Sergeant.	Andrew J. Smith.

FORTIETH REGIMENT.

Colonel—W. Augustus Ray.

Lieut. Colonel—Samuel Fallows.	Surgeon—Orin W. Blanchard.
Major—James M. Bingham.	1st Asst. Surgeon—Amos S. Jones.
Adjutant—A. J. Craig.	2d Asst. Surgeon—George A. Lamb.
Quartermaster—Alfred L. Field.	Chaplain—J. J. Blaisdell.

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—Samuel T. Lockwood.	Gage Burgess.	Moses T. DeWitt.
B.—S. Merritt Allen.	Harson A. Northrop.	Barrett H. Smith.
C.—Nathan C. Twining.	Albert R. Crandall.	Richard A. Wareham.
D.—Charles H. Allen.	Samuel H. Sabin.	George W. Bird.
E.—John E. Hauser.	E. F. Hobart.	M. D. Sampson.
F.—Augustus J. Cheney.	Charles H. Gilbert.	Sanford F. Bennett.
G.—Franklin J. Phelps.	John K. Purdy.	Hannibal Tower.
H.—		
I.—Kinner N. Hollister.	Alpheus P. McNitt.	Henry F. Spooner.
K.—Charles H. Barton.	Charles E. Hall.	Nathan H. Downs.

¹ See One Hundred Day Troops, p. 503.

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FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Colonel— — — — —.

Lieut. Colonel—George B. Goodwin. Surgeon—S. D. Smith.
 Major—D. Gray Purman. 1st Asst. Surgeon—John D. Wood.
 Adjutant—Amasa Hoskin. 2d Asst. Surgeon—Rufus B. Clark.
 Quartermaster—Benj. S. Miller. Chaplain—William D. Ames.

Captains.

A.—Peter J. Schloesser.
 B.—William T. Whiting.
 C.—Albert G. Dinsmore.
 D.—Samuel L. Hart.
 E.—Harvey H. Childs.
 F.—Elam Bailey.
 G.—James M. Camm.
 H.—
 I.—
 K.—

First Lieutenants.

John Grindell.
 William H. H. Valentine.
 Roswell H. Lee.
 E. Gilbert Jackson.
 Perry R. Briggs.
 George P. Cobb.
 Leonard La Plant.

Second Lieutenants.

George L. Hyde.
 George Perkins.
 James E. Cook.
 Truman T. Moulton.
 Abner L. Thomas.

The Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first regiments of infantry, comprising Wisconsin's contribution to the "Hundred days" service, were recruited principally in the latter part of May and beginning of June, and organized under the supervision of Col. Edwin Buttrick of Milwaukee, Col. W. Augustus Ray of Delavan and Lieut. Col. George B. Goodwin of Menasha respectively.

The Thirty-ninth left Camp Washburn, at Milwaukee, on the 13th of June, and was followed on the 15th by the Forty-first. Proceeding by way of Cairo, Ill., they arrived on the 17th at Memphis, Tenn., where both regiments were assigned to the Third Brigade, which was placed under command of Col. Buttrick.

The Fortieth left Camp Randall on the 14th of June, and moving by rail to Alton, Ill., proceeded thence by steamer, down the Mississippi, landing on the 19th at Memphis, Tenn., where they were assigned to the Second Brigade, District of Memphis.

The regiments were placed in camp within the fortifications, and employed principally in garrison, picket and railroad guard duty, participating in occasional skirmishes on the picket line. On the 21st of August, the rebel Gen. Forrest, with a force of about five thousand cavalry made a dash upon the city at daylight, and succeeded at one point in passing through the lines. Our regiments were promptly hurried to the front, and in the action which ensued, behaved with gallantry, sustaining slight

¹ See Forty-first Wis. Inf., p. 503.

loss.¹ The rebels soon retired, with a few prisoners whom they had captured, and after a march of two miles, our troops returned in the afternoon to camp.

The term of service of these troops having expired in the beginning of September, they were ordered to return to Wisconsin for muster out of service. The Thirty-ninth and Forty-first were discharged at Camp Washburn and the Fortieth, which arrived on the 14th of September, was soon afterwards mustered out at Camp Randall.

With the exception of the Fortieth, no reports have been received from these regiments.

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FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Colonel—Ezra T. Sprague.

Lieut. Colonel—Wallace W. Botkin.	Surgeon—George D. Winch.
Major—John W. Blake.	1st Asst. Surgeon—J. P. Clement.
Adjutant—William H. Howes.	2d Asst. Surgeon—Oliver P. Stevens.
Quartermaster—John C. Blackman.	Chaplain—J. W. Johnson.

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—Duncan McGregor.	Warren G. Bancroft.	Charles E. Redfield.
B.—Ransom J. Chase.	Chauncey J. Austin.	Harvey E. Coleman.
C.—George M. Humphrey.	Robert Steele.	Cassius M. Bush.
D.—John H. Barnett.	Fletcher S. Kidd.	Andrew Jackson.
E.—Augustus Haight.	Bartlet M. Low.	Joseph Curtis.
F.—Ezzan H. Benson.	Henry E. Crandall.	James E. Hayden.
G.—Acors S. Porter.	William J. Brown.	Charles A. Keyes.
H.—Amasa F. Parker.	Josiah Thompson.	Robert H. Henry.
I.—Marshall C. Nichols.	David G. Bliss.	Charles E. Bowles.
K.—Lafayette M. Rice.	Elijah Rich.	Charles Hubbell.

The Forty-second regiment, organized under the superintendence of Col. Ezra T. Sprague, formerly Adjutant of the Eighth infantry, under the call of July 18th, 1864, was finally mustered into the United States' service on the 7th of September. From Camp Randall, they proceeded by rail to Cairo, Ill., at which place they arrived on the 22d of September, and have since been stationed in the discharge of post and garrison duty. Since the 24th, when Col. Sprague was assigned to the command of the post, Lieut. Col. Botkin, has commanded the regiment.²

¹ Attack on Memphis, Tenn., August 21, 1864. Reports of Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn, 77 Rebellion Records, 468-471; Brig. Gen. R. P. Buckland, 77 Ibid., 472-475; Col. Geo. B. Hoge, Comdg. Brig., Ibid., 475-6; Col. E. L. Buttrick (39 Wis.), Ibid., 477; Sergt. Horatio M. Price (7 Wis. Batt.), Ibid., 477.

² Assignment to District, 85 Rebellion Records, 987; 94 Ibid., 469; 103 Ibid., 804; 104 Ibid., 547, 548. Mentioned by Brig. Gen. John Cook, 94 Ibid., 42.

FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Colonel—Amasa Cobb.

Lieut. Colonel—Byron Paine.	Surgeon—Andrew J. Ward.
Major—Samuel B. Brightman.	1st Asst. Surgeon—Charles C. Hayes.
Adjutant—Alvin F. Clark.	2d Asst. Surgeon—Thomas Beach.
Quartermaster—John B. Eugene.	Chaplain—John Walworth.

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—E. D. Lowry.	William Partridge.	Charles M. Day.
B.—George K. Shaw.	Hiram H. Lockwood.	Lloyd V. Nanscawen.
C.—George Campbell.	Levi Weiden.	John Brandon.
D.—Josiah Hinman.	Morgan O'Flaherty.	Francis A. Smith.
E.—Isaac Stockwell.	Charles J. Wadsworth.	George W. Witter.
F.—John S. Wilson.	John E. Davis.	Henry Harris.
G.—Bruce E. McCoy.	Arthur T. Morse.	C. W. Allen.
H.—William W. Likens.	Elijah Lyon.	Thomas O. Russell.
I.—George Jackson.	A. D. Miller.	Orrin L. Ingman.
K.—R. A. Gillett.	John W. Howard.	Charles Lemke.

Now organizing and nearly complete.¹

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²FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—George G. Symes.

Lieut. Colonel—Oliver C. Bissell.	Surgeon—James M. Ball.
Major—William Warner.	1st Asst. Surgeon—S. A. Ferrin.
Adjutant—Charles O. Tichenor.	2d Asst. Surgeon—Thomas E. Best.
Quartermaster—J. N. Brundage.	Chaplain—

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—Oscar F. Brown.	James Wilson.	Thomas Hay, Jr.
B.—William Roush.	Jay H. Bigford.	George L. Weymouth.
C.—Omar D. Vaughn.	Earl C. De Moe.	John P. Jones.
D.—D. L. Bush.	Cyrus Van Cott.	Hiram Seffens.
E.—	Leonidas Lombard.	Edwin Hill.
F.—C. W. Briggs.	William N. Perry.	H. P. Briggs.
G.—		Cyrus E. Dering.
H.—		Edward E. Dickenson.
I.—		John L. Waldo.
K.—		W. H. Peckham.

²Now organizing.

¹ Left Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, Oct. 9, 1864, under orders to report to Maj. Gen. A. T. Sherman at Nashville, Tenn. Subsequently the regiment was attached to the garrison at Johnsonville, Tenn., a depot of supplies on the Tennessee river about 80 miles west of Nashville.

² Left Camp Randall by companies in Oct. and Nov., 1864, rendezvous at Nashville.

FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—Henry F. Belitz.

Lieut. Colonel—Gumal Hesse.

Surgeon—Ernest Kramer.

Major—Charles A. Menges.

1st Asst. Surgeon—Allen S. Barndt.

Adjutant—Karl Ruf.

2d Asst. Surgeon—E. J. Dahm.

Quartermaster—Albert Becker.

Chaplain—

Captains.

First Lieutenants.

Second Lieutenants.

A.—Reinhard Schlichting. Henry Hohen.

Peter Ruppenthal.

B.—Jacob Leisen.

Christian H. Beyler.

C.—

Albert H. Scheffer.

D.—

Sebastian Karbach.

E.—

Christian H. Schmidt.

F.—

Frederick Siebold.

G.—Matthias Bauer.

Bernhard Schlichting.

H.—John O. Johnson.

Theodore C. Kavel.

I.—Jacob P. Nytes.

George Ippel.

William Noack.

K.—

Frederick Helmholt.

¹Now organizing.

²CO. G. 1ST UNITED STATES SHARPSHOOTERS.

The 1st of October, 1863, found the company attached to the Third Brigade, First Division, Third Army Corps, and encamped on the Sperryville pike, two and a half miles west of Culpepper. On the 5th, camp was twice changed, the company finally occupying log cabins and shanties in a wood about a mile farther west. They were occasionally called upon to perform picket duty, and on the 10th moved with the army, taking position on the flank, where scouts were thrown forward, 106] it being evident that the enemy was moving. In about an hour they were recalled, rejoining the brigade, and after some time occupied in manœuvering, were finally drawn up in line of battle in an open field, in which position they rested for the night.

On the following day, taking part in the movement of the army to intercept the enemy's threatened attack upon our rear, they commenced falling back towards Washington. Crossing the rivers Hazel and Headsman, they bivouacked for the night within a mile of the latter stream, having been employed as scouts, and capturing one prisoner during the march. They

¹ Sent Nashville by companies in Nov., 1864.

² See Sharp Shooters, pp. 82, 148, 394.

withdrew on the 13th still farther towards Warrenton Junction, near which place line of battle was formed, and company G, with another company sent out as scouts. They were soon recalled, and hurrying up at "double quick" to rejoin the regiment, arrived in time to take part in the action at Auburn, where the enemy had been discovered and an engagement was in progress. The Sharpshooters, moving by the right flank, formed in line facing a wood two hundred and fifty yards distant. On being ordered to advance, they charged rapidly across the intervening space, dislodging a party of the enemy's dismounted cavalry, and pursuing their advantage, formed a strong skirmish line, being the first to enter Greenwich at the head of the column, about nine in the evening. Here they bivouacked in the field, having marched upwards of twenty-six miles during the day.

Next day, the march was resumed in the direction of Bull Run, the company acting as flankers. Having forded Bull Run, they took position on the heights near Centreville, in the afternoon, from which position they witnessed the action at Bristoe Station, where the enemy's advance was checked by the Second Corps. On the 15th they went into temporary camp near Fairfax Station, in the vicinity of which place they remained until the 19th, when they again took up the line of march at four in the morning, following the line of the Orange and Alexandria railroad, by way of Bristoe Station and Greenwich, encamped near the latter place and were employed for some days by details in repairing the railroad, and on the 26th were advanced to position in the picket line near Cedar Run. Here they bivouacked in a wood, and were employed in the discharge of picket and outpost duty until the 7th of November, when they were in motion before daylight. They arrived in the vicinity of Kelly's Ford about noon, and forming line of skirmishers, the regiment advanced on the ford under sharp fire, driving the enemy across the river, and by their rapid and well-sustained fire, preventing his reinforcements from coming up. After engaging the rebels about an hour they were ordered to cross the river and capture the enemy's rifle pits. This was gallantly accomplished, companies G and B covering the advance, and following as soon as a landing was effected on the opposite side. The enemy's works were soon captured with 500 prisoners, including several officers of high

rank. The sharpshooters pressed forward, and the main body of our troops crossed the river in force, and bivouacked on the field. For the gallantry displayed in this action, the Sharpshooters were highly complimented by their companions in arms.

The enemy having disappeared from the front, march was resumed on the 8th, the troops pressing forward to Brandy Station, where they joined the other corps of the army, and went into camp on the 10th, on the farm of Hon. John M. Botts, 107] where winter quarters were erected, and the company remained until the 26th, at which date they were again put in motion, and crossing the Rapidan at Jacob's Mills, participated on the following day in the battle of Locust Grove, which resulted in driving the enemy from his position with severe loss. The casualties to company G, in this engagement, were one killed and three wounded. For the next two days they were almost constantly engaged in picket duty on the left of the line, and on the 30th, took position in front, forming the extreme advance in the unsuccessful demonstration against the enemy's works on Mine Run, occupying a position within three hundred yards of the rebel works. The attack being abandoned, they were withdrawn and moved with the division on the evening of the 1st of December. Marching nearly all night, they crossed the Rapidan at Culpepper Mine Ford, at daybreak, and after resting a while for stragglers to rejoin their commands, left the line of the Rapidan and marched towards Brandy Station, reentering camp on Botts' farm, early on the morning of the 3d, after an extremely fatiguing campaign of eight days.

In this camp the regiment went into winter quarters, remaining in the performance of guard, picket and drill duty, with occasional interruptions, when called upon to accompany scouting and reconnoitring parties, until the 11th of January, 1864, when they removed to Camp Bullock, three miles from Culpepper. Having been transferred to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps, they moved, on the 31st, into an old rebel camp near Brandy Station.

Participating in the general movement of the Army of the Potomac, under Gens. Grant and Meade, the Sharpshooters broke camp, in the evening of the 3d of May, and accompanying their brigade, crossed the Rapidan at Ely's Ford next morning. Having rested a short time to allow the balance of the division to come up, they marched on during the day, en-

tering in the afternoon the scene of the battle of Chancellorsville where they had been engaged one year previous, and bivouacked for the night on the battle ground. The march was resumed on the morning of the 5th, the Sharpshooters being thrown out as flankers, and advancing with their division, until the afternoon, when they entered the battlefield of the Wilderness, where the contending armies were already hotly engaged. They were at once sent forward as scouts to ascertain the position of the enemy in front. Having performed this duty, during which the Major commanding the regiment was captured by the enemy, they withdrew to the road, and lay behind hastily constructed breastworks, until night, when they rejoined the brigade. Next morning, deployed as skirmishers, they advanced to the front, and after holding an exposed position for some time, moved to the left, crossing the Orange road, and obtaining temporary cover behind rude breastworks, constructed of half rotten logs and brush, from which position they again moved forward, firing as rapidly as 'sight' could be obtained in the dense smoke which soon enveloped the field. Shortly afterwards, owing to the enemy's success on their left, the division was exposed to a flank fire and compelled to fall back, our company taking position at a line of works along the Brock road, where the farther advance of the enemy was checked, and the tired troops bivouacked for the night. Capt. Marble being detained for staff duty, the command of the company devolved upon Lieut. Stevens.

108] On the morning of the 7th of May the Sharpshooters were sent forward, deployed as skirmishers to reconnoitre the position of the enemy, which having been accomplished, they fell back a short distance, forming strong picket line, and remaining in position, until after dark, when they moved to the Orange road, taking position behind breastworks, where they remained during the night, furnishing details for the videttes in the front. Soon after daylight next morning they were relieved by a squad of cavalry, and retired silently through the brush to the Brock road, along which they moved to the left, acting as rear guard, the main body of the division having preceded them, and arriving about noon at Todd's Tavern, where they rejoined the division. Early in the afternoon, they were placed in position on a timbered hill where log breastworks were erected. Here a sharp fight took place between our ad-

vance line and the enemy, during which Lieut. Perrin C. Judkins, of company G was mortally wounded by a piece of shell. He had been employed on staff duty since the 3d of January, and met his death while encouraging our troops to retain their position.

Our company was again sent to the front on the 9th, but were soon withdrawn, and continued the movement to the left, crossing the Po river late in the afternoon, and proceeding slowly over very dusty roads, until about nine in the evening, when they bivouacked for the night in an open field, remaining until the afternoon of the following day, when they participated in the battle of the Po river. They occupied position on the left of the division line, in the beginning of the action, but were subsequently moved to the right, where they were exposed to flank fire from the enemy's batteries, rendering necessary a change of position. They finally moved to the left again and rested for the night behind breastworks, having been exposed to sharp artillery fire during the whole afternoon. Early on the morning of the 11th, the Sharpshooters were again sent to the front, where they formed squads around buildings and in rude rifle pits, hastily dug with bayonets and plates, and remained in position during the day. In the evening under orders for special duty at Division Headquarters, they were detached from the brigade, and spent most of the night on the march, accompanying the general movement of our forces to the left.

Allowed but a short rest on the damp ground, they were at an early hour again in motion, acting as 'flankers' in the advance upon Spottsylvania; and shortly afterwards participated in the brilliant charge of the Second Corps, which resulted in the defeat of the enemy and our capture of "7,000 prisoners, including two general officers, two lines of works and eighteen cannon." During the day the impetuous attempts of the enemy to regain possession of the works thus taken were gallantly repulsed. On the evening of the 13th, they were sent out to establish new picket lines on the right, where they were posted on the following day. Moving to the left on the 15th, they were placed in rude earthworks in front of our lines to watch the movements of the enemy, and retained the position during the day, under severe musketry and artillery fire. Next day, both regiments of sharpshooters, were sent out in the afternoon

to retake a line on our right, which had been abandoned. They went forward under fire, driving the rebel line back and taking possession of the works, which they held until relieved by infantry in the evening.

With various changes of position and frequently called on for the performance of picket duty, they remained in the vicinity of Spottsylvania, until the 21st of May, when the general movement to the left was resumed. Marching at one in the morning, they proceeded by way of Bowling Green, halting in the evening two miles south of Milford, on the Richmond and Petersburg railroad. Here the Sharpshooters were charged with the establishment of the picket line, in which they remained on duty during the night. On the 22d they were again in the front, and shortly after sunrise next morning marched about two miles south of Chesterfield, where they took part in the battle of the North Anna. Company G, with another company, was sent to the front as support to a battery. Taking position in advance of the battery, they remained during the day, exposed to fire from both sides. On the 23d they were posted in rifle pits on the river bank, where they protected the bridge and covered the passage of our troops across the stream. The crossing of the river was effected and the rebels driven from their works, half a mile to the woods in the rear. Shortly afterwards a detail of forty men, under Lieut. Stevens, was sent forward to capture and hold some small buildings close to the rebel line. This was gallantly accomplished and the buildings held until late in the evening, when, having exhausted their ammunition, they were relieved.

They rejoined the brigade on the 25th, remaining quiet until the 27th, when the movement to the left was again resumed. Crossing the Pamunkey at Hanover town, they pressed forward, taking part on the 30th in the battle at Tolapotamoy Creek. The Sharpshooters were posted in a wood on the edge of a ravine, and after erecting temporary breastworks, were kept busy 'sharpshooting' all day, when the enemy having been driven from his works, our forces crossed the river next morning, our company, with others, deployed as skirmishers, advancing rapidly to the position assigned beyond the works, where they captured a few prisoners and remained under fire during the day.

On the 1st of June, the Sharpshooters occupied position on the right in the works vacated by the Sixth Corps, with occa-

sional exchanges of shots by the videttes. Falling back during the night by way of Salem Cross Roads, they marched on the left to Cold Harbor, where they arrived in the forenoon. On the 3d, their division was held in reserve during the battle of Cold Harbor, company G, with others, being sent to the front of Gen. Gibbon's division, where they were engaged during the day with rebel riflemen and cannoniers, while our troops in their rear were employed in constructing earthworks. Thenceforward they were almost constantly employed in picket duty at various parts of our lines, until the evening of the 12th, when they moved to the left, crossing the Chickahominy at Long Bridge, early in the morning. Marching by way of Charles City Court House, they crossed the James river at Wilcox's Landing, and took position with our forces before Petersburg, late on the evening of the 15th. During the week following, the Sharpshooters were almost constantly engaged in the front as our troops fought to advance the line and establish themselves in position before the place. On the 18th they took part in the action at Hare's Farm, and on the 22d participated in the battle of the Jerusalem Plank Road, in which the enemy's efforts to check the advance of the Second Corps on the left of our line, were gallantly repulsed.

Our line being now established, company G was assigned to 110] position near the Chimney's, where they remained, as a part of the reserve, furnishing details for fatigue duty until the 26th of July. Participating in the movement of the Second Corps, they broke camp in the evening, and marching rapidly and silently by the City Point Road, they crossed the Appomattox, and pressing steadily forward, crossed the James river at Jones' Neck, at three in the morning. After a short rest at Curl's neck, they were ordered forward and took part in the battle of Deep Bottom, which resulted in the capture of an important rebel work with guns and prisoners, and the advance of the line on our right front. Company G was employed as sharpshooters and skirmishers and was withdrawn late in the evening. They returned by forced march to their old position near the 'Chimneys' and participated in the action on Gen. Burnside's front on the 30th, during which our company lost one killed and one wounded. After this action they were again placed in the reserve.

On the 12th of August, they again broke camp and marched

to City Point, seven miles distant, where they embarked on the following day, and steamed down the river. Returning in the night, they landed at daybreak on the 14th above Bermuda Hundred, and marching over Strawberry Plains, took part next day in the battle of Deep Run. During the early part of the action, the Sharpshooters advanced on the right of our line, driving the enemy's pickets and gradually advancing our line, until they reached the Charles City road, where they remained in position until evening. The contest was resumed on the 16th, and our company was again engaged. After performing good services as 'flankers,' they were ordered to report to Gen. Birney, under whose orders they were posted on a wooded hill, where they were on duty until dark. Company G lost one man killed. During the night of the 18th, they marched to near their former position before Petersburg, and in the morning were posted on the picket line, in some places within sixty yards of the enemy. They were withdrawn from the picket line on the 24th, and encamped in pine woods on the left of the corps. They were shortly afterwards posted behind breastworks on the front line before Petersburg, employed in daily picket duty, and were at times under very severe fire, the picket lines of the opposing forces being posted within a distance of from sixty to one hundred and fifty yards of each other.

Their term of service having expired, the company was finally mustered out of service in the field on the 22d of September, the re-enlisted veterans, and recruits which had joined since organization, having been transferred to other companies in the regiment.

111]

BRIGADE BANDS.

No reports of these organizations have been received.

¹FIRST CAVALRY REGIMENT.

Colonel—

Lieut. Colonel—Oscar H. LaGrange.

Major 1st Batt.—Nathan Paine.

Major 2d Batt.—Henry Harnden.

Major 3d Batt.—

Reg'tl Adjutant—

Reg'tl Quar.—John W. Broughton.

Commissary—John McPherson.

Surgeon—Horace T. Persons.

1st Asst. Surgeon—Egbert H. Winston.

2d Asst. Surgeon—John C. Rudd.

Chaplain—G. H. Fox.

¹ See First Wis. Cav., pp. 79, 149, 401.

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—	Chester M. Leonard.	Charles L. Hewitt.
B.—George O. Clinton.	George Brown.	F. P. Easterly.
C.—Levi Howland.	Horace Chase.	John Warren.
D.—Wallace W. LaGrange.	George K. McGunnege.	Lewis D. Phelps.
E.—Stephen V. Shipman.	John Ogden.	Paul C. Stillman.
F.—James M. Comstock.	Milton Martin.	John L. Church.
G.—	William Sandon.	J. H. Barnes.
H.—Lewis M. B. Smith.	Amos B. Hudson.	James L. Sprague.
I.—Charles A. Pettibone.	John Baker.	Edward D. Town.
K.—Charles S. Wicks.	E. S. Chase.	Charles W. Clinton.
L.—Thomas Bateman.	Thomas B. Roberts.	John Stewart.
M.—Newton Jones.		Pardon B. Lameraux.

On the 1st of October 1863 the effective force of the First Cavalry, leaving the sick and inefficient in camp at Bridgeport, Ala., marched with the brigade (2d Brig., 1st Div., Cav. Corps), to Jasper, Tenn., a small town in the valley of the Sequatchie river. On the following day, while the regiment was moving in advance of the brigade, information was received that Wheeler's command, a few miles in advance, had burned a supply train near Anderson's Gap, on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad. The regiment was at once ordered forward to reconnoitre, and if prudent, to attack the enemy.

The advance guard, under command of Capt. Smith, moved rapidly forward, and encountered the rebel rear guard a short distance from the burning train. "The enemy retreated steadily, skirmishing constantly with our advance, which pressed him closely for about two miles, capturing a lieutenant and ten men, and liberating a Federal surgeon and some others, whom the enemy had captured and was attempting to carry off in an ambulance. On passing the burning train, the explosion of ammunition was terrific, and farther on, sutlers' stores were strewn about in tempting profusion, but the officers were strict in their orders and no straggling occurred. About a mile from the train, Martin's rebel brigade was encountered, and engaged by the advance, until the main body of the regiment came up, when four companies were dismounted and thrown forward rapidly as skirmishers, a mounted company being sent to each flank, and the remainder of the regiment kept within supporting distance. Taking advantage of the nature of the ground, and moving rapidly from cover to cover, our skirmishers drove the enemy two miles, with 112] a loss of twelve killed and a considerable number wounded. Four men of company D were ordered to charge a squad of five rebel sharpshooters, who had remained in the road behind the retreating column, and killed several horses at the head of our

mounted column. Privates Troxell and Richter overtook them a few rods from the rebel line, killed two with their sabres and wounded and captured two others, whom they brought back to our advance, escaping unharmed a heavy volley from the astonished rebels. Near this point, the enemy, in attempting to form, was thrown into confusion by the fire of our skirmishers, and at the proper moment, our reserve charged and scattered his wavering ranks in the wildest rout. Thirty-seven of the enemy were killed and wounded and forty-two made prisoners, among the latter of whom were two captains, a lieutenant, and two majors of Wheeler's staff. Gen. Wheeler himself was closely pursued and narrowly escaped capture. Nearly all the wounds were inflicted with the sabre. Major Torrey, Capt. Smith and Capt. Howland, particularly distinguished themselves. Capt. LaGrange, alone, captured a squad of four rebels fully armed. Private Hewitt, of company A, pursued a captain and lieutenant half a mile, mortally wounding the lieutenant, and bringing both prisoners to camp. Sergeant Major Cleveland, Sergeants Townsend and Dunham, of company C, and Private Jones, of company A, deserve special mention." In this gallant affair the loss of the regiment was four wounded, one prisoner and three missing. The pursuit was continued two miles farther, when darkness set in and the troops lay on their arms during the night.

They remained at this point until the morning of 4th of October, when they accompanied the movement of the division, in pursuit of the enemy, and marching by way of Dunlap, across the Cumberland mountains, arrived on the 5th, at McMinnville. Marching thence through Unionville, Lewisburg and Pulaski, they entered Rogersville on the 9th, and resuming the march next day, they proceeded, *via* Athens and Huntsville, to Maysville, Ala., at which place, on the evening of the 13th, they took part in a skirmish with the advance of Roddy's command. On the following day they joined in the pursuit of Roddy's forces in the direction of Kelly's Ferry, returning in the afternoon to Kelly's Mills. On the 16th, they marched to Salem, Tenn., and next day moved farther north, going into camp near Winchester, Tenn.

Here they remained until the 20th of November, when they were put in motion, and marching by way of Murfreesboro, arrived next day at Alexandria, where they remained a week, and

resuming the march on the 28th, crossed 'Caney Forks' on the 30th, arriving at Sparta on the 3d of December. They left Sparta on the 7th, and having crossed the mountains into East Tennessee, encamped on the 11th four miles from Kingston. On the 14th, they crossed the Tennessee river on pontoons, and passing through Kingston on the following day, encamped, on the 16th, near Knoxville. Next day they moved to Strawberry Plains, near which place they forded the Holston river on the 23d, and marched to New Market. Here the enemy was encountered, and skirmishing took place, in which the regiment was not engaged until night, when company L, under command of Capt. Harnden, drove in the rebel picket after a sharp action.¹ 113] On the 24th, the regiment was engaged during the day, with a loss of one killed and four wounded. After a severe skirmish, the enemy was driven across Mossy Creek, near which the regiment went into camp. On the following day, the First Wisconsin, by a flank movement, attacked the enemy's rear, and carried his position, returning in the evening to camp, with a number of prisoners.

They moved on the 29th towards Dandridge, but were recalled to meet the rebel force which had again advanced at Mossy Creek. A sharp engagement followed, in which the enemy was again driven across the stream, with the loss of a number of prisoners, after which our regiment again encamped at that place. Here they were employed in guard and picket duty, with occasional skirmishes with detached bodies of the enemy, until the 14th of January, 1864, when they moved to Dandridge.² They participated, on the 17th, in the battle at this place, sustaining a loss of thirty-two men killed, wounded and missing. During the night, they fell back towards Knoxville, through which they passed on the 19th, encamping on the road to Sevierville. On the 21st, camp was moved sixteen miles beyond the latter place, on the Fairgarden road, from which point, having effected a reconnaissance of the surrounding country, they returned on the 25th, with a number of prisoners, to Sevierville. In the engagement near this place on the 27th, the regiment occupied the extreme left of our line, and sustained but trifling loss. During the next three days, they marched to various points in the vicin-

¹ Mossy Creek, Tenn., Dec. 29th, 1863. Reports of Col. O. H. LaGrange, 54 *Rebellion Records*, 658-9. Farther *Ibid.*, 656, 630, 631.

² Dandridge, Tenn., Jan. 17, 1864. Report of Col. O. H. LaGrange, 57 *Rebellion Records* 89-91, 143-146, 66, 67, 71, 115, 673.

ity, going into camp on the 31st at Marysville, where the regiment was stationed as guard until the 9th of February, at which date they moved to Motley's Ford on the Little Tennessee river.

On the 24th, they marched to Madisonville, and moving thence on the 10th of March, by way of Calhoun and Athens, encamped on the 12th at Cleveland, where they were joined, on the 26th, by Lieut. Col. Torrey with a large number of recruits from Wisconsin. Here the regiment was employed in guard duty, with frequent reconnoissances as skirmishers with the enemy, until the 3d of May, when they marched with the division, arriving on the 7th at Varnell's Station, on the Cleveland and Dalton railroad. On the 9th, the Second brigade, under command of Col. LaGrange, was ordered forward to develop the position of the enemy on the railroad, three miles from Varnell's. Nearly the whole of Gen. Wheeler's force, supported by a division of infantry, were drawn up in a strong position, and after a severe engagement our forces returned to camp, the principal loss sustained being prisoners captured by the rebels.

Thenceforward, the regiment, with the First Cavalry division, accompanied the march of Gen. Sherman's forces, covering the left flank of our army, and taking part in daily actions with the enemy.¹ On the 26th five companies, with a portion of an Indiana regiment, attacked a brigade of rebel cavalry near Burnt Hickory, seven miles from Dallas, routing the enemy with great loss, and capturing three officers and forty-four men, and on the 4th of June, a detachment of the regiment occupied Ackworth, having previously defeated a small body of rebels who held the place. On the 6th, with the brigade, they participated in a sharp skirmish, and occupied Big Shanty, whence they marched on the 9th, on a reconnoissance to the front, and on the 16th, moved with the left of the army to position before the enemy's 114] lines on Lost Mountain, in which vicinity they remained, taking part in frequent engagements until the 1st of July, at which date they moved to Howell's Ferry on the Sweetwater river. On the 3d, they participated in a sharp skirmish near the Chattahoochie river, and next day returned to position near Lost Mountain. After the enemy's retreat across the river, they were employed in several reconnoissances and scouting expedi-

¹ Atlanta Campaign, May 2 to Sept. 8, 1864, Organization of Cavalry, 59 Rebellion Records 238. Reports of Capt. Lewis M. B. Smith, 73 Ibid., 790-792; capture of Col. O. H. La Grange, report of Lt. Col. Horace P. Lamson, Comdg. Brig., 73 Ibid., 780-784.

tions on the left of the army, and crossing the Chattahoochie on the 22d near the railroad bridge, took part in a skirmish with the enemy, on the right flank of the army, three miles south of Beachtown Creek.

Forming part of Gen. McCook's expedition to the rear of Atlanta, they crossed the Chattahoochie on the 27th and marching in a southwesterly direction, recrossed the river six miles below Campbelltown, where the regiment was detached from the main body, and passing through the town, attacked the advance of the rebel Gen. Armstrong's forces, 2,000 strong, at a point two and a half miles east of Campbelltown, on the Atlanta and West Point railroad. After a severe engagement, they were compelled to withdraw, and returned to Marietta on the 31st, as escort to a pontoon train and battery, having sustained during the raid a loss of thirty-one men. From Marietta, they moved ten miles southwest, where they were stationed, covering the return of stragglers from Gen. McCook's forces, until the 7th of August, when they marched to the railroad bridge across the Chattahoochie. On the 10th they were put in motion towards Cartersville, at which place they arrived on the 12th, and have since been stationed, employed in scouting and forage duty.¹

2SECOND CAVALRY REGIMENT—VETERAN.

Colonel— — — — —.

Lieut. Colonel—Nicholas H. Dale.	Reg'tl Quartermaster—
Major 1st Battalion—	Commissary—James B. Bradford.
Major 2d Battalion—William Woods.	Surgeon—Moses P. Hanson.
Major 3d Battalion—	1st Asst. Surgeon—A. H. Guernsey.
Reg'tl Adjutant—Joseph P. Scott.	2d Asst. Surgeon—J. Seaton Kelso.

Chaplain— — — — —.

Captains.

A.—Andrew J. Palmer.
B.—John Whytock.
C.—Myron W. Wood.
D.—Charles S. Bentley.
E.—Carmi W. Beach.
F.—Newton DeForest.
G.—Edwin Skewes.
H.—Ernest J. Meyers.
I.—George W. Ring.
K.—Benj. F. Crocker.
L.—James Leroy.
M.—

First Lieutenants.

Charles Adamson.
Thomas LaFlesh.
Daniel L. Riley.
Robert C. Barrows.
Stephen Woodward.
Roswell R. Hamilton.
George W. Nobles.
Charles Doerflinger.
John Larkin.
George B. Davidson.
Pierre Hartman.
Freeman A. Kimball.

Second Lieutenants.

Chas. E. Joubert.
Oren H. Stone.
John Showalter.
Longley G. Drummond.
James H. Waggoner.
Francis M. Poynter.
Zelotes P. Cogswell.
Gottfried Langstadt.
Henry W. Tinkham.
Porter P. Peck.
John Baxter.

¹ Wheeler's Raid, Aug. 10-Sept. 9, 1864. Report of Capt. Lewis M. B. Smith, 73 Rebellion Records, 790-1; Lt. Col. Horace P. Lamson, Comdg. Brig., 73 Ibid., 780-784, 786, 789.

² See Second Wis. Cav., pp. 80, 150, 403. See notes in succeeding volume, the report of the adjutant general for 1865.

The second and third battalions of this regiment remained at Redbone Church, ten miles from Vicksburg, Miss., until the month of April, 1864, when they moved to Vicksburg. The first battalion, comprising companies A, D, G and K, was stationed at Rolla, Mo., until September, in the beginning of which month, they moved to Vicksburg, Miss., rejoining the main body of the regiment, which has since been stationed at that place.

No report has been received from this regiment.

115] THIRD CAVALRY REGIMENT—VETERAN.

Colonel—William A. Barstow.

Lieut. Colonel—Elias A. Calkins.	Regt'l Quartermaster—Henry M. Taylor.
Major 1st Batt.—Thomas Derry.	Commissary—Francis Quarles.
Major 2d Batt.—Benj. S. Henning.	Surgeon—Benoni O. Reynolds.
Major 3d Batt.—John Schroeling.	1st Ass't Surgeon—William H. Warner.
Regt'l Adjutant—William Hewitt.	2d Ass't Surgeon—Joseph S. Lane.
Chaplain—John S. Baldwin.	

Captains.

A.—Robert Carpenter.
B.—William Wagner.
C.—James B. Pond.
D.—Fernando C. Kizer.
E.—Alex. M. Pratt.
F.—David S. Vittum.
G.—John P. Moore.
H.—Julius Giesler.
I.—
K.—Ernest Off.
L.—Charles A. Perry.
M.—John M. Bernard.

First Lieutenants.

John Davis.
Lorenzo B. Reed.
Marshall M. Ehle.
John Crites.
William Culbertson.
Charles W. Porter.
Henry Goodsell.
De Witt C. Brown.
Henry D. Bannister.
John P. McDonald.
James Campbell.
Henry T. Perry.

Second Lieutenants.

George M. Ellis.
William Sharpe.
Homer W. Pond.
Otis Titus.
John Lynch.
Eli M. Cooper.
Thomas O. Drinkall.
Jerome Nelson.
Reinier Th. Fuchs.
William Riley.

At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., where the regiment arrived on the 27th of May, 1862, Col. Barstow was appointed Provost Marshal General of Kansas, and the entire regiment shortly afterwards, ordered upon provost duty. Four companies, C, F, I and M, were ordered to Fort Scott, under command of Major Henning, from whose report I compile the following sketch of their Movements.

The Second battalion, companies C, F, I and M, left Fort Leavenworth on the 12th of June, 1862, and arrived at Fort Scott on the 17th, having accomplished the march of one hundred and thirty miles in less than five days, without the loss of a man or horse. At this point Major Henning took command of the post, which is situated in the southeast corner of Kansas, four miles west of the Missouri line and about the same distance

¹ See Third Wis. Cav., pp. 81, 151, 404.

north of the lands of the Cherokee Indians, and which at that time was the extreme outpost of our forces. Company I, under command of Capt. Conkey, occupied Carthage, Mo., sixty-five miles from Fort Scott, with orders to protect the Union people, disperse gangs of guerillas, and keep a careful watch for the appearance of the enemy, who was then collecting his forces in Arkansas. At Fort Scott, the companies were engaged in pursuing bushwhackers and other predatory bands, with such success, that within a month, comparative quiet was restored to the vicinity. Company C was stationed in the discharge of similar duty at Trading Post, thirty-five miles north of Fort Scott on the border. On the last of July, Col. Barstow arrived at Fort Scott, with an escort of thirty men, on a tour of inspection, and on the following day, set out for Humboldt. During the night, information was received of the concentration of a large rebel force at "Church in the woods," six miles southeast of Montevallo, Mo., in consequence of which Col. Barstow returned to the fort.¹

116] In the plan of operations which was decided upon, it was arranged that Capt. Conkey, who was then at Fort Scott, should return immediately to Carthage, and march with his command to the "Church," meeting a detachment of the forces from Fort Scott, at that place on the night of the 4th of August. Despatches were also sent to the commander of a force of Iowa cavalry at Butler, requesting his cooperation in the proposed attack upon the rebels. Upon his return to Carthage, Capt. Conkey found that the enemy, numbering about fifteen hundred, under Col. Shelby, had passed north in the direction of Montevallo. He immediately evacuated Carthage, and gathering the Union citizens, who augmented his force to about one hundred and twenty-five, set out on the 3d of August, and keeping close to the enemy's rear, discovered at night, that the rebels, two thousand strong, were encamped at "Church in the woods," the designated rendezvous for the forces selected to make the attack. Capt. Conkey, therefore, just before daylight on the following morning, having collected his force, charged directly through the rebel camp, escaping without loss. Pushing forward to inform the approaching troops, he was missed by Col. Barstow, who

¹ Montevallo, Mo., skirmish at, Aug. 5, 1862. Report of Maj. B. S. Henning, 19 Rebellion Records, 210-211.

had taken another road with his detachment of one hundred and fifty men, proceeding to Montevallo, where he engaged the enemy in a sharp skirmish, and after occupying the place a short time fell back towards Fort Scott. While en route he was attacked in flank by a greatly superior body of the enemy, who succeeded in capturing four prisoners, with all the transportation.¹ They returned next day to Fort Scott, where the whole force was soon afterwards assembled, in anticipation of an attack.

On the 9th and 10th, the forces of Gen. Salomon, who was then returning from the Indian country, arrived and assured the safety of the post. Shortly afterwards, upon the arrival of Gen. Blunt, two expeditions were organized for the pursuit of the enemy, the first of which, accompanied by companies F and I of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, set out on the 14th of August, marching in the direction of Montevallo. This was followed on the evening of the 15th, by an additional force, under Gen. Blunt, whose escort was composed of detachments from several companies, under command of Lieut. Willets, of company I, Major Henning accompanying as volunteer aid. The march continued ten days, during which the troops were frequently engaged. Company I had the front in the action at Taberville, and acquitted themselves with great gallantry, their conduct obtaining special notice in the official report of Col. Cloud. They also participated in the action at Coon Creek, where our forces, numbering six hundred, routed fifteen hundred of the enemy.

The regiment was assembled at Fort Scott early in September, when companies C and F were relieved from the command of Major Henning, leaving at the fort companies I and M. Until January, 1863, these companies were employed in constant duty, engaged in scouting expeditions and escorting trains to Gen. Blunt's army, which was then in southwest Missouri. In December companies C and G were added to this command, and formed a part of the garrison until July, when company G was ordered to report to Lieut. Col. White, at that time commanding the regiment.

¹ Skirmishes at Rocky Bluff, Platte Co., Mo., August 7th, 1862. Reports of Lt. Col. John T. Burns, Comdg., 19 Rebellion Records, 219-220; August 12th, 1862, near Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., 79 Ibid., 231-232; at Hickory Grove, Mo., August 23rd, 1862, 19 Ibid., 253-5, 267. See Reports Col. W. A. Barstow, 19 Ibid., 520-530; Maj. B. S. Henning, 19 Ibid., 744.

Of the First and Third battalions, the following is compiled from the report of Major Schroeling, now in command of the 117] regiment. In the assignment of detachments of the regiment to various posts in June, 1862, company D was ordered to Atchinson, company G to Shawnee and company L to Aubrey; companies B and H being assigned to post duty at Fort Leavenworth. The remaining companies, A, E and K, were employed on provost duty at Leavenworth City, and in addition were engaged, during the summer in various scouting expeditions through the border counties of Missouri, which were then infested with Quantrell's guerillas, with whom they had many encounters.

On the 13th of September, six companies were ordered to the front and marched by way of Fort Scott to Indian Creek, in southwestern Missouri, where they were attached to the First brigade, of the Army of Missouri, under command of Gen. Salomon.¹ They thence accompanied the movements of our forces through Keittsville and Cassville to Camp Babcock, Ark., and were engaged on the last of November in the battle of Cane Hill. They also participated on the 7th of December in the battle of Prairie Grove, and proceeded thence by forced marches through Carroll and Marion counties in northwestern Arkansas. During this march they were continually engaged with guerilla parties of the enemy, the men and horses suffering greatly for lack of supplies. Upon arriving at Forsyth, Mo., they were ordered to march by way of Yellville, Dubuque and West Plains, to Springfield, Mo., a distance of two hundred and fifty-six miles, which was accomplished in four days, the command marching without rations or forage. They subsequently moved to Hartsville, and thence to Salem, where orders were received on the 20th of June to proceed to Fort Scott, at which post they arrived on the 5th of July.

During the month of May preceeding, companies B, G, H, and I and M, under command of Capt. Stout, marched to Fort Blunt, in the Cherokee Nation, as escort to the post supply train. They were attacked on the 30th of May, four miles from the fort, by fifteen hundred Texans and Indians, under the rebel Gen. Cooper, whom they repulsed with slaughter, the detachment losing five men killed and wounded. On the 4th of June they

¹ Expedition from Fort Scott, Kans., and skirmishes Nov. 6-11, 1862. Report of Maj. B. S. Henning, 19 Rebellion Records, 352-4.

set out from Fort Blunt as escort to the returning train, and on the 20th, again took the road for Fort Blunt, as a portion of one thousand men, forming the escort to a large supply train. The train was attacked on the 27th at Cabin Creek, in the Cherokee Nation, by a greatly superior force of rebels under command of Gen. Cooper. The enemy was totally defeated and driven a distance of fifty miles across the Verdigris river. Upon arriving at Fort Blunt, they were attached to the Third brigade, Army of the Frontier, and on the 16th of July, marched southwards under command of Gen. Blunt. On the following day, they took part in the battle of Honey Springs, in which the rebels, under Gens. Cooper and Standwaite, were utterly routed, with the loss of a large number of prisoners, and all their artillery. They returned on the 19th with the army to Fort Blunt.

This detachment accompanied the army in another forward movement which commenced on the 22d of August, during which they were constantly in advance, and rendered important services in skirmishing and scouting. Following the retreating army of Gens. Cooper and Steele for five days, they captured large quantities of rebel stores and supplies, and sixty miles from the Red river, fired the last shots at the flying enemy as he 118] evacuated Perryville, which was captured and burned. They left Perryville on the 27th of August and marched to Schulleysville, the capital of the Choctaw Nation, from which point they were frequently despatched as scouting parties and had almost daily encounters with bands of guerillas. On the 6th of October, they marched to Van Buren, Ark., at which place they were soon afterwards joined by companies E and K, and on the 16th, the whole detachment made a raid to Waldron, Ark., encountering a superior force of the enemy, whom they routed, capturing thirteen prisoners. On the following day, they moved into the Choctaw Nation, and coming upon a large force of rebel Indians, attacked the camp, captured their stores and put the whole force to flight, after which they returned to Van Buren.

They were again put in motion on the 5th of November, marching *via* Ozark and through the Mulberry Mountains, to Clarksville. In the mountains they encountered the rebel Col. Brooks, with one thousand men, whom they attacked and drove across the Arkansas river, after a sharp fight in which a large number of the enemy were captured. They returned to Van Buren on the 12th, and two days afterward, with a scouting

party, accompanied by artillery, made a raid to Waldron and Dallas, Ark., during which they captured the rebel Col. Alexander, with fourteen of his men, and returned on the 22d to Van Buren. In December, a scouting party penetrated the enemy's lines to Red river and returned without the loss of a man, bringing in many prisoners. These seven companies of the regiment, were stationed at Van Buren from November, 1863, to February, 1864, and during that time rendered important services in escorting trains, guarding the telegraph line and scouting through the enemy's country.

On the 6th of October, 1863, company I, which at that time was serving as escort to Gen. Blunt, was attacked at Baxter's Springs, in the Cherokee Nation, by a force of five hundred rebels under Quantrell; and after a gallant resistance, which secured the safety of the commanding general and most of his staff, they were finally overpowered by the superior forces of the rebels and compelled to retreat, with a loss of twenty-two killed and four wounded, several of the men having been slain after surrender. "This was the most serious loss that any company of the regiment ever sustained. Of the regimental band, which accompanied Gen. Blunt at the time, not a man escaped, the rebels giving no quarter, and not only robbing and murdering their prisoners, but causing their bodies to be burned." (Official Record.)

During the month of January, 1864, the first re-enlistments took place in the regiment. These re-enlistments continued during the two months following, until the number exceeded three-fourths of the entire strength of the command. On the 30th of March, they left Van Buren and arrived on the 16th of April at Little Rock, Ark., whence the veterans of the regiment were furnished transportation to Madison, Wis., where they arrived on the 13th of May.

The veteran Third Cavalry, comprising companies B, E, G, H, I, K and L, left Madison on the 16th of June, under orders to report at Little Rock, Ark.¹ Proceeding by way of Chicago, 119] Ill., they arrived on the 18th at St. Louis, Mo., where they were assigned temporary quarters in Benton Barracks. On the 26th, Lieut. Brown of company H, with forty-two men, was ordered to Memphis, Tenn., in charge of Government horses,

¹ Raid on Drywood, Mo., May 16, 1864. Reports of Col. Charles W. Blair, 61 Rebellion Records, 936, 1015; Sergt. Reuben W. Smith, 61 Ibid., 1015-1016.

with orders to await the arrival of the balance of the command at that place. The whole command having been thoroughly re-equipped on the 29th, companies B and K, under command of Major Schroeling, and companies G, H and L, under command of Lieut. Col. Calkins, left St. Louis, in transports on the 7th of July. They were followed on the 10th, by companies E and I, under Major Derry. The transports joined company at Memphis, where Lieut. Brown rejoined the regiment. They left Memphis on the evening of the 11th of June, and proceeding down the Mississippi, remained a short time at the mouth of White river, awaiting the arrival of a convoy of gunboats. The whole fleet set out on the 15th and ascending the White river, arrived on the 19th at Devall's Bluff, one hundred and eighty miles from its mouth. Here they went into camp and remained until the 24th, when Capt. Perry of company L, with a detachment of the regiment as guard, was sent in charge of public property by railroad to Huntersville Post, on the Arkansas river, opposite Little Rock.

The balance of the command left Devall's Bluff on the same day, and marching by way of Brownsville, arrived on the 27th at Huntersville, where camp was established. They were employed on picket duty, in the vicinity of Little Rock and Huntersville, until the 6th of August, when they joined the expedition under Gen. West, and were engaged in scouting between the Arkansas and White rivers. They frequently engaged portions of Shelby's men, and on the 17th, returned to Huntersville, where they resumed picket duty, and were also employed as escort to trains between that place and Devall's Bluff. On the 28th of August, Major Derry, with two other officers and one hundred and four men, accompanied an expedition of eight hundred mounted men, in pursuit of the rebel Shelby's forces. At Bull Creek, forty-five miles from Huntersville, they encountered on the 27th a body of rebel cavalry, numbering twelve hundred, which they routed after a severe skirmish, and pursued upwards of a mile, our regiment sustaining no loss. Reinforcements of cavalry and artillery having arrived on the following day, they marched in pursuit of Shelby's whole force, estimated at five thousand. The pursuit was continued with varied success, and frequent skirmishes with bushwhackers and guerillas, until the 5th of September, when they marched in return to camp, resuming picket duty near Little Rock, on the 7th.

On the 17th, camp was removed from Huntersville to the "Mam-melle Road," one mile west of Little Rock, where they have since been stationed, with the exception of a detachment of one hundred and forty-one men, under Major Derry, who left camp on the 25th, as part of an expedition to Fort Smith, and had not returned at the date of report.

The remaining companies of the regiment are stationed in Kansas and Missouri as follows: company A, at Balltown, Mo., where they have been employed as picket guard since the 26th of July; company C, on the 2d of August, was at Fort McKean, Mo.; company D, is at Fort Hamer, Mo.; company F at Fort Insley, Mo., and company M, at Pawnee, Kas.—These companies have been almost constantly employed by detachments, in scouting, picket, forage and escort duty, and "but few, if any, troops [120] in the service have done an equal amount of duty, involving much that is considered the most dangerous, and certainly is the most irksome, * * * and I believe the reputation of that portion of the Third Wisconsin cavalry stationed in this department, is as high as it is possible for troops to stand, * * especially with the commanding officers of the district and department."*

It is due to Majors Schroeling and Henning, as well as Capt. Carpenter and Lieuts. Pond, Porter and Bernard, to express my acknowledgments for reports furnished.

FOURTH CAVALRY REGIMENT—Veteran.

Colonel—Joseph Bailey.

Lieut. Colonel—Webster P. Moore.	Reg'tl Quartermaster—Charles A. Johns.
Major 1st Batt.—Nelson F. Craigue.	Commissary—Theodore W. Gillett.
Major 2d Batt.—James Keefe.	Surgeon—Samuel W. Wilson.
Major 3d Batt.—George W. Durgin.	1st Asst. Surgeon—Wm. H. Harrison.
Reg'tl Adjutant—Newton H. Chittenden.	2d Asst. Surgeon—
Chaplain—George W. Honey.	

Captains.

A.—Charles W. Steele.
B.—Horatio B. Baker.
C.—Henry Brooks.
D.—Guy C. Pierce.
E.—Lewis Jones.
F.—Milo Seeley.
G.—

First Lieutenants.

Gilbert B. Finch.
Henry O. Gleason.
Hiram H. Bradford.
Isaac N. Earl.
Dolphus E. Pixley.
Christopher C. Coffee.
Warren P. Knowles.

Second Lieutenants.

Edwin Henry.
Leon C. Bartlett.
Augustus C. Ketchum.
Samuel C. Watson.
Jerry E. Flint.

* Report of Major Henning, Chief of Cavalry, Dep't of Kansas.

¹ See Fourth Wis. Inf. and Fourth Wis. Cav., pp. 41, 112, 283, 405.

H.—Edward A. Ramsay. Martin V. Marsh.

I.—James B. Farnsworth. Myron P. Chase.

K.—Samuel C. Mower. Legare Potter.

L.—Joseph Hall.

M.—Michael B. Misner. Washington Hill.

Francis N. Thomas.

Jerry Cummings.

Oday W. Trainor.

During the past year, the Fourth Cavalry has been stationed, with short exceptions, at Baton Rouge, La. "On the 11th of October, companies F and K, Capt. Craigie commanding, were detached for duty along the left bank of the Mississippi, from Baton Rouge to opposite Donaldsonville, to prevent contraband trade, protect navigation and telegraphic communication, carry dispatches, etc., and have done excellent service, seized large quantities of goods intended for the enemy, and captured eighty-five confederate soldiers, with a loss of eight men taken prisoners and two wounded. They have recently constructed an excellent defence to their post, called Highland Stockade. On the 29th of October, company A was detached for the post of Plaquemine, for duty as scouts, pickets, couriers, etc., where they remained until the 3d of February, 1864, at which date, they were relieved by company E. They captured twelve rebel soldiers without loss.

Since the change to cavalry, the regiment has been constantly active in scouting, picketing and foraging; its operations having generally been in the country lying between the Comite, Amite and Mississippi rivers, extending as far south as Manchac Pass, though parties have frequently been ten and fifteen miles beyond the Comite, thirty and forty miles from Baton Rouge. They have been most successful, having several times captured nearly their number of the enemy, killed and wounded many, and have averaged one rebel prisoner each day for five months, having taken in all over one hundred and fifty, exclusive of those captured by detached companies, with a loss of one killed, four wounded and seventeen prisoners.

Two expeditions have been to Rosedale, on Bayou Grosse Tete. The first, commanded by Col. Boardman, started from Baton Rouge on the 4th of February at four o'clock A. M., on steamer Black Hawk, consisting of eighty-six cavalry, and thirty-six infantry; by daylight landed at Lobdell's Landing and thence took the old plank road, crossing the Lake and Bayou Thomas reaching Rosedale at eleven A. M.,

routed and captured the rebels there, then crossed Bayou Grosse Tete and proceeded nine miles up the right bank to Gov. Johnson's Plantation, returning at night to Rosedale. Early on the 5th, they started for Baton Rouge, and reached camp at four in the afternoon, with twelve rebel soldiers, including one Major, one Captain and one Lieutenant, and many arms, horses, mules, etc. The second, composed of one hundred and fifty cavalry, Capt. Keefe commanding, left Baton Rouge at five in the morning of the 14th of February, on the steamer John Warren, landed at Lobdell's Landing, twelve miles above, and from that point took a most difficult road, through a low wet cypress wood to Rosedale, reaching there at noon; then followed the left bank of Bayou Grosse Tete three miles to Lieut. Slack's Plantation, where they seized horses, cattle and mules, and at four in the afternoon, bivouacked three miles farther down on the right bank of the bayou, until midnight of the 20th, when they started towards Plaquemine by way of Indian Village, with one hundred and fifty beeves, twenty mules, twelve horses and four rebel prisoners. As they started, the rebels opened fire from across the bayou, with hideous yells, which was most vigorously returned, with good effect, killing four and wounding several, with the loss of but three horses and one mule. Indian Village was reached before daylight, but, with flatboat transportation, they were occupied until ten o'clock in crossing Bayou Plaquemine and reached Plaquemine at noon. They took the steamer Iberville and arrived at Baton Rouge at six on the following afternoon."*

In the month of June, the regiment moved up the Mississippi forty miles, to Morganzia, at which point they were stationed until the 9th of August, when they returned to Baton Rouge. Marching thence with the expedition to Clinton, La., forty miles distant, they took part on the 25th in the skirmish near that place, with a loss of ten wounded. Having occupied Clinton a short time, they returned to Baton Rouge, where the regiment has since been stationed.

No report has been received from this regiment.

* Note in original: Copied from "History and Catalogue of the Fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, from June, 1861, to March, 1864," published at Baton Rouge, La., by the regiment.

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¹MILWAUKEE CAVALRY

The Milwaukee Cavalry, of which a few members reenlisted, has been mustered out of service, by reason of the expiration of their term of enlistment, with the exception of a small number, who are now identified with the Fourth Missouri cavalry.

No report has been received from this company.

LIGHT ARTILLERY.

²FIRST BATTERY.

Captain—Daniel Webster.

1st Lieutenant—Oscar F. Nutting.

2nd Lieutenant—Ephraim L. Hackett.

Jun. 1st Lieutenant—

Jun. 2nd Lieutenant—

The First Battery, on the 7th of October, 1863, left Berwick City, La., where they had been some time in camp, and crossed Berwick Bay to Brashear City, the terminus of the New Orleans and Great Western railroad, near which they went into camp, and remained until December, during which month they were ordered to New Orleans, and were assigned position in the defences of the city. Of their demeanor and reputation while stationed in the city, the following extract from the report of a commission appointed for the inspection of all quarters in the city occupied by Government troops, sufficiently speaks: "The appearance of the quarters of this battery is highly commendable, both to officers and men. * * * The floors are tidy, and the men bright, clean and respectful to their officers.* * * Another feature we deem worthy of especial mention, viz: the enlisted men of this battery contribute each five cents daily, which amount is expended in supplying themselves with an excellent variety of newspapers and periodicals from various parts of the country. Your Committee takes great pleasure in awarding the justly deserved credit, due to the officers of this battery. A more self-sustaining, self-reliant body of men cannot be found in the United States Army."

¹ See Milwaukee Cav., pp. 81, 153, 411.

² See First Battery, pp. 76, 154, 411.

In transmitting a copy of this report to Lieut. Webster, the commanding general added an endorsement, of which the following is a

[COPY.]

HEADQUARTERS, DEFENCES OF NEW ORLEANS,

March 14, 1864.

* * * * *

“The Major General Commanding is proud to recognize in this company, the *material* and characteristics of good soldiers. Strict observance of order and discipline is alike creditable to officers and men.

The expenditure of labor to secure comfort and cleanliness, and the means adopted for mutual improvement and mental culture are highly commended, and evince a determination to merit the proud distinction due to true soldiers who learn their whole duty and perform it.

“By command of Major General Reynolds,

(Signed)

“JOHN LEVERING,

“*Maj. and A. A. Gen’l.*”

123] As a part of the celebrated Red River Expedition, they left New Orleans on the 22d of April, and proceeding up the Mississippi and Red Rivers, landed on the 28th at Alexandria, and immediately took position in the front near the town. They participated in the engagements which took place near Alexandria from the 2d to the 7th, and on the 10th, Lieut. Hackett, with the centre section, was detached to the cavalry division, in which capacity they formed part of the rear guard, in the retrograde movement of our forces which commenced on the 13th. On the evening of the 17th, the battery reached the Atchafalaya, which they crossed on the 20th, and marching all night, struck the Mississippi river on the following morning. Following the right bank of the river, ten miles in a southerly direction, they went into camp at Morganzia Bend, where they remained during the month, returning early in June to camp in New Orleans.

In the month of August they moved up the river to Baton Rouge, from which place two sections of the battery set out on the 25th as a portion of an expedition to Clinton, La. Having taken part in the engagement at that place, they rejoined the command on the 27th at Baton Rouge, where the battery has since been stationed.

¹SECOND BATTERY.

Captain—Charles Beger.

1st Lieutenant—

2nd Lieutenant—Charles Saupe.

Jun. 1st Lieutenant—

Jun. 2nd Lieutenant—Edward Hansen.

The Second Battery remained in the fortifications at Yorktown, Va., until the 20th of January, 1864, when they embarked at that place, and proceeded by steamer to Point Lookout, Md. Here they were rejoined on the last of February, by forty-one of their number who had previously reenlisted and left the battery at Yorktown, on veteran furlough.

The battery has since been stationed at Point Lookout, as guard to the camp of rebel prisoners at that place.

²THIRD BATTERY.

Captain— — — — —.

1st Lieutenant—Hiram F. Hubbard.

2nd Lieutenant—Joseph W. Wait.

Jun. 1st Lieutenant—

Jun. 2nd Lieutenant—

During the past year the Third Battery has been stationed at Fort Phelps, Chattanooga, Tenn., and is attached to the First Brigade, Second Division, of the Reserve Artillery.

³FOURTH BATTERY.

Captain—Dorman L. Noggle.

1st Lieutenant—Burr Maxwell.

2nd Lieutenant—Deloss H. Cady.

Jun. 1st Lieutenant—Robert Campbell.

Jun. 2nd Lieutenant—Benjamin Brown.

124] The Fourth Battery, on the 1st of October, 1863, was stationed at Gloucester Point, Va., and out of an aggregate strength of one hundred and twenty-four, reported but four enlisted men for duty, the remainder being on the sick list. The battery left Gloucester Point on the 11th and arrived next day at Portsmouth, Va., where they were attached to Gen. Getty's command, and assigned to permanent duty. On the 4th of March, 1864, accompanying the command of Gen. Hickman, the left section marched to Suffolk on a reconnoissance, and returned on the 7th to camp. Again on the 13th of April,

¹ See Second Battery, pp. 76, 154, 415.

² See Third Battery, pp. 77, 155, 416.

³ See Fourth Battery, pp. 77, 155, 417.

the right section, under command of Lieut. McDevitt, marched at daylight to Suffolk, and the left and centre sections, under command of Capt. Easterly, embarked on transports. They landed on the following day at Cherry Grove, on Chuckatuck Creek, from which they accompanied a reconnoissance to Smithfield, Va., and reembarking on the 15th, descended the James river to Portsmouth, where they were joined by the left section, which returned on the same day from Suffolk.

On the 20th of April, the battery embarked, under orders to report at Washington, D. C., but on the following day, when at Fortress Monroe, these orders were countermanded, and the battery directed to proceed to Yorktown, Va., where they joined Gen. W. F. Smith's command, and were assigned on the 23d, to the "Artillery Brigade," First Division, Eighteenth Army Corps. They marched to Newport News on the 3d of May, and embarking at this point on the evening of the 7th, proceeded up the James river during the night. Landing at Bermuda Hundred on the following day, they immediately moved to the front, and early on the morning of the 9th, moved with the Third brigade, on the left bank of the Appomatox river, in the direction of Petersburg. Before noon they took position in front of, and nearly two thousand five hundred yards from, the rebel Fort Clifton, situated at the Junction of Swift Creek with the Appomatox, silencing the enemy's fire from the fort in less than half an hour. On the 10th, having occupied various positions in the engagements during the two days previous, they returned to position near Bermuda Hundred, and on the 13th, marched on the Richmond and Petersburg turnpike to Proctor's Run, near Drury's Bluff, where they were under fire during the whole of the following day, engaging the enemy's fortifications, and sustained a loss of one man wounded. They maintained this position on the 15th, and next day retired with our forces one mile to the rear, the battery covering the movement and acting as rear guard.¹ In the evening, they occupied position in the entrenchments near Bermuda Hundred, where the battery re-

¹ Operations May 7-21, 1864. Report of Capt. George B. Easterly, 68 Rebellion Records, 147-8. June 15-17, 1864. Report of Capt. George B. Easterly, 80 Ibid., 743. July 27-30, 1864. Report of Lieut. William P. Powers, 80 Ibid., 744. July 30-August 1, 1864. Report of Lieut. Dorman P. Noggle, 80 Ibid., 744.

mained until the 4th of June, at which date they were attached to Kautz's Cavalry Division, with which they participated on the 15th in the battle at Petersburg, engaging the enemy, protected by his entrenchments, from four different positions during the day, and were at one time exposed for two hours, to a concentric fire of fourteen guns. Loss, during the day, three men wounded.

On the 16th, they occupied position with the cavalry, in rear of the Ninth Corps, during its first assault upon Petersburg, and returned next day to camp near Bermuda Hundred, where the battery was stationed until the 5th of July, at which date camp was removed to Jones's Landing on the James river. On the 8th, by order of Gen. Butler, the entire battery was converted into Horse Artillery, all the cannoneers being 125] mounted, and on the 27th of July, the left section moved with the cavalry to the right bank of the James, and having participated in the engagement at Malvern Hill, returned on the 30th to camp. On the same day, the right section set out with an expedition for the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad, moving thence on the following day to Lighthouse Point on the James river, where they were joined on the 11th of August by the other sections from Jones' Landing. Two days afterwards, the battery marched to Prince George's Court House, remaining at that point until the 26th, when camp was moved to our lines before Petersburg, the battery taking position in rear of the Ninth Corps.

On the 16th of September, they accompanied the cavalry on an expedition sent in pursuit of the rebel cavalry, which had captured a herd of cattle. They returned next day to camp, and on the 27th moved to Jones' Landing. Marching at daylight on the 28th, they approached the suburbs of Richmond, and were, during the day, under a heavy fire from the enemy's inner line of defences, bivouacking for the night one thousand yards from the rebel works. Next day, the battery moved with the cavalry around Richmond, in full view of the city, and under a continued fire from the works. The right section, under Lieut. Noggle, detached with the Second brigade, while moving on the Charles City road, engaged a small force of the enemy and drove them into the city, approaching within eight hundred yards of the main line of defences. On the 30th, the battery

repulsed a cavalry charge of the rebels, and at night moved to position in the rear, distant four miles from Richmond.¹

²FIFTH BATTERY.

Captain—Joseph McKnight.

1st Lieutenant—George Lafferty.

2nd Lieutenant—Elijah Booth, Jr.

Jun. 1st Lieutenant—Daniel Titus.

Jun. 2nd Lieutenant—John Dickson.

Surgeon—Robert G. James.

The Fifth Battery remained at North Chickamauga, Tenn., near Chattanooga, until the 20th of November, 1863, when they were ordered to report at Caldwell's Ferry, and in the evening, marched three miles to the ferry, taking position on the bank of the Tennessee river. They were presently directed to retire from the bank and bivouac in a ravine, out of sight of the enemy, from which they moved forward on the morning of the 23d, taking position on the bank of the river at Caldwell's Ferry. Here they remained until the 27th, when two sections returned to camp, the other section having been detached for service across the river. This section shortly afterwards, rejoined the battery, which subsequently moved to Chattanooga, at which place a large proportion of the members re-enlisted, and were re-mustered as veterans on the 2d of January, 1864.

Leaving Chattanooga soon afterwards, the Veteran Fifth battery arrived on the 16th at Madison, Wis., whence the men dispersed to their homes in various parts of the State. Having reassembled at Camp Randall, they left Madison on the 23d of February, and proceeding by way of Nashville, Tenn., where they were detained some time awaiting transportation, arrived on the 3d of March at Chattanooga, at which place they rejoined [126] the non-veteran portion of the battery. On the 22d, they joined the Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, near Rossville, Ga., seven miles from Chattanooga, where they were fully equipped for the approaching Spring campaign, and remained until the 2d of May, at which date they accompanied the advance of our forces, moving forward ten miles to Ringgold, and encamping near the bank of South Chickamauga Creek. On the 5th, they marched to Cherokee Springs, and two

¹ Operations Aug. 1-Sept. 30, 1864. Report of Capt. George B. Easterly, 87 Rebellion Records 847. Engagement, Darbytown Road, Va., Oct. 7, 1864. Report Dorman L. Noggle, 87 Ibid., 848. Mentioned 823, 825, 828.

² See Fifth Battery, pp. 77, 156, 410.

days afterwards to Tunnel Hill, whence they moved on the 9th, taking position in front of Rocky Face Ridge, which they retained until the evening of the 12th. Moving a short distance to the right, they passed through Snake Creek Gap during the night, and on the afternoon of the following day, moved forward with the Second, to the support of the First division, which was heavily engaged with the enemy six miles in advance.

At the battle of Resaca, on the 14th, the battery was ordered into position at three in the afternoon, five hundred yards from, and partially enfilading the enemy's main works, and kept up a rapid fire, until night terminated the engagement, when they withdrew, and early next morning relieved an Ohio battery, half a mile to the right of the former position. From this point they kept up a slow fire upon the rebel works during the day, and on the 16th were put in motion, accompanying the forward movement of the division to Rome, within two miles of which place, they participated in a severe skirmish on the afternoon of the following day. They entered the town on the 21st, and remained here in camp three days, when the march was resumed, and crossing the Coosa river on the 23d, arrived on the 26th at Dallas. During the operations against the rebel works near this point, the battery occupied various positions on our line, and upon the evacuation of the entrenchments on the 5th of June were posted five miles north of Dallas. They again moved with the division on the 10th, taking position on the 15th before the enemy's first line in front of Kenesaw Mountain, which was retained until the enemy, on the 19th, withdrew to his main works on the mountain.

On the morning of the 23d of June, they took possession of earthworks which had been constructed during the preceding night, on our new line of trenches in front of Kenesaw. Having dismounted the ammunition chests and sent the horses and caissons to the rear, they occupied this position until the evening of the 2d of July, when they were put in motion, accompanying the movement to the left, the enemy having on the previous night evacuated his strong position on Kenesaw Mountain. Marching all night towards Marietta, they passed through that town on the following day and bivouacked in an open field near the front line of battle. On the morning of the 4th, they were assigned position near the skirmish line, where slight works were thrown up, and the battery opened fire on the rebel rifle pits and

main works, which was kept up, without intermission, during the afternoon. During the night the enemy fell back to the line of the Chattahoochie river, followed closely next day by our forces. The Fifth battery went into position in front of his works on the north side of the river, which was retained, keeping up a steady fire, until the enemy fell back, on the evening of the 9th, across the Chattahoochie river.

With the general advance of the army, the Fifth battery crossed the Chattahoochie on the 17th of July, and fording Peach Tree Creek on the 20th, went into position on a commanding 127] hill from which they shelled the rebels out of their pits, in front of a portion of the Second division. With this division, which was then on the right of our army, they advanced on the 22nd, going into position within two miles of Atlanta. Here earthworks were constructed, and the battery remained in line, without further change of position, until the 28th, when they were transferred to the line of the First division. They were relieved from the latter position on the evening of the 3d of August, when they moved four miles to the right and were held in reserve until the 6th, at which date, they relieved another battery one mile farther to the right, and again went into position on a hill within two hundred yards of the rebel skirmish line. They at once opened fire, completely silencing a rebel battery in front, and covering the advance of our infantry, which carried two lines of rifle pits and captured a large number of prisoners. During the night, earthworks were constructed, and the battery retained the position until the evening of the 26th, when they withdrew from the trenches, and accompanying the movement of the Fourteenth Corps to the rear of Atlanta, they crossed the Montgomery railroad on the 28th, encamping on the 30th, eighteen miles from Atlanta, and four miles north of Jonesboro, on the Macon and Western railroad.

In the afternoon of the 31st of August, camp was moved to a point one mile east and two miles south, where they bivouacked for the night and early on the 1st of September, advanced with their division to the left of the Army of the Tennessee, then engaged with the enemy at Jonesboro. The battery was soon placed in position and was engaged for three hours, when the enemy, repulsed at all points, abandoned the field. On the following day they entered Jonesboro, and on the

6th, set out with the army on its return to Atlanta, at which place they are now stationed.¹

² SIXTH BATTERY,

Captain—Thomas R. Hood.

1st Lieutenant—John Jenawein. 2nd Lieutenant—James G. Simpson.

Jun. 1st Lieutenant—Alba S. Sweet. Jun. 2nd Lieutenant—Sylvester E. Sweet.
Surgeon—Clarkson Miller.

The Sixth Battery, which had previously been assigned for the ensuing campaign to the First Brigade, Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, left Memphis, Tenn., on the 6th of October 1863, proceeding by rail to Glendale, Miss., a distance of one hundred and five miles. From Glendale, they marched with the celebrated expedition under Gen Sherman, and moving by easy marches, along the line of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, halted some days at Dickson Station, Ala., the progress of the advance division being disputed by the enemy near Tusculumbia. On the 29th they marched to Chickasaw, Ala., where, with the assistance of gunboats, they crossed the Tennessee river on the following day, and resuming the progress eastward, passed through Florence and Rogersville, Ala., to the Elk river, which owing to recent rains, was found to be unfordable at this point. The direction of the march was therefore changed to the northward, and crossing the Elk river at Fayetteville, Tenn., they passed through Winchester, and across the Cumberland 128] Mountains at Cowan, reaching Bridgeport, Ala., on the 15th of November. They left Bridgeport on the 18th, and encamped on the north bank of the Tennessee, three miles above Chattanooga on the 20th, having marched from Glendale, Miss., a distance of two hundred and fifty miles.

Participating in the movement against Mission Ridge, they crossed the Tennessee river on the 24th of November, planting two guns on a portion of the ridge during the night. In the celebrated assault of the following day, they were engaged without loss, and on the retreat of the rebel force, moved next day in pursuit as far as Grayville, Ga., whence they returned on the 29th to camp near Chattanooga. Owing to the lack of horses, many of which had died or been rendered unserviceable

¹ The Atlanta Campaign, May 2–Sept. 8, 1864. Report of Lieut. Joseph McKnight. 72 Rebellion Records, 836–838. Mentioned, *Ibid.*, 629, 637, 641, 693, 712.

² See *Sixth Battery*, pp. 77, 157, 421.

during the long march from Glendale, the old guns of the battery, which had been condemned at Vicksburg, were on the 2d of December, turned over to the Ordnance office at Chattanooga, by order of Gen. Smith; and marching next day without rations, they went into camp on the 5th at Bridgeport. The company left Bridgeport on the 22d, and marching thirty miles over almost impassable roads, encamped on the 27th at Larkinsville, Ala., where they remained until the 7th of January, 1864, at which date they again marched, encamping on the 9th at Huntsville, Ala., on the Memphis and Charleston railroad.

While stationed at this place, the battery was thoroughly re-equipped, and supplied with horses and six new 12-pounder Napoleon guns. The number of men belonging to the battery was also augmented by the arrival of fifty-three recruits from Wisconsin, who accompanied on their return from furlough, the veterans of the battery, thirty-two of whom had re-enlisted for three years.

During the months of March and April, one section of the battery, under command of Lieut. Hood, was stationed at Whitesburg, on the Tennessee river, twelve miles from Huntsville, where they were occasionally engaged with the enemy, who occupied the opposite bank of the river. On the 21st of April, the armament of the battery was reduced to four guns, and on the 12th of May the battery was ordered from Huntsville, in pursuit of a rebel force, which had captured and burned Madison Station, twelve miles distant. The pursuit was abandoned at the Tennessee river, and the battery returned to camp. Accompanying the movement of the division, the Sixth battery left Huntsville on the 22d of June. They reached Stevenson on the 25th, and proceeding thence by rail on the 29th, arrived on the 30th at Kingston, Ga., where they remained in camp until the 12th of July, at which date they moved forward thirteen miles, and took position in the fort commanding the bridge across the Etowah river near Cartersville, where the battery has since been stationed.

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¹ SEVENTH BATTERY—VETERAN.

Captain—Henry S. Lee.

1st Lieutenant—Arthur B. Wheelock.

2nd Lieutenant—James H. Bridgeman

Jun. 1st Lieutenant—William E. Hearsey

Jun. 2nd Lieutenant—Moses Jerome.

During the past year the Seventh battery has been stationed at Memphis, Tenn. The requisite number of men belonging to the battery having re-enlisted, the Veteran Seventh was ordered on the 25th of February to proceed to Wisconsin on thirty days' furlough, and arrived on the 29th at Milwaukee. On the expiration of this short leave of absence, they again left the state and reported for duty on the 9th of April, at Memphis, where the battery has since remained. On the 1st of May the right section left camp with an expedition against the rebel Gen. Forrest, and returned on the 11th, having marched two hundred miles. The left section, on the 1st of June, set out from Memphis with a similar expedition, and returned to camp on the 12th, after a march of two hundred and twenty-five miles. In the march of this expedition, the enemy was found strongly posted near Guntown, Miss.,² and after a severe engagement, lasting eight hours, our forces were compelled to retreat, our section of the Seventh losing its guns and five men captured by the rebels.

In the celebrated 'raid' of the rebels on Memphis, on the 21st of August, the battery was surprised by Gen. Forrest's forces, and the guns temporarily falling in the enemy's hands, no effectual resistance could be offered.³ A portion of the men effected their escape, and subsequently obtaining possession of the guns, turned them upon the enemy, with good effect. In this affair, the loss of the battery was four killed, two wounded and nine prisoners.

The battery is now at Memphis, Tenn.

¹ See Seventh Battery, pp. 77, 158, 423.

² Guntown, Miss., June 10th, 1864. Report of Col. Edward F. Winslow, Comdg. Brig., 77 Rebellion Records, 136-140. See *Ibid.*, 184-186.

³ Forrest's Raid, Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 21, 1864. Report of Sergt. Horatio M. Price, 77 Rebellion Records, 477.

¹EIGHTH BATTERY—VETERAN.

Captain—Henry E. Stiles.

1st Lieutenant—Obadiah German. 2nd Lieutenant—Henry L. Wheeler.

Jun. 1st Lieutenant—John D. McLean. Jun. 2nd Lieut.—Thomas B. McNair.

The Eighth Battery, which had been stationed since the battle of Chickamauga, at Chattanooga, Tenn., was engaged on the 24th and 25th of November, 1863, in the movement against Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain, and on the 5th of December left Chattanooga, under orders to report at Nashville, where they arrived on the 8th, and were assigned to the Second Division, Artillery Reserve. Here they received new guns and equipments, and on the 26th of January, 1864, were remustered into service as 'Veterans,' eighty-two members of the battery having re-enlisted. The Veteran Eighth Battery left Nashville on the 12th of March, and on the 15th arrived at Madison, Wisconsin, where the men received thirty days' furlough, and dispersed to their homes.

The battery assembled at Camp Utley, Racine, on the 16th of April, and a second time left the State on the 20th, arriving on 130] the 25th at Murfreesboro, Tenn., at which place they joined the non-veteran portion of the battery, which had meanwhile moved from Nashville. The battery was assigned position in Fortress Rosecrans, in the defences of Murfreesboro, where they have since been stationed.

²NINTH BATTERY

Captain—James H. Dodge.

1st Lieutenant—Watson D. Crocker. 2nd Lieutenant—Henry A. Hicks.

Jun. 1st Lieutenant—John A. Edington. Jun. 2nd Lieut.—Albert Helliwel.

Of the Ninth Battery, the right and centre sections were, at date of the last annual report, stationed at Fort Lyon in Colorado Territory; and the left section at Fort Larned, Kansas. The several sections occupied these positions respectively during the winter and until the 17th of April, 1864, when the right and centre sections were relieved from duty at Fort Lyon. On the same day, one section, commanded by Capt. Dodge, was ordered out with a scouting party to assist in the capture of Government

¹ See Eighth Battery, pp. 158, 425.² See Ninth Battery, pp. 159, 427.

stock, which had been stolen by the Indians. Having marched a distance of one hundred and seventy miles, they returned to camp on the 21st, and on the 26th, these two sections left Fort Lyon, *en route* for Council Grove, Kansas, at which place they arrived on the 18th of May, having meanwhile marched nearly four hundred and fifty miles.

The right section, under command of Lieut. Edington, left Council Grove on the 24th of July, arriving on the following day at Salina, seventy-five miles distant, where a detachment of the battery was left, under command of Lieut. Hicks, the remainder of the section, with Lieut. Edington, marching thence as part of an expedition under Gen. Curtis, with whose forces they are now serving. The detachment under Lieut. Hicks has since been stationed at Salina.

The second section, under Capt. Dodge, left Council Grove on the 24th of July, marching in the direction of Fort Larned, to relieve Government trains, which had been attacked *en route* by Indians, and having marched one hundred and ninety-five miles, they returned on the 31st to camp. This section subsequently moved to Fort Riley, Kas., where it is now stationed.¹

The left section, under Lieut. Crocker, is still stationed at Fort Larned.

A partial report has been received from the battery.

2^DTENTH BATTERY.

Captain—Yates V. Beebe.

1st Lieutenant—Phil. M. Groesbeck. 2nd Lieutenant—Elbert W. Fowler.
Jun. 1st Lieut.—Ebenezer W. Stedson. Jun. 2nd Lieutenant—Oscar A. Clark.

The Tenth Battery, recruited and organized at New Lisbon, under the superintendence of Capt. Yates V. Beebe, was mustered into United States service at Milwaukee on the 10th of February, 1862, while *en route* to Camp Utley, Racine, where the battery remained, until the 18th of March, when they left the State for active service. They arrived on the 20th at St. Louis, Mo., and went into camp at Benton Barracks, where on the 1st of April, Lieut. Toner, with twenty-five men, was transferred to the Eighth battery, and Lieut. Hicks, with forty-five men was transferred to the Ninth battery, by order of Gen. Halleck, thus

¹ Report of Capt. James H. Dodge, 84 Rebellion Records, 373. Mentioned, *ibid.*, 428, 631, 827, 984.

² See Tenth Battery, pp. 160, 429.

leaving an aggregate, with the Tenth, of but forty-seven men. They were joined on the 18th of April by twenty-four recruits from Wisconsin, and having meanwhile been armed and equipped, they left St. Louis on the 30th, and proceeding up the Tennessee river, debarked on the 4th of May, at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., where they were assigned to the Reserve Artillery. They took part in the action before Corinth, on the 28th, with a loss of two men killed and wounded, and several horses.

After the evacuation of Corinth by the rebels, they marched in pursuit as far as Boonville, and on their return, encamped on Tuscumbia Creek, near Corinth. While stationed at this place, they were assigned on the 5th of July, to the First Brigade, First Division of the Army of the Mississippi, and twenty-four men from the brigade were temporarily attached to the battery, thus lightening their labors, which had previously been very arduous, the company performing the duty of a full battery, while on an active campaign, with less than half the complement of men. On the 21st of July, they marched to Iuka, twenty-two miles east of Corinth, on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, from which, on the 12th of August, they began the march with the division, to join the Army of the Tennessee, then in the vicinity of Nashville. From Iuka, they moved to Tuscumbia, Ala., whence on the 17th, they resumed the march, and following the line of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, arrived on the 20th at Courtland, where one section of the battery was left, under command of Lieut. Groesbeck, the balance of the battery continuing the movement to Decatur, Ala., on the Tennessee river, ninety-five miles from Corinth. Lieut. Groesbeck's command rejoined the battery at this place on the 3d of September, and on the 5th, they crossed the river, having previously burned the tents and surplus baggage. Proceeding northwards by forced marches on scanty rations, they bivouacked on the 7th at Athens, awaiting the arrival of the Second brigade, which had crossed the river at Florence, and on the following day the movement was resumed by the whole command.

At Columbia, Tenn., they met and routed a body of Van Dorn's rebel cavalry, and arrived on the 14th of September, at Nashville, Tenn., where they went into camp. Here the battery was almost daily employed by sections, in escorting forage trains, the whole command subsisting on the country, and participated, on the 5th of November, in a skirmish on the Mur-

freesboro pike, before the city. Next day the army, under command of Gen. Rosecrans, returned to Nashville, from the Kentucky campaign, and the battery was reinforced by the arrival of Lieuts. Clark and Fowler, with fifty recruits from Wisconsin. The men previously attached were now returned to their regiments and the Tenth battery has since that time "done its own duty with its own men." While stationed at this post they were frequently ordered out as escort to forage trains, and on the 12th of December, were assigned to the Second Brigade, 132] Seventh Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and on the 2d of January, 1863, were ordered with a brigade to escort a supply train to Murfreesboro. On arriving at the front, the battery was temporarily detached from the brigade and participated on the 5th in the battle of Stone River.

They rejoined the brigade on the 8th at Nashville, where they were employed in garrison duty until the 8th of April, at which date they moved ten miles south to Brentwood. Here they were employed in railroad guard duty, until ordered on the 3d of June to return to Nashville, from which place, on the 16th of July, they moved to Murfreesboro, where they encamped as a portion of the garrison. They left Murfreesboro on the 19th of August, marching by way of Shelbyville to Columbia, Tenn., from which place they moved on the 26th, going into camp at Athens, Ala. On the 1st of September, they marched to Huntsville, and moving thence on the 3d, by way of Flint River Station. they arrived on the 4th at Stevenson, the junction of the Memphis and Charleston and Nashville and Chattanooga railroads. On the 10th, one section was ordered to Caperton's Ferry to guard the pontoon bridges at that place, and on the 18th rejoined the battery, which moved on the 20th to Bridgeport, Tenn., encamping at that place on an island in the Tennessee river, where they were employed in guarding bridges, until the 10th of October, at which date they moved to Anderson's Cross Roads in the Sequatchie Valley.

Here they were employed in guarding trains on Waldron's Ridge, and on the 18th, marched to Dallas Landing, on the Tennessee river, from which on the 21st, one section was ordered forty miles up the stream to Smith's Ferry. The battery remained in these positions, guarding the river at various points from Chattanooga to Knoxville, until the 1st of January, 1864, when one section crossed the Tennessee, marching to Calhoun on the Hiawassee river, where they were joined by the other

sections of the battery in the beginning of February, and employed in guarding the railroad bridge, until the 27th of April, when they marched to Cleveland, Tenn., joining at that place the Second Division of the Fourth Corps, to which they had been temporarily attached. On the 3d of May they marched twenty-seven miles to Catoosa Spring, where the battery was permanently assigned to the Third Cavalry Division of the Army of the Cumberland, and marching on the 7th, proceeded by way of Tunnel Hill to Dogwood Valley, where they joined the division on the 9th and reported to Gen. Kilpatrick for duty.¹ Next day, they marched through Snake Creek Gap, to Sugar Valley, and on the 13th were heavily engaged with the enemy before Resaca, Ga., while the cavalry held the enemy in check to permit our infantry to form in line.

On the 14th, the battery was engaged during the day at Calhoun Ferry, where they lost one man wounded and a gun disabled by the rebel fire. A portion of the battery was also engaged next day at a ford between Calhoun Ferry and Resaca. In these engagements the battery was highly praised by the division commander for "energy, prompt manœuvring and accurate firing." Crossing the Oostenauga river on the 16th, they marched by way of Adairsville to Kingston, near which place they bivouacked on the evening of the 19th, in line of battle between Gen. Hooker's and Gen. Howard's Corps. On the following day, they moved to Gen. Sherman's Headquarters, and on the 22d, returned to Adairsville, where they were 133] posted as railroad guard, until the 7th of June, when they moved forward ten miles to Kingston. On the 2d of July, they marched twelve miles to Cartersville, where they were stationed as guard to the communications of the army, until the 3d of August, at which date they marched to Sandtown.

From this point, they set out on the 14th, as a part of the forces which accompanied Gen. Kilpatrick, in his celebrated raid on the communications of Atlanta. On the 19th, they struck the Atlanta and West Point railroad at Red Oak, engaged the enemy, silenced his battery and destroyed about two miles of the track. In the afternoon, they cut the Macon and Western railroad at Jonesboro, where they again engaged the rebels with the same result, burned the de-

¹ Atlanta Campaign, May 7-Sept. 8, 1864. Report of Capt. Yates V. Beebe, 73 Rebellion Records, 904. Mentioned, *Ibid.*, 862, 864, 880, 883, 890, 900, 902.

pot, rolling stock and public buildings and destroyed three miles of the track. On the following day, closely followed by a rebel brigade under Gen. Ross, they again struck the Macon railroad at Lovejoy's, where they encountered a division of the enemy under Gen. Reynolds. Our battery at once opened fire, attacking the rebels vigorously, with a portion of our force, while a detachment destroyed the railroad and burned the depot. In the meantime the force in their rear had rapidly closed up, and as soon as the object of the raid was accomplished, Gen. Kilpatrick quickly massed his force and charged through the rebel brigade. In this action, the Tenth battery lost four wounded and one missing. The expedition marched around Atlanta, passing through McDonough and Decatur, and returning on the 23d to Sandtown, having in five days, marched one hundred and forty-six miles and fought three battles.

On the 27th, they moved to Camp Creek and on the following day again engaged the enemy at Red Oak, where they silenced his battery. On the morning of the 30th, the enemy was encountered six miles east of Red Oak, and after three engagements, in which he was each time dislodged from his position, he was finally driven in the afternoon to Jonesboro.

Accompanying the movement of the cavalry, they marched next day one and a half miles southeast to Burnt Bridge on Flint river, where fire was opened by one section of the battery on the rebel position. At three in the afternoon they were attacked by Gen. Claiborne's division, when the whole battery was brought into action, and held the position until their ammunition was expended, and the whole command ordered to fall back.—They again advanced to Burnt Bridge on the 1st of September and shelled the rebel position at intervals, until three in the afternoon, when the cavalry was relieved by the Seventeenth Corps, and next day, they moved six miles down the stream to Glass's Bridge, where they dislodged the enemy after a sharp engagement. On the 3d, they moved about five miles and encamped on the right of the Seventeenth Corps near Lovejoy's Station, and participating in the general movement of our forces towards Atlanta, they fell back on the 5th to Burnt Bridge.

They fired the last shot of the campaign on the 7th of September and marched during the day to camp, midway between Sandtown and Atlanta, where they have since remained.

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ELEVENTH BATTERY.

Captain—John Rourke.

1st Lieutenant—John McAfee.

2nd Lieutenant—William L. McKenzie.

Jun. 1st Lieutenant—Charles Bagley.

Jun. 2nd Lieut.—Michael Cunningham.

The Eleventh Battery, then stationed at Petersburg, W. Va., was frequently employed, during the month of October, 1863, on scouting parties through the country, being mounted as cavalry for that purpose, and on the 8th of November a section of the battery, commanded by Lieut. McAfee, marched towards Monterey with ten days' rations, to join Gen. Averill, and returned by way of Franklin to camp on the 14th, having marched one hundred and ten miles. On the 10th of December, one section marched with Gen. Averill's command towards the Virginia and Tennessee Central railroad, and at McDowell, this portion of the battery, with an additional force of infantry, held the rebel forces of Imboden in check, while our cavalry destroyed the road. After a march of one hundred and thirty-six miles over mountainous and difficult roads, they returned on the 24th to Petersburg.

At the advance of the rebel forces, under Gen. Early, against Petersburg, they left that place on the evening of the 30th of January, 1864, and retreated across the mountains to New Creek, where they went into camp on the 1st of February, after a most fatiguing march, during which three of their number were captured by the enemy. On the 3d of April a section of the battery, commanded by Lieut. Bagley, was detached from New Creek and occupied position at Greenland Gap. Upon the promotion of Lieut. Cunningham, he was assigned to the command of this section, and Lieut. Bagley took command of the battery at Petersburg, whence he marched on the 5th of May to Piedmont, in command of a detachment of infantry and one gun, for the purpose of intercepting a rebel force under McNeil, who was engaged in a raid on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at that place. Lieut. Bagley's command came up with the enemy at Bloomington, and having routed his force, returned in the evening without loss to camp.

On the 3d of July, the left section of the battery, under command of Lieut. Cunningham, was ordered to retire from Greenland Gap, then threatened by the advance of a large force of the

¹ See Eleventh Battery, pp. 160, 429.

enemy under Early and Breckenridge. Marching over rocky and mountainous roads, almost impassable for artillery, they arrived on the 4th at New Creek. On the 6th, this section was again ordered to Greenland Gap, where they remained until the 25th, when the post was finally abandoned in obedience to orders, and the section returned to New Creek. On the 31st, the centre section, under Lieut. McKenzie, marched to Cumberland, Md., where they were ordered to assist in the defence of that place against a considerable force of the enemy then approaching, under McCausland and Bradley Johnson. The enemy was attacked on the 1st of August at Folek's Mills, and after an obstinate contest, lasting five hours, was finally driven from the field with a severe loss, leaving in our hands several horses, caissons and a quantity of ammunition. Loss of the battery, one man severely wounded. This force subsequently appeared 135] on the 4th of August before New Creek, where the left section was stationed, and was again defeated, the rebels retiring in disorder from the field, abandoning their killed and wounded.

The several sections of the battery were united on the 10th of September by the return of the force from Cumberland, and on the 27th the right section, under command of Lieut. Bagley, moved to Clarksburg. The centre section, under Lieut. Cunningham, moved on the 29th to Grafton, at which points respectively, they are now stationed.

12TWELFTH BATTERY.

Captain—William Zickerick.

1st Lieutenant—Edward G. Harlow. 2nd Lieut.—Philander H. Cody.
Jun. 1st Lieut.—Sylvester C. Cheney. Jun. 2nd Lieutenant—

The Twelfth Battery remained in camp at Memphis, Tenn., until the 6th of October, 1863, when they proceeded by rail to Corinth, Miss., and on the following day marched eight miles to Glendale, Miss., where they were employed in guarding the line of the Memphis and Charleston railroad. As a portion of the troops under command of Gen. Sherman, in his celebrated movement to the relief of Chattanooga and Knoxville, they left Glendale on the 18th, proceeding by way of Burns to Iuka, where they arrived on the 20th, and resum-

¹ See Twelfth Battery, pp. 161, 432.

ing the march thence on the 22d, arrived on the 24th at Dickson's Station, Ala., twenty-two miles east of Iuka, on the Memphis and Charleston railroad. They marched thence on the 29th, and crossing the Tennessee at Chickasaw Landing on the morning of the 1st of November, proceeded by way of Florence, Ala., Fayetteville and Cowan, Tenn., to Bridgeport, Ala., at which place they encamped on the 15th. On the 18th, they crossed the Tennessee river at this place, and recrossing the river during the march, encamped within two miles of Chattanooga. Early on the morning of the 20th, camp was moved three miles towards the front, and on the evening of the 23d, the battery took position on the bank of the Tennessee to cover the passage of our infantry, in the movement against Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain.

They subsequently moved on the evening of the 26th to position near the upper pontoon bridge, and on the 3d of December, broke camp at this place, marching towards Bridgeport, where they encamped on the 5th, and remained in garrison until the 22d, at which date they were again put in motion, going into camp on the 26th at Larkinsville, Ala. They left Larkinsville on the 7th of January, 1864, and arrived on the 9th at Huntsville, where Winter quarters were erected, and the battery employed in garrison duty.

Shortly afterwards, they were furnished with three inch Rodman guns in exchange for their former armament of ten pounders, and the battery remained at this post as permanent garrison until the 22d of June, when they left Huntsville, and marching through Larkinsville and Bellefonte, to Stevenson, Ala., from which place they proceeded by rail, through Chattanooga, arriving on the 30th at Kingston, Ga. Here they remained until the 13th of July, when they again moved forward, taking position on the following day as a part of the garrison of Allatoona, Ga., where the battery has since been stationed.

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THIRTEENTH BATTERY.

Captain—Richard R. Griffith.

1st Lieutenant—William W. Perrine.

2nd Lieut.—William M. Bristol.

Jun. 1st Lieutenant—

Jun. 2nd Lieut.—Frank Fox.

The Thirteenth Battery, of which seventy-one men, with a first lieutenant, were mustered into service on the 4th of November, 1863, was subsequently recruited to the maximum, under the superintendence of Capt. Richard R. Griffith, and finally mustered into United States service on the 29th of December. They remained at Camp Washburn, until the 28th of January, 1864, at which date they left Milwaukee for field service, under orders to report at New Orleans, La., and moving by rail *via* Chicago, they arrived on the morning of the 30th at Cario, Ill. Here they immediately embarked, and proceeding down the Mississippi, landed on the 1st of February at Memphis, Tenn. After a delay of some days at this point, awaiting transportation, they again embarked on the 5th, and resuming their progress down the river, arrived on the 12th at New Orleans, where orders were received on the 17th to report at Baton Rouge, La., at which place they landed next day.

Here the battery, as yet unprovided with arms, was assigned to duty in Fort Williams, an earthwork surrounding the arsenal, and on the 16th of March the men were armed with Springfield muskets, for guard and other duty, until equipped as light artillery. On the 24th, they were placed in charge of six heavy guns in the fort, and were thenceforward engaged in duty as heavy artillery, until the 17th of June, when they were ordered to the performance of provost duty in the city of Baton Rouge. They were relieved from this duty on the 8th of July, and returned to Fort Williams, where they took charge of seven barbette guns, and on the 10th the battery was completely equipped as light artillery, taking the armament and equipments of a Vermont battery, whose term of service had expired.

They went into camp on the 15th, a short distance from the fort, and on the 4th of August, two sections of the battery, accompanying a body of cavalry, moved seven miles south to

¹ See Thirteenth Battery, p. 435.

Highland Stockade, in anticipation of an attack upon that post. These two sections returned to camp on the 6th, without having encountered the rebels. The right section was subsequently ordered to return to Highland Stockade, and rejoined the battery on the 9th at Baton Rouge, where they have since been stationed.

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HEAVY ARTILLERY.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Colonel—Charles C. Meservey.

Lieut. Colonel—Jacob T. Foster.

Surgeon—W. H. Borden.

1st Major—Lu. H. Drury.

1st Ass't Surgeon—Marvin Waterhouse.

2d Major—Richard W. Hubbell.

2d Ass't Surgeon—Ira Manly, Jr.

3d Major—David C. Fulton.

Chaplain—

BATTERY "A."

Captain—Wallace M. Spear.

1st Lieutenant—John Jameson.

2d Lieutenant—William A. Hopkins.

Jun. 1st Lieut.—Edgar A. Van Wie.

Jun. 2nd Lieut.—George H. Van Epps.

BATTERY "B."

Captain—Charles W. Hyde.

1st Lieutenant—Waldo B. Gwynne.

2nd Lieutenant—

Jun. 1st Lieut.—George W. Peckham.

Jun. Second Lieutenant—

BATTERY "C."

Captain—John R. Davis.

1st Lieutenant—John Silsby.

2d Lieutenant—Frederic Ullman.

Jun. 1st Lieut.—Benj. F. Parker.

Jun. 2nd Lieut.—Winfield S. Tefft.

BATTERY "D."

Captain—Henry W. Peck.

1st Lieutenant—Cornelius V. Bridge.

2d Lieutenant—Isaiah Culver.

Jun. 1st Lieut.—Charles M. Ball.

Jun. 2nd Lieut.—William M. Hanchett.

BATTERY "E."

Captain—Justus H. Potter.

1st Lieutenant—Andrew J. Garrett.

2d Lieutenant—John Jay Gibbs.

Jun. 1st Lieut.—Elverton Bigelow.

Jun. 2nd Lieut.—Horatio G. Billings.

BATTERY "F."

Captain—Jared S. W. Pardee.

1st Lieutenant—Herman Fenner.

2d Lieutenant—Thomas Graham.

Jun. 1st Lieut.—Asa P. Peck.

Jun. 2nd Lieutenant—

BATTERY "G."

Captain—Henry F. Rouse.

1st Lieutenant—Martin E. Stevens.

2d Lieut.—William Fallows.

Jun. 1st Lieut.—Samuel A. Phoenix.

Jun. 2nd Lieut.—Robert Bullen.

¹ See Heavy Artillery, pp. 153, 435.

BATTERY "H."

Captain—Charles S. Taylor.

1st Lieut.—Albert F. Mattice.	2nd Lieutenant—Alonzo E. Miltimore.
Jun. 1st Lieut.—Charles E. Hoyt.	Jun. 2nd Lieut.—James P. Blakeslee.

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BATTERY "I."

Captain—David H. Saxton.

1st Lieutenant—Jasper Daniels.	2nd Lieutenant—Edmund A. Gibbon.
Jun. 1st Lieut.—Samuel Johnston.	Jun. 2nd Lieut.—Samuel F. Leavett.

BATTERY "K."

Captain—Wallace Jennings.

1st Lieutenant—Isaac U. Jennings.	2nd Lieutenant—Albert McNitt.
Jun. 1st Lieut.—Charles Law.	Jun. 2nd Lieut.—James E. O'Neill.

BATTERY "L."

Captain—P. Henry Ray.

1st Lieutenant—Edward Goodman.	2nd Lieutenant—A. S. Trowbridge.
Jun. 1st Lieut.—Obed W. Wallace.	Jun. 2nd Lieut.—Francis O. Ball.

BATTERY "M."

Captain—Ira H. Ford.

1st Lieutenant—William A. Coleman.	2nd Lieutenant—A. J. Close.
Jun. 1st Lieut.—Ogden A. Southmayd.	Jun. 2nd Lieut.—Herbert R. Lull.

At the date of the last Annual Report, companies C and D were recruiting for the First Battalion of Heavy Artillery, the organization of which had been previously authorized by the War Department, and were subsequently mustered into United States service, on the 1st of October and 7th of November, 1863, respectively.

Battery A moved in October, 1863, from Fort Worth, to Battery Rodgers, where they remained until May, 1864, during which month they were transferred to Fort Willard. They subsequently returned in August to Battery Rodgers, Va., where they are now stationed.

Battery B, which had been previously organized, left Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, in October, 1863, and was assigned to duty at Fort Terrell, Munfordsville, Tenn. Here they remained until the 4th of January, 1864, at which date they moved to Lexington, Ky., taking position Fort Clay, where they have since been stationed.

Battery C was mustered into United States service on the 1st of October, 1863, and left Camp Washburn for active service on the 30th, and proceeding by way of Indianapolis, was assigned position in Fort Wood, Chattanooga, Tenn. They moved in January, 1864, to Fort Creighton, and subsequently,

in May, to Fort Sherman, Chattanooga, where they have since remained.

Battery D, which was mustered into service on the 7th of November, 1863, left Camp Washburn, on the 1st of February, 1864, under orders to report at New Orleans, La., where they arrived on the 9th. Re-embarking on the 18th, they proceeded down the Mississippi to Fort Jackson, where they landed on the following day and took position as garrison of the post. They left Fort Jackson on the 23d of July, 1864, and on the 26th, were assigned position in Fort Berwick, near Brashear City, La., in which place they are now stationed.

139] In pursuance of General Orders No. 21, from this office, dated September 14th, 1864, the work of recruiting eight companies, the number necessary to complete the regimental organization, was at once commenced. At this date (Oct. 1) companies E, F, H, L and M, have been completed and mustered into United States service, the remaining companies are nearly full.

Batteries J and M left Camp Randall for active service on the 30th of September. The other companies are nearly ready for muster and expect to follow within a short time.

STATE MILITIA.

The State Militia organization, does not present a very prosperous or hopeful condition. So far as the companies of the "Organized Militia" are concerned, there is to record but little enthusiasm, and but ten (10) reported minimum companies. It was with no little degree of confidence, that the order calling for one hundred day troops, made the State Militia companies the basis of four regiments for that service, but it did not, as an organization, constitute any appreciable part of those troops.

The results obtained under the Militia Law of 1863, and which, at the date of my last report, gave promise of success, appear in some, if not many instances, to have been founded upon an idea which had gained prevalence, that service in the State Militia would by some means release them from United States' service.

This, and the fact, that these companies of State Militia were generally composed of those persons subject to service

in the forces of the General Government, and from whose ranks a full proportion of the volunteers and drafted men, under the calls of the past year have been raised, thereby disorganizing the companies, affords the reason, undoubtedly, for the present lack of interest manifested.

It is not an easy matter—while we as a people are so engaged in actual warfare—to create any degree of enthusiasm in what, under the circumstances, appears but mimicry.

While I still deem it a matter of much importance, I do not expect an efficient organization under the present law. The Legislature of last winter adopted sundry amendments recommended in the report of last year, but omitted the vital point, to wit, compensation to members of the organized militia. I do not repeat the recommendation, although if it is deemed best to make any exertions to keep up a State militia, my views of the necessity of compensation are unchanged.

In the absence of a military pride and enthusiasm, some motive must be presented to encourage organizations, and that, in my opinion, must be a reasonable compensation for time actually spent. In all other States where an effective State Militia is maintained, payment is made for specified service, and is its acknowledged life.

Of the forty-four companies nominally constituting the organized militia of the State, four have, during the past year, 140] been disbanded, two of which, the La Fayette County Guards and the Benton Union Guards, were consolidated to form one company, the La Fayette County Guards.

The Badger State Guards, at Cascade, Sheboygan county, and the Green Yagers of Waukesha county, have, at their own request, been disbanded.

Of the forty remaining companies of infantry and artillery, I have received the semi-annual report of muster required by the statute, from fourteen companies only.

The total number of men reported for the four regiments of infantry and two batteries of artillery, is eight hundred and seventy-nine, (879.) I have appended in schedule F, a roster, giving the numerical strength of companies and regiments at date of last semi-annual muster, to which reference is respectfully made for detailed information of their present condition.

Section 59 of the present Militia Law provides as follows:

“Section 59. If the number of volunteer companies of the militia of this State shall not, within three months from the passage of this act, amount to a force equivalent to three full regiments of organized militia, the commander-in-chief may proceed to draft and organize from the enrolled militia of the State a force equal to such number of regiments, in the same manner and with like effect as provided in this act for drafting enrolled militia for active service; and all the provisions of this act are hereby made applicable to the enrolled militia so drafted and organized, to the end that there shall always be a force of organized militia of the State equal to three regiments.”

Such a course is, in my opinion, at the present time impracticable without incurring a heavy and unwarranted expense, owing to the frequent calls of the General Government for recruits from the State for active service in the field, by which action the State organizations would be as frequently destroyed, and render a draft for State Militia a necessity as frequent as the call of the General Government. And although, as is evident, we have not the military force required by law, I would recommend the delay of a State draft at least another season, it being deemed within the discretion of the Executive.

In view of the probable necessity for a draft of State Militia to maintain the organization, and owing to the many changes since the enrollment of 1862, it was deemed best to make a new enrollment the present year under the provisions of section 8 of the Militia Law, and blanks for the purpose were sent from this office early in May last. From the returns of the several assessors so far received, it appears that there were in the State last June eighty-two thousand nine hundred and eighty-one (82,981) persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years subject to military duty, from which the required force may at any time be drafted for State service. A schedule showing the enrollment by counties is appended in paper G.

In view of the expense attending the enrollment, amounting the present year to over six thousand dollars, and in view of the fact that any draft for State purposes is at present im-

probable, I respectfully recommend the omission of a further enrollment until a more immediate occasion shall demand.

141] I have said more than I contemplated at the commencement relative to the State Militia, deeming it, as I do, in its present condition more farcical than otherwise. I do not think that there is among the people enough interest in the matter to maintain a volunteer organization under the present law. In the future, should immediate dangers threaten us, or, what is more probable, when those who are now being made familiar with the science of warfare by experience, and who have learned to love it by "the dangers they have passed," shall again return among us, it may confidently be hoped that we shall have an organization worthy of the name. Meanwhile, I most earnestly recommend the passage of an act authorizing the appointment by the Governor of a Military Commission composed of three members, from residents of this State best qualified for the duty, who shall be instructed to avail themselves of all necessary information for the purpose of preparing a militia law which can be rendered practicable and operative in this State.

MUSTER AND DESCRIPTIVE ROLLS OF VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS.

While the mass of records pertaining to the volunteer organizations in the service of the General Government are constantly accumulating, and are properly filed for future reference, it is a matter of regret that we lack complete muster and descriptive rolls of many of the regiments from this State. We have original muster rolls of all the organizations now in the service, but it is found that the character of all is not such as to make them reliable authority for the purposes for which they are intended. The great importance of these records in the future, is known by very few persons. I think it was not recognized by our Legislature the past year. Their importance should be understood, in the fact that *it is from the evidence presented in these records* that the bounties and premiums are allowed and paid by the United States to discharged and invalid soldiers, and to the widows and children of those who have died in the service.- The frequent inquiries from the War Department during the past summer for this infor-

mation, led me, while at Washington in August, to investigate this subject to some extent. I found that the Department has some records that we have not, but am satisfied that this office is now possessed of more information in regard to our troops than the War Department, and that neither, or both together, have such complete records as the requirements of the future will render imperative.

In my report of last year I recommended such measures and such expense, under the direction and approval of the Executive, as should be necessary to correct and complete the records. I respectfully renew that request. Justice to the soldiers in the field, and the families of those who have died in the service demand it. And if in the future, through failure in this respect, the records of this office shall be found incomplete, I desire that this report may bear witness to my sense of its importance, and of my urgent recommendation of such action as shall secure the result.

142] MONTHLY RETURNS.

The monthly returns of the regiment required by the statute providing aid to families from the war fund are, with two exceptions only, as regularly received as could be expected in the frequent movements and actions of the troops. Measures are now being taken through the War Department to secure the proper returns from the Fourteenth Infantry and Third Cavalry, noted as exceptions. By these returns only, can the five dollars per month be paid to the families of soldiers from the war fund, and the promptitude of the officers generally in forwarding the necessary evidence is as gratifying as it is commendable and humane.

ALLOTMENTS.

Although not specially within the province of this report, it is thought that the matter of allotment might be properly included and through the courtesy of Hon. S. D. Hastings, State Treasurer, in charge of the fund, the following information is mainly gathered. The fund was created by act of the Legislature in 1862 in the following section, to wit:

Sec. 3. "The State Treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to receive such sums of money as may be placed in his hands by a volunteer making an allotment, and shall dispose of the same according to the order and direction of such volunteers."

The following extract is copied from the report of the State Treasurer for 1862, to illustrate the manner in which the allotment is conducted:

"There are two systems by which the money is thus transmitted. One is for the United States paymaster, at the time he pays the regiment, to hand to each man who has made an allotment, the amount of the same in a draft on New York, payable to the order of the individual to whom the money has been allotted. In the other system those in a particular company agree upon some individual in their own State as a distributor, to whom the whole amount allotted by the company is sent in a single draft by the paymaster who pays the regiment, and upon the receipt of the same the distributor forwards the amount to the various persons to whom it has been allotted. This last system is the one that has been adopted by the most of the Wisconsin regiments; is the one recommended by the Paymaster General of the United States, and is the one which, in the practical operation, is found to be altogether preferable."

Allotment rolls have been deposited with the State Treasurer from the following named regiments, to wit: the Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second; the Twenty-fourth, to Twenty-seventh inclusive, and from the Twenty-ninth to the Thirty-third inclusive of infantry; the First battalion of the Second cavalry and Fourth regiment of cavalry; the Third, and from the Fifth to the Tenth, inclusive, with the Twelfth batteries. The number of names on the allotment rolls of the above named organizations, are nineteen thousand and fifty-seven, (19,057,) from whom the total receipts for the past three years are as follows:

For the fiscal year, ending September 30, 1862.....	\$17,526 99
For the fiscal year, ending September 30, 1863.....	482,005 86
For the fiscal year, ending September 30, 1864.....	367,374 44
Total	<u>\$866,907 29</u>

143] Nearly one million of dollars, the larger portion of which is a direct saving to the families of the soldier, and to

the financier of the State, which would otherwise, in numberless instances, have been lost or carelessly squandered.

STATE AGENTS.

The reports of State Agents, of whom there are now four in the field, are made directly to the State Executive, and so far as of general interest, have been given to the public upon their receipt, through the medium of the press. Those now engaged in such capacity, are Mrs. C. A. P. Harvey, headquarters at Vicksburg, district for visitation from Memphis to New Orleans; Geo. W. Sturges, headquarters at St. Louis, district from Cairo to Keokuk, including hospitals at Paducah, Mound City and Jefferson Barracks; E. L. Jones, headquarters at Nashville, district from Louisville to Chattanooga; W. Y. Selleck, headquarters Washington, district—Philadelphia, Baltimore and Annapolis.

It is respectfully suggested, that an enlarged and more liberal policy is desirable in the provision for the care of our sick and disabled soldiers, through these agencies; the fund placed at the disposition of the Executive affording but a limited expenditure for this purpose.

A personal observation, during the past summer at Washington, of the interest evinced, and the measures adopted by other States generally, for the care and comfort of their troops, together with the wants expressed by our men, impressed me with the necessity for a more liberal provision for the wants and comfort of our soldiers, especially at that point, and at Louisville or Nashville. The duties of a State Agent should not, in my opinion, be confined in any degree to a visitation of the hospital, to secure lacking descriptive rolls, furloughs for proper cases and that class of labor alone. There should be an office, with a clerk, if need be, to render it accessible at all reasonable hours. There should be not only the ordinary sanitary supplies, but a supply of under clothing, socks, &c., and arrangements by which to furnish furloughed or discharged invalid soldiers with proper food for their journey, and to supply the thousand little comforts, the lack of which the invalid feels so keenly. While these may be generally, and are perhaps all eventually, supplied from the rooms of the Sanitary Commission, yet, an active State Agency for the im-

mediate distribution of such stores, would save much discomfort necessarily attendant upon delay, and sometimes the lives of men.

In some instances, the agents of two or more States occupy one office, thereby dispensing with one clerk, and perhaps any. With means at their disposal, an arrangement of like character could, if necessary, undoubtedly be effected by our State Agents.

The knowledge throughout our State of such agencies, would soon fill the shelves with all needed articles, without perceptibly diminishing the general sanitary labor, and would be of incalculable benefit in their proper conduct.

In my opinion, not only justice to the soldier, but also in some degree, the honor of the State, render some further provision of this character necessary.

144]

HOSPITALS.

Hospital accommodations for sick and wounded soldiers are now provided by the General Government at Madison, Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, under the immediate superintendence of Surgeon Eben Swift, U. S. A., Medical Director of the Department.

That at Milwaukee is designed mainly as an officer's hospital, with beds for from one hundred and fifty to two hundred persons. A. A. Surgeon, A. Kelly, U. S. A., in charge.

That at Prairie du Chien is but lately established, and is designed for accommodation of four hundred persons. A. A. Surgeon, F. W. Kelly, U. S. A., in charge.

The Harvey U. S. A. General Hospital at Madison, including the Branch Hospital at Camp Randall, is of larger capacity than either of the others, most admirably constructed and conducted under the supervision of Surgeon H. Culbertson, U. S. V., and Assistants Favill, Brown and Hendersou—and will accommodate five hundred and eighty patients. Those at Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien having been lately opened I have not visited them, but presume that in common with the one established here, there is careful attention to the wants, and full supplies of stores for the necessities and comforts of the inmates. By the kindness of Major Culbertson, I am enabled to give the following statement of the number received

and discharged from the latter named hospital since its opening for the reception of patients.

HARVEY U. S. A. GENERAL HOSPITAL.

MADISON, WIS., Dec. 31st, 1864.

GENERAL:—I have the honor to transmit herewith, in compliance with your request, a table, showing the number of soldiers admitted into this Hospital and its Branch, from its organization, October 27th, 1863, to the 31st of December, 1864, inclusive; also the number returned to duty, transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, transferred to other hospitals, furloughed, deserted, discharged the service and died during the same time.

No. admitted—sick and wounded	No. transferred to Vet. Res. corps.	No. transferred to other hospitals.	No. furloughed.	No. deserted.	No. discharged.	No. died.	No. returned to duty.	No. re-admitted from furlough and desertion.	No. remaining.
2337	218	143	951	101	263	48	962	936	587

Very respectfully,

Your obt. servant,

H. CULBERTSON,

Surgeon, U. S. Vol's in charge.

Brigadier General A. GAYLORD,

Adjutant General, Wisconsin.

In connection with this subject, the services of Gen. E. B. Wolcott, Surgeon General of the State, deserve special mention. Not only Wisconsin troops, but many a soldier of other States 145] will long and gratefully remember his cheering words and presence, and the results of his eminent skill and experience bestowed upon them after the engagements of our troops in the Department of the Cumberland and the "Wilderness."

The beneficent results of his energetic labors are in some degree apparent in the Surgeon General's report which has been submitted to your Excellency.

AID SOCIETIES.

The praiseworthy efforts of the women of Wisconsin for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers, and the care of their families at home, through organized societies and private munificence, are entitled to more than a passing mention,

The encouragement given to it by the general government, and the systematic manner in which it is now conducted, has recommended and made the sanitary commission an acceptable mode of sending to our armies the needed hospital comforts.

The Soldiers' Aid Society at Milwaukee, under the very efficient management of the ladies of that city, and in the fact of its being the centre of a larger population than any other locality of the state, has been made the depot, and channel for distribution of sanitary stores from a large area of the state.

A very interesting report of their labors for the past six months, has just been issued, giving statistical results, and making an appeal, which should have thorough circulation in the state. This society does not, however, by any means represent the labors of the women of Wisconsin.

Nearly every city, town and village has its weekly gathering, where busy hands prepare comforts, sending them direct by private hands, or through the Christian Commission, or other channels, to swell the tribute of gratitude for our suffering soldiers in hospitals.

An English gentleman, now an officer in our army, in writing me, says: "There is no one thing in the whole course of the war, that has impressed me more strongly, than the unselfish and noble manner in which the wives, mothers and daughters of America have taken up their share of the burden, and the brave and uncomplaining way in which they have sustained it. God bless them for it." The beneficent influence of their action has mitigated the sufferings, and cheered the heart of many a one "ready to perish," giving encouragement for still continued and needed labor.

OFFICE MATTERS.

The assumption by the general government of much of the labor heretofore devolved upon the state authorities in the manner of raising troops, has in some measure changed, although it has not lessened the labors of this office.

While the State has less to do with the original formation of regiments, the course pursued by the War Department renders the keeping of proper records much more complex and laborious, which with the labors incidental to the increase of regiments from the State, has rendered an increased and uniform assistance necessary during the entire year.

146] There have been sixteen hundred and sixty-five commissions; thirty general, and fifty-three special orders issued during the year, and almost numberless certificates in connection with the death muster out, pensions and back pay, county and town bounties, or State aid of those formerly, or now in the service.

I here take occasion to again acknowledge the faithfulness and efficiency of the gentlemen engaged in this office, whose ability and readiness in the unintermitting and oft-times perplexing labor, has lightened many a burden of official duty.

In this connection it also affords me pleasure to record the pleasant and courteous relations which have existed between this department, and the United States officers stationed in the State, with whom I have been brought in official contact.

No especial duties have devolved upon me as Inspector General of the State rendering a report necessary.

CONCLUSION.

In closing my report for the year, I can but refer your Excellency to the record which our State presents in a review of the past three and a half years. Over seventy-five thousand of her sons, within a fraction of one-tenth of her entire population—brave and true men—have responded to the call of the General Government, offering their lives if such need be, for the maintenance of its power and supremacy, in the resistance of an armed rebellion.

For three and a half years,—side by side they have born the national colors and the flag of our own Badger State—upon the banks of the Rio Grande—in the forests of Dakota—in the mountains of Tennessee—upon the fertile plains of Alabama and Georgia—and the now devastated fields of the once venerated “Old Dominion.”

On the march, in the conflict, wherever they have been, the state many point to their record with a true maternal pride, claiming them as her sons. Many have fallen upon the field of battle, sealing their devotion to their country in their own life's blood. Others have lingered in hospitals, or wasted under untold sufferings in southern prisons.

Others there be in all portions of our state bearing honorable and honored scars of conflict. Others still whose three years of service have expired, without the realization of their too

sanguine hopes,—after a faithful performance of duty have returned, and again quietly resume their stations,—honored citizens in the business walks of civil life,—while the many still press forward in the ranks of our army, bearing high the banners of victory. Heroes, are they all,—the living and the dead are alike to be honored.

Another year closes around us, the strife yet continued and our hopes yet unfulfilled. A year more than any other full of interest in the history of the state and the nation—during which the heart of the people more than in any other of this rebellion, has vibrated between hopes and fears—yet pressing right onward through the darkness and dangers, is through 147] the late achievements of our arms, made to rejoice in the brightening dawn of returning peace.

Trusting that the incoming year, opening so auspiciously, may record its glorious consummation throughout all our borders.

I have the honor to be

Very Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

AUG. GAYLORD,

Adjutant General.

14b] MILITARY OFFICERS OF THE STATE.

HIS EXCELLENCY, JAMES T. LEWIS, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
BRIG-GEN. AUGUSTUS GAYLORD, Adjutant and Inspector General, and Chief of Staff.
COL. S. NYE GIBBS, Assistant Adjutant General.
BRIG-GEN. NATHANIEL F. LUND, Quartermaster and Coms'y General and Chief of Ordnance.
BRIG-GEN. E. B. WOLCOTT, M. D. Surgeon General.
COL. FRANK H. FIRMIN, Military Secretary.

EMPLOYES IN ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

James M. Lynch, from February 4, 1862, to December 31, 1864.
Geo. F. Rowell, January 31, 1864, to December 31, 1864.
John Hauser, April 8, 1864, to December 31, 1864.
D. M. Sturges, January 8, 1864, to December 31, 1864.
Walter P. Mills, October 4, 1864, to December 31, 1864.
John A. King, Messenger, May 15, 1862, to December 31, 1864.

APPENDIX.

150] A—General orders.

B—Regimental roster of volunteer troops, showing changes by death, discharge or promotion, with notice of casualties.

C—Alphabetical list and index of officers of volunteer organizations.

D—Original strength of regiments—recruits—changes, and present numerical strength.

E—Arm and term of service, date and place of muster, date of departure from the state, original and present commanding officers, &c., &c.

F—State militia roster.

G—State militia enrollment by counties.

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SCHEDULE "A."

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, Jan. 6, 1864.

General Orders

No. 1.

WHEREAS, It appears by special information from the Provost Marshal of the Fourth Congressional District, that the copy of the enrollment of men of the first class, subject to military duty in the towns of Waupun, Fond du Lac county, and of Chester, in Dodge county, originally returned to this office, was incorrect, inasmuch as it represents 45 in the town of Waupun, and 148 in the town of Chester:

And whereas, it now appears from his certified report, that the actual number of men of the first class, subject to military duty, in the town of Waupun is 128, and in the town of Chester 65:

It is ordered, that the quotas heretofore assigned to the towns of Waupun and Chester, by General Order No. 21, series of 1863, from this office, be changed; and the following are hereby assigned:

Town of Waupun, 18.

Town of Chester, 9.

By order of the Governor.

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, Feb. 10, 1864.

General Orders

No. 2.

Authority having been given by the War Department to raise another regiment of Infantry from this State, the Governor directs:

I. The immediate organization of one regiment, to be designated as the Thirty-sixth Regiment of Infantry, to serve for three years or the war, unless sooner discharged.

The company and regimental organization to conform to the provisions of General Orders No. 110, from the War Department, April 23d, 1863.

II. Appointments will be made by the Governor, giving authority to recruit companies for this regiment, reserving the 152] power to revoke such appointments or to commission persons holding them in such positions as he shall deem just and proper. A second lieutenant will be commissioned and immediately mustered for each company, under the provisions of General Orders No. 75, series of 1862, from the War Department. Instructions will be issued with each appointment, governing the recruiting service.

III. Volunteers in this organization will receive the three hundred dollars (\$300) bounty from the General Government, and those having families dependent, will receive the benefits provided by the State from the War Fund.

IV. The premium of fifteen dollars for new recruits, and twenty-five dollars for veterans, will be paid to any person, other than a commissioned officer, or person holding a recruiting appointment, who shall present an accepted and mustered recruit.

Such recruit must be presented, free of expense, to either of the District Provost Marshals of the State, or to either of the second lieutenants before mentioned, who will be authorized to muster the recruit and issue certificates entitling the holder to the premium, and payment of which will be made by the U. S. Mustering and Disbursing Officer.

V. Recruits for this regiment will be credited to the various localities in the State, in the same manner as if enlisted for other organizations,

VI. The camp of rendezvous is hereby designated at Camp Randall, in the city of Madison.

VII. All communications pertaining to the organization of the regiment should be addressed to the Adjutant General of the State.

VIII. The Governor appeals with confidence to the patriotic citizens of the State for a prompt response and early completion of this organization.

By order of the Governor:

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, Feb. 11, 1864.

General Orders,
No. 3.

For the information of the public on subjects of frequent inquiry at this office, the following statements are published:

I. No quota has yet been assigned to this State by the War Department under the last call of the President, dated February 1, 1864. When the quota shall be assigned to the Congressional Districts of the State, it will, under the present order of the War Department, be assigned by the Board of Enrollment in each district to the several towns and wards of the district. The quota of each town or ward can be closely approximated by adding two-thirds of the number already assigned in General Orders No. 21 from this office, as the quota under the call of October 17, 1863, for three hundred thousand; and the people of each community are urgently advised to continue the enlistment of volunteers upon that basis, that there 153] may be less to accomplish in the short time that will elapse between the receipt of information and the day of the draft.

II. No information can at present be given from this office as to the credits due to the towns and wards of the State for volunteers enlisted under this call. Such information is being prepared as speedily as possible, and will contain all credits, whether of veterans or recruits, so far as reports are received at this office; but cannot be given to the public before the 20th inst,

III. Persons applying for certificates of residence for volunteers must state the regiment in which the recruit was enlisted, and the date of muster. The present business of the office will not admit of reply to letters omitting the items above given.

IV. The premium of fifteen dollars for new recruits, and twenty-five dollars for veterans, will be paid to any person other than a commissioned officer, or person holding a recruiting appointment, who shall present an accepted and mustered recruit for the 35th Regiment Wis. Vol. Infantry, now organizing at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee. Such recruit must be presented free of expense to either of the District Provost Marshals of the State, or to some commissioned officer authorized to muster recruits, and issue certificates entitling the holder thereof to the premium. Volunteers in this regiment also receive the three hundred dollars bounty paid to new recruits, the same as in all other organizations.

V. The payment of the two dollars premium for recruits for volunteer organizations has been discontinued by orders from the War Department.

The Governor confidently expects that Wisconsin will promptly furnish the quota of the State under the latest calls of the President. To accomplish this in the limited time yet remaining will require earnest and constant labor throughout the State. In the absence of information as to the exact quota of localities, let the people approximate as nearly as possible and secure the number of recruits necessary to clear them from the draft. Let the sacredness of the cause we would render triumphantly successful, and the waning strength of the rebellion inspire us anew with a fervid devotion, and secure a response from Wisconsin which shall aid in the speedy overthrow of traitors and the return of peace to the land.

By order of the Governor.

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General,

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, Feb. 22, 1864.

General Orders,
No. 4.

WHEREAS, an act of the Legislature, approved April 5, 1862, entitled "an act to authorize the Governor to appoint surgeons in certain cases," has been repealed by act of the present Legislature, approved February 18th, 1864, it is ordered,

I. All commissions heretofore issued to persons under the provisions of the act before mentioned, and known as Battery Surgeons, are hereby revoked, to take effect from the 18th inst.

By order of the Governor.

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

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HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, Feb. 25, 1864.

General Orders,
No. 5 A.

The following dispatch, received from the Provost Marshal General, is published for the information of all concerned:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1864.

Gen. GAYLORD, A. G. Wisconsin:

Provost Marshals can enlist for your Thirty-sixth regiment, but the muster must be made by companies, in accordance with existing orders of the Adjutant General's office.

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost Marshal Gen.

Section IV. of General Orders No. 2, current series, from this office, is hereby modified and changed to conform to the foregoing telegram. Recruiting officers will forward their enlisted men to Camp Randall, upon transportation from this office, as per letter of instructions, where they will be mustered.

By order of the Governor.

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, March 3, 1864.

General Orders,
No. 5 B.

All persons holding recruiting appointments, or authority to recruit for the 36th Regiment, Wis. Volunteers, or for the two additional companies for the 16th infantry and 4th cavalry respectively, are hereby ordered to make immediate report to this office, of the number of men enlisted, for their respective organizations.

Failure to report immediately, will be deemed sufficient reason for a revocation of the appointment and consequent loss of commission.

By order of the Governor.

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, March 4, 1864.

General Orders,
No. 6.

The following telegram from the War Department, directed to the superintendent of the Recruiting Service of this State, under date of March 3d, is published for general information: 155]

WASHINGTON, March, 3, 1864.

To Superintendent Volunteer Recruiting Service, Madison, Wis:

Congress has extended the time for paying of extra bounties to April first (1st), 1864. Notify the Governor.

(Signed,)

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

Also, the following extract from telegram to Col. J. D. Greene, Assistant Provost Marshal General of this State, under date of February 29:

"Be fully prepared to commence the draft on the tenth (10th) of March, and to make it in every sub-district which shall not have raised its quota."

In publishing the above information, the Governor would congratulate the people of the state upon the success which has attended their efforts in recruiting within the past month, and

the probabilities that, with the same exertions within the time limited, the entire quota of the State will be raised, and the draft rendered unnecessary in any district of the State. Many sub-districts have not yet filled their quotas, and the further extension of bounties gives ample opportunity to secure this result. Immediate and energetic action will accomplish the work, to which all are urgently advised.

By order of the Governor.

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, March 7, 1864.

General Orders,

No. 7.

Authority having been given by the War Department to raise another regiment from this State, the Governor directs—

I. The immediate organization of a regiment to be designated as the Thirty-seventh regiment of infantry, to serve for three years or the war, unless sooner discharged; the company and regimental organization to conform to the provisions of General Order No. 110 from the War Department, April 23d, 1863.

II. Appointments will be made by the Governor, giving authority to recruit companies for this regiment, reserving the power to revoke such appointments or to commission persons holding them in such positions as he shall deem just and proper. A second lieutenant will be commissioned and immediately mustered for each company, under the provisions of General Orders No. 75, series of 1862, from the War Department. Instructions will be issued with each appointment, governing the recruiting service.

III. Volunteers in this organization will receive the bounties provided by the General Government, until the first of April proximo, to wit: to new recruits, three hundred dollars, (\$300); to veterans, four hundred dollars, (\$400); and those having families dependent, will receive the benefits provided by the State from the War Fund.

156] IV. The War Department having reduced the amount of premium to be paid for volunteers, a premium of ten dollars for

new recruits and fifteen dollars for veterans, will be paid to any person, other than a commissioned officer or person holding a recruiting appointment, who shall present an accepted and mustered recruit.

Such recruit must be presented, free of expense, to either of the second lieutenants before mentioned, who will be authorized to muster the recruit and issue certificates entitling the holder to the premium, and payment of which will be made by the U. S. Mustering and Disbursing officer.

V. Recruits to this regiment will be credited to the various localities in the State, in the same manner as if enlisted for other organizations.

VI. The camp of rendezvous is hereby designated at Camp Randall, in the city of Madison.

By order of the Governor.

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, March 8, 1864.

General Orders,
No. 8.

Authority having been given by the War Department, the Governor directs the organization of another regiment, to be designated as the Thirty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteer infantry.

I. The camp of rendezvous is hereby designated at Camp Randall in Madison.

II. The general plan of organization will conform to the provisions set forth in General Order No. seven (7) from this office, in the raising of the Thirty-seventh regiment.

By order of the Governor.

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, March 22, 1864.

General Orders,
No. 9.

The failure of so large a number of recruiting officers to make reports to this office of the number of men enlisted, as required by letter of instructions, needs immediate correction.

I. The Governor directs that all recruiting officers for the Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth regiments, now being organized in the State, shall, on the first of April, proximo, report to this office the total number of men enlisted by [157] them to that date, specifying the number then in camp, and those remaining at the recruiting station, for which transportation is required. Failure to comply with the above requirement upon the day given, will be deemed sufficient cause for withholding commission.

By order of the Governor.

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, March, 28, 1864.

General Orders,
No. 10.

It appearing from evidence presented, that many citizens from the border counties of our State, have been enlisted for volunteer organizations of adjoining States, by which means those localities fail to receive credit, upon their quotas for volunteers heretofore furnished; and in order to secure, so far as possible, all proper credits to the several localities, the Governor requests:

I. That the boards of supervisors, or justices of the peace of the several towns shall prepare and forward to this office statements, supported by affidavits, in relation to the case of every volunteer known to have been in the service, as a member of any organization out of the State, and not already credited to some locality within the State.

II. Each affidavit must state the full name of the volunteer for whom credit is claimed; the town or ward in which he resided at the time of his enlistment, with the length of time he has been such resident; the company and regiment to which he was assigned, and the State by which such company or regiment was organized, together with the name of the officer by whom he was enlisted.

III. Each affidavit, so prepared, must be made out singly, upon letter paper or legal cap, which should be properly folded, and endorsed with the name of the volunteer, his

company and regiment; and the name of the town or ward making the claim of such volunteer. Such other facts as would substantiate the residence of the volunteer might also properly form a portion of the affidavit. For instance, the fact of his having paid poll, or other tax in the town, the residence of his family, and whether the town or county bounty had been paid them.

IV. All affidavits, as above indicated, must be filed in this office on or before the first day of May next, after which date effort will be made to secure all proper credits for this class of volunteers not heretofore given to the several localities.

V. The attention of communities interested in this matter, is solicited at the earliest practicable moment.

By order of the Governor:

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

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HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, April 8, 1864.

General Orders,
No. 11 A.

A telegram has been received from Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding the military division of the Mississippi, notifying the Governor that the War Department authorizes his control over the Veteran regiments of this State now on furlough, and requesting that notice be issued that all Veteran regiments should report forthwith on the expiration of their furloughs, and proceed to join their proper brigades.

The following extracts will indicate Gen. Sherman's orders:

"All regiments belonging to the armies of the Ohio and Cumberland to come direct to Nashville, and those of the army of the Tennessee, to Cairo, where they will learn where their brigades are, and receive further orders.

"Not a day should be lost, and no excuse can be entertained, such as waiting for more recruits. I will hold commanders of regiments to a strict account for absence a single day."

Commanders of Veteran regiments now in the State, will act in obedience to the above requirement.

By order of the Governor.

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, May 2, 1864.

General Orders,
No. 11, B.

I. The General Government will accept volunteers from this state for service of one hundred days as United States troops, provided they are offered within fifteen days from date. The limited time remaining in which to complete the organization of these troops, will require immediate and energetic action. This service is voluntary. Opportunity is herein given to those citizens of the state, whose duties have heretofore prevented their enlistment for the longer terms of active service, to unite their energies with those of our regiments already in the field; and by relieving our veteran troops from posts and fortifications, to share in the glory of an endeavor to render the immediate campaign both successful and decisive.

II. The present State militia organization will be made the basis of four regiments, should they tender their services, in which case the present regimental and company commanders are requested to take immediate steps to recruit the companies to the minimum prescribed by existing regulations of the War Department, to wit:

1 Captain,	4 Sergeants,
1 First Lieutenant,	8 Corporals,
1 Second Lieutenant,	2 Musicians,
1 First Sergeant,	1 Wagoner,

159] and not less than sixty-four (64) privates. When complete to a minimum the commanding officer of each company will immediately report the fact to this office and to the Colonel Commanding the Regiment.

III. Companies and recruits for the First and Second regiments will rendezvous at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, and

for the Third and Fourth at Camp Randall, in Madison. Persons not connected with either of the regiments, desiring to enter this service, can report at either of the above named camps, at which mustering officers will be stationed for the receipt, subsistence and muster of recruits for this service.

IV. These troops are to be organized, clothed, armed, equipped, subsisted, transported and paid as other United States Infantry Volunteers. They will be mustered into the service of the United States by regiments when the regiments are filled to the minimum strength, and are to serve in fortifications or wherever their services may be required within or without this state. No bounty will be paid these troops, nor the service charged or credited on any draft; and soldiers in this service will be subject to draft for three years' service should such draft be ordered; but should any officer or soldier be drafted while in this special service, he will be credited for the service already rendered.

V. Contracts for subsistence of recruits while at company rendezvous must be made, subject to the approval of the Superintendent of the recruiting service, Col. J. D. Greene, 8th U. S. Infantry, Madison, Wis., and conform to provisions of G. O. No. 131, War Department. Transportation for companies or squads will be furnished upon application to this office.

VI. All communications pertaining to the organization of these forces, should be addressed to the Adjutant General, as the proper medium of communication with the Commander-in-chief.

The proposition on the part of the Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, to furnish extra men for service of one hundred days originated in an ardent desire on their part to put the success of the approaching campaign beyond question, and thus speedily crush the rebellion which has so long cursed our land; and although no one will be compelled to go upon this extra service, yet, believing that this will be the last great struggle; that the rebels are about to make a last desperate effort; that a heavy and well directed blow at this time may and probably will close the war, and save us much sacrifice in the future; the Governor hopes and desires to see Wisconsin add new glory to the fame she has already acquired, by promptly furnishing at least five thousand

of her sons to take part in what he trusts will prove the decisive and closing campaign of the war.

By order of the Governor:

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, April 10, 1864.

General Orders,
No. 12 A.

The following copy of a telegram to Col. Greene, A. A. Provost Marshal General of the State, is published for the information of the public:

160] [By Telegraph.]

WASHINGTON, April 15th, 1864.

To Col. J. D. Greene, A. A. Pro. Mar. Gen.:

Accounts will be made up to include April fifteenth (15th) to determine which sub-districts are deficient, and the number required from each. The draft will be made in the sub-districts as soon as possible thereafter. Men enlisted after April fifteenth (15th) from the different sub-districts, will be deducted from the number required at that date therefrom.

Deductions will be made up to the latest moment before the draft.

(Signed)

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

By order of the Governor:

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, May 12, 1864.

General Orders,
No. 12 B.

The Commanding Officer of each State Militia Company (or organization) identified with the One Hundred Day Volunteers, having in possession ammunition, arms and accoutrements, is

hereby directed to deposit the same, in some safe and suitable building, to await the company's return from active service.

By order of the Governor:

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, June 17, 1864.

General Orders,
No. 13.

I. The failure of commanding officers of companies to furnish descriptive lists to men detailed from, or sent to hospital from their commands, has become a matter of serious complaint, involving in numerous cases, much hardship and suffering. By request of, and authority from the War Department, the commanding officers of all companies of Wisconsin organizations, are hereby directed to forward at once, Descriptive Lists of all men transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, which have not been already furnished, to General J. B. Fry, Provost Marshal General, at Washington, D. C.

By order of the Governor:

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

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HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, July 30, 1864.

General Orders,
No. 14.

Under the call of the President of the United States, dated July 18th, 1864, for 500,000 volunteers, the quota assigned to Wisconsin is 19,032. This number may be raised by voluntary enlistments in any of the old regiments or batteries, or in the Forty-second regiment of volunteer infantry hereby authorized. If the quota above given is not filled by voluntary enlistments, a draft is ordered by the General Government on

the 5th day of September proximo, to supply the deficiency then existing.

The quotas of the several towns and wards in the State, under the call, will be assigned by the District Provost Marshals of the respective districts, and will be announced as soon as completed.

Authority having been given by the War Department for the organization of new regiments of infantry from this State, the Governor directs—

I. The immediate organization of a regiment to be designated as the Forty-second Regiment of Infantry, to serve for three years or the war, unless sooner discharged; the company and regimental organization to conform to the provisions of General Orders No. 110, series of 1863, from the War Department.

II. Appointments will be made by the Governor giving authority to recruit companies for this regiment, reserving the power to revoke such appointments, or to commission persons holding them in such positions as he shall deem just and proper. A Second Lieutenant will be commissioned and conditionally mustered for each company, under the provisions of General Orders No. 131, current series, from the War Department. Instructions from the Superintendent of Recruiting Service will be issued with each appointment, governing the service.

III. Volunteers in this regiment will receive the bounty provided by the General Government, of Three Hundred Dollars (\$300); or for enlistment in either of the old regiments for the term of one, two or three years, the bounties of One hundred, Two hundred, or Three hundred dollars respectively, and those having families dependent will receive the benefits provided by the State from the War Fund.

IV. Volunteers in the old or new organizations will be credited to the various sub-districts of the State, which they may give as a residence at the time of enlistment.

V. The camp of rendezvous is hereby designated at Camp Randall in the city of Madison.

In again calling upon the State to contribute from her sons to fill the ranks of our army, the Governor remembers with pride the response which has ever been made to the call of the

General Government and the evidence therein given that Wisconsin still maintains her place among the foremost in loyalty and devotion to the Union.

He again appeals with confidence to the unwearied patriotism of the people for a prompt response by voluntary enlistment to this call, with the hope that the new accessions 162] thereby secured to our national forces shall result in the speedy overthrow of rebellion, the supremacy of the Government, and the establishment of peace and prosperity throughout all the land.

By order of the Governor,

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, Aug. 2d, 1864.

General Orders,
No. 15.

Paragraph No. One of General Orders, No. 14, issued on the 30th ult. is hereby modified and changed as follows, to wit:

Volunteers in the Forty-second Regiment, thereby authorized, may enlist for one, two or three years terms of service, and become entitled to the bounties of one, two or three hundred dollars for each respective term.

By order of the Governor:

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, Aug. 8, 1864.

General Orders,
No. 16.

Pursuant to special authority from the War Department, the Governor directs:

I. The re-organization of the Fifth Wisconsin Infantry under the following named officers, to wit:

Colonel—THOMAS S. ALLEN

Lieut. Colonel—ANDREW S. BENNETT.

Major—C. W. KEMPF.

Adjutant—

Quartermaster—ALEX SAMUELS.

Surgeon—C. E. CRANE.

1st Ass't Surgeon—

2d Ass't Surgeon—

Chaplain—

all officers of the old organization.

II. Seven companies will be recruited under existing regulations, which, with the three veteran companies now in service, will complete the regimental organization; the recruitment of these companies to be complete by Sept. 5th, otherwise the recruits to be formed into as many companies as the number will allow.

III. Recruiting appointments will be issued by the Governor to members of the old regiment, and to civilians, for recruiting 163] this regiment, with the same provisions as those heretofore issued for new organizations. Instructions and enlistment blanks will be furnished on application to Lieut. Col. C. S. Lovell, Sup't. Recruiting Service.

IV. Volunteers can enlist in this regiment for one, two or three years, and receive the bounties provided by the General Government, of one, two and three hundred dollars for each term respectively; and those having families dependent, the benefit of the bounty provided by the State from the War Fund.

V. Volunteers in this regiment will be credited to such sub-districts of the State as they shall give as their residence at the time of enlistment.

VI. The camp of rendezvous is hereby designated at Camp Randall in Madison.

By order of the Governor,

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, Aug. 10, 1864.

General Orders,

No. 17.

In pursuance of authority from the War Department, for the organization of new regiments of infantry from this State, the Governor directs:

I. The immediate organization of a regiment to be designated as the Forty-third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, for one, two or three years' service, unless sooner discharged, the company and regimental organization to conform to the provisions of General Orders No. 110, series of 1863, from the War Department.

II. Appointments will be made by the Governor giving authority to recruit companies for this regiment, reserving the authority to revoke such appointments, or to commission persons holding them in such position as he shall deem just and proper. A Second Lieutenant will be commissioned and conditionally mustered for each company, under the provisions of General Orders No. 131, current series, from the War Department. Instructions from the Superintendent of Recruiting Service will be issued with each appointment, governing the service.

III. Volunteers in this regiment may enlist for one, two, or three years, and receive the bounties provided by the General Government, of one, two, and three hundred dollars for each term respectively, and those having families dependent, the benefit of the bounty provided by the State from the War Fund.

IV. Volunteers in this regiment will be credited to such sub-districts of the State as they shall assign as their residence at the time of enlistment.

V. The camp of rendezvous is hereby designated at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee.

By order of the Governor.

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

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HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, Sept. 1, 1864.

General Orders,
No. 18.

All persons holding recruiting appointments from the Governor for either infantry or artillery organizations, authorized under the late call for volunteers, are hereby directed to report immediately by letter to this office the number of men recruited to this date, giving a list of names of recruits, and the location of the recruiting rendezvous. Let there be no delay in this matter. Failure to comply with this order will be deemed sufficient reason for withholding commissions.

By order of the Governor.

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, Sept. 3, 1864.

General Orders,
No. 19.

The correction of the enrollment of the State, as directed by the War Department, and re-assignment of the quota accordingly, will necessarily postpone the draft beyond the 5th inst., and give still farther time for sub-districts to fill their quotas by volunteering. The Governor is authorized to say that volunteers will be accepted and counted on the quotas of the present call up to the last practicable moment before the draft, and that the present bounties will be paid to such volunteers.

The corrected enrollment, and the credits obtained from the War Department, materially lessening the number to be raised from this State under the present call, together with the delay occasioned in making corrections, give ample opportunity for sub-districts to fill their quotas by voluntary enlistments.

Immediate and energetic action will accomplish the work, to which all are urgently advised.

By order of the Governor:

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, Sept. 6, 1864.

General Orders,
No. 20.

I. Attention of the commanding officers of the organized militia companies of the State is hereby directed to the following section of the present militia law, to-wit:

“Section 24. It shall be the duty of each and every commanding officer of any organized company in this State, on or 165] before the last Mondays of April and September of each year, to muster his company, and to make out in triplicate, muster rolls, setting forth the names and number of the members of his company, the officers in the order of their rank, and the privates in alphabetical order, one of which muster rolls, duly certified, he shall transmit, through his commanding officer, to the Adjutant General of the State. He shall file one in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of his county, and he shall keep the other as a voucher for himself. If such company shall form a part of any organized battalion or regiment, the commanding officer thereof shall transmit the same, with a muster roll of the field and staff officers of his battalion or regiment, to the Adjutant General of the State. It shall also be the duty of every such commanding officer of a company, at the time of making said muster rolls, to make duplicate lists of all arms, accoutrements, ordnance and ordnance stores, and other property belonging to the State, in his possession, one of which lists duly certified, he shall transmit through his commanding officer to the Quartermaster General, and he shall keep the other as a voucher for himself. If such company shall form a part of an organized battalion or regiment, the commanding officer thereof shall

transmit the same, with a list of all the military property of the State in his possession, to the Quartermaster General."

II. In the absence of the regimental officers, now on duty in the volunteer service, commandants of companies will transmit the copy of muster roll designed for this office, to the Adjutant General *direct*, and the lists of arms, ordnance, ordnance stores, and accoutrements designed for the Quartermaster General, *to that officer direct*, at Madison.

III. Blanks will be forwarded immediately, and officers in charge will report in obedience to the above requirement without delay, giving *the actual condition* of each company *at the date of muster*.

IV. In the absence of commissioned officers, the senior non-commissioned officer will be held to the performance of this duty.

By order of the Governor:

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, Sept. 14th, 1864.

General Orders,
No. 21.

Pursuant to special authority from the War Department, the Governor directs the organization of eight companies of Heavy Artillery, which with the four batteries from the State now in active service, will constitute the First Regiment of Wisconsin Heavy Artillery. The organization of these companies will conform to the provisions of General Orders No. 110, series of 1863, from the War Department.

II. Recruiting appointments will be issued by the Governor for recruiting this regiment, with the same provisions as those heretofore issued for new organizations. Instructions and enlistment blanks will be furnished upon application to Lt. Col. C. S. Lovell, Supt. Recruiting Service.

166] III. Volunteers can enlist in this regiment for one, two or three years, and receive the bounties provided by the General Government, of one, two and three hundred dollars

for each term respectively, and those having families dependent, the benefit of the bounty provided by the State from the War Fund.

IV. Volunteers in this regiment will be credited to such sub-districts of the State as they shall give as their residence at the time of enlistment.

V. The camp of rendezvous is hereby designated at Camp Randall in Madison.

By order of the Governor:

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, Sept. 14, 1864.

General Orders,

No. 22.

I. In pursuance of authority from the War Department for the organization of new regiments of infantry from this State, the Governor directs the immediate organization of an additional regiment, to be designated as the Forty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.¹

II. The camp of rendezvous is hereby designated at Camp Randall, in Madison.

III. The general plan of organization will conform to the provisions set forth in General Orders number seventeen (17) from this office, authorizing the Forty-third regiment.

By order of the Governor,

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, Sept. 17, 1864.

General Orders,
No. 23.

1. Pursuant to authority from the War Department, the Governor directs the organization of the Forty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry,² to be known as the "German regiment."

II. Recruiting appointments will be issued by the Governor to civilians for recruiting this regiment, with the same provisions as those heretofore issued for new organizations. Instructions governing the service, and enlistment blanks, will be furnished upon application to Lieut. Col. C. S. Lovell, Superintendent of Recruiting Service. Recruiting officers will make weekly reports of success to both Col. Lovell and this office.

III. Volunteers can enlist in this regiment for one, two or three years, and receive the bounties provided by the General Government of one, two and three hundred dollars for each 167] term respectively, and those having families dependent, the benefit of the bounty provided by the State from the War Fund.

IV. Volunteers in this regiment will be credited to such sub-districts of the State as they shall give as their residence at the time of enlistment.

V. The general plan of organization will conform to the provisions set forth in General Orders number seventeen (17) from this office, authorizing the Forty-third regiment.

VI. The camp of rendezvous is hereby designated at Camp Randall, in Madison, Wis.

By order of the Governor.

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, September 29, 1864.

General Orders,
No. 24.

Complaint is made of improper conduct on the part of recruiting officers in their endeavor to secure recruits, by the enlistment of drafted men, in some instances known to be such, and crediting with a residence other than that from which they were drafted, in order to secure a bounty as Volunteers. The following extract of a telegram from the War Department determines the position of the drafted man, to wit; "The man is holden by the draft, even if he has not received official notification, and his subsequent enlistment as a Volunteer does not release him." Such action on the part of recruiting officers must be stopped at once. Proof of antedated enlistments to secure such credits will forfeit the commission of the recruiting officer, and subject the volunteer to the penalty of being reported a deserter, and suffering accordingly, as provided in the twenty-second Article of War.

All bounties paid by the people of sub-districts to secure such credits, will, of course, be a loss, and they are, therefore, urgently advised against the purchase of such credits, without evidence that the recruit is not already a drafted man.

By order of the Governor.

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, October 7, 1864.

General Orders,
No. 25.

I. In publishing the following order from the President of the United States, the Governor, in behalf of the State, desires to add thereto an expression of thanks to the volunteers constituting the "one-hundred day" regiments, for their alacrity

in responding to the call for this special service, and for their efficient and faithful performance of a duty which has contributed to such grand results, reflecting such honor upon themselves and the State, and which is thus gratefully acknowledged by the Chief Executive of the nation:

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“EXECUTIVE MANSION,

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., October 1, 1864.

“Special Executive order returning thanks to the Volunteers for one hundred days, from the States of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin:

“The time of one hundred days, for which volunteers from the States of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin volunteered, under the call of their respective Governors, in the months of May and June, to aid in the recent campaign of Gen. Sherman, having expired, the President directs an official acknowledgment to be made of their patriotic services. It was their good fortune to render efficient service in the southwest, and to contribute to the victories of the national arms over the rebel forces in Georgia under command of Johnston and Hood; and on all occasions and in every service to which they were assigned their duty as patriotic volunteers was performed with alacrity and courage, for which they are entitled, and are hereby tendered the national thanks, through the Governors of their respective States.

“The Secretary of War is directed to transmit a copy of this order to the Governors of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, and to cause a certificate of their valuable services to be delivered to the officers and soldiers of the States above named who recently served in the military force of the United States as volunteers for one hundred days.”

(Signed)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

II. The certificates alluded to are now being prepared by the Adjutant General of the army, and will be properly distributed upon their receipt by the Executive of the State.

By order of the Governor.

AUG. GAYLORD,

Adjutant General.

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SCHEDULE "D."

Schedule showing the total number of Volunteers originally in the several organizations from the State, with the changes, and present numerical strength of each.

Organization.	Gain by recruits.		Gain by substitutes.		Gain by draft.		Veteran re-enlistment.	Total.	Term of enlistment.		Loss by deaths, discharges, &c.	Present numerical strength.	Date of report.	Remarks.
	1883.	1884.			1884.	1883.			1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.			
1st Infantry.....	945	75	66	.....	.....	.....	407	1,508	.....	.....	1,508	371	.....	Must'd out, balance trans. to 21st Inf.
2d Infantry.....	1,051	57	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,266	.....	.....	1,266	150	Oct. 31, '84	Must'd out, balance trans. to 6th Inf.
3d Infantry.....	979	70	284	220	179	.....	237	1,939	352	19	1,598	883	Nov. 8, '84	Must'd out, since re-organized.
5th Infantry.....	1,055	210	684	20	.....	.....	204	2,176	570	4	1,602	929	Nov. 4, '84	
6th Infantry.....	1,108	58	171	39	411	.....	237	2,024	461	.....	1,563	766	Nov. 28, '84	
7th Infantry.....	1,029	74	343	130	.....	.....	218	1,794	129	.....	1,665	548	Nov. 30, '84	
8th Infantry.....	973	52	236	11	.....	.....	301	1,573	63	1	1,509	600	Nov. 30, '84	
9th Infantry.....	870	109	190	.....	.....	.....	219	1,378	18	.....	1,360	403	Dec., '84	
10th Infantry.....	916	20	85	.....	.....	.....	13	1,084	1	.....	1,033	465	Oct. 8, '84	
11th Infantry.....	1,029	72	288	3	.....	.....	363	1,735	82	.....	1,653	615	Oct. 31, '84	
12th Infantry.....	1,045	84	314	177	24	.....	519	2,163	201	.....	1,962	938	Oct. 31, '84	
13th Infantry.....	970	169	212	55	.....	.....	391	1,797	43	3	1,751	893	Nov. 17, '84	
14th Infantry.....	970	60	439	.....	200	.....	272	1,941	212	.....	1,729	748	Nov. 17, '84	
15th Infantry.....	801	20	73	.....	.....	.....	247	995	2	.....	903	424	Nov. 7, '84	
16th Infantry.....	1,063	70	547	6	155	.....	242	2,088	947	.....	1,899	952	Nov., '84	
17th Infantry.....	1,063	77	298	136	213	.....	287	1,932	356	.....	1,596	931	Nov., '84	
18th Infantry.....	992	61	163	.....	200	.....	178	1,504	.....	.....	1,303	744	Oct. 31, '84	
19th Infantry.....	873	26	156	50	.....	.....	270	1,473	89	.....	1,386	633	Oct. 31, '84	
20th Infantry.....	1,002	12	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,123	25	.....	1,098	938	Oct. 31, '84	
21st Infantry.....	1,069	.....	139	1	.....	.....	.....	1,156	3	.....	1,153	457	Nov. 4, '84	
22d Infantry.....	994	1	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,148	7	.....	1,141	560	Nov. 11, '84	
24th Infantry.....	1,063	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,113	3	.....	1,110	560	Oct. 31, '84	
25th Infantry.....	1,018	.....	282	5	85	.....	.....	1,420	105	.....	1,315	557	Nov. 5, '84	
26th Infantry.....	1,002	20	84	1	.....	.....	.....	1,087	.....	.....	1,072	863	Oct. 31, '84	
27th Infantry.....	1,065	24	236	3	.....	.....	.....	1,097	121	.....	1,007	566	Nov. 5, '84	
28th Infantry.....	961	2	125	32	.....	.....	.....	1,128	.....	.....	1,086	521	Oct. 31, '84	
29th Infantry.....	961	2	114	1	.....	.....	.....	1,120	35	.....	1,095	665	Nov. 2, '84	
29th Infantry.....	961	2	114	1	.....	.....	.....	1,078	17	.....	1,061	509	Nov. 7, '84	

SCHEDULE "D."—Concluded.

Schedule showing the total number of Volunteers originally from the State, with the changes, and present numerical strength of each.

Organization.	Gain by recruits.		Gain by substitutes.		Term of enlistment.			Total.	Veteran re-enlistment.	Gain by draft.		Loss by deaths, dissections, &c.	Present numerical strength.	Date of report.	Remarks.
	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.	1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.			1864.	1863.				
30th Infantry.....	906	69	220	1	28	3	1,165	1,193				717	479	Dec. 2, '64	
31st Infantry.....	879	8	188				1,074	1,074				227	847	Nov. 3, '64	
32d Infantry.....	983	6	370	100	102		1,367	1,469				567	902	Nov. 3, '64	
33d Infantry.....	932		164	2	4		1,054	1,058				310	746	Dec. 1, '64	
34th Infantry.....	240						240					240			
35th Infantry.....	1,066		14				1,080	1,080				259	821	Oct. '64	
36th Infantry.....	990		9		2	1	991	999				374	625	Oct. 12, '64	
37th Infantry.....	708		64	136	225		843	1,068				267	801	Dec. 4, '64	
38th Infantry.....	913		8		340		581	921				26	885		
42d Infantry.....	877		7		841		43	884					884		
43d Infantry.....	867				867			867					837		
44th Infantry.....	509				495		14	509					509		Organization incomplete.
45th Infantry.....	345				333		12	345					345		
1st Cavalry.....	1,124	286	597	83	381		2,077	2,438	61	76	202	1,399	1,039	Oct. 3, '64	
2d Cavalry.....	1,127	137	630	18	73	1	2,221	2,295	385			1,220	1,175	Dec. 2, '64	
3d Cavalry.....	1,186	394	608	17	82	1	2,409	2,492	357			1,020	1,472	Nov. 3, '64	
4th Cavalry.....	1,047	32	810	16	6		2,159	2,165	260			1,194	971	Nov. 3, '64	
Milwaukee Cav.....	83	1					93	93	9			84	9		Must. out. balance trans. to vat. org's.
1st Battery.....	155	17	53	1	13	1	216	260	34			171	89	Oct. 31, '64	
2nd Battery.....	153	5	35				241	241				147	89	Nov. 30, '64	
40th B'd Battery.....	170	35	32		3		267	270	33			181	89	Nov. 30, '64	
41st Battery.....	151	1	60	37	52		240	292	43			119	173	Dec. 1, '64	
5th Battery.....	155	5	64		3		300	303	79			154	107	Oct. 31, '64	
6th Battery.....	157	18	64	2	2		373	373	34			168	107	Nov. 30, '64	
7th Battery.....	158	40	50	3	3		340	343	92			191	152	Nov. 30, '64	
8th Battery.....	161	2	90		9		310	319	66			143	176	Oct. 31, '64	
9th Battery.....	155	4	53		12		278	290	78			161	129	Oct. 31, '64	
10th Battery.....	47	89	30		7		169	177	11			63	136	Sept. 31, '64	
11th Battery.....	87	1	121	2	7		121	125	39			185	154	Oct. 6, '64	
12th Battery.....	99	86					339	339	31				132	Sept. 31, '64	
13th Battery.....	156	22			6		172	178				46		Sept. 31, '64	

	129	108	80		29	341	9	332	158	183	Dec. 1, '64	
Bat'y A H'y Art.	149		30			179	7	179	45	134	Nov. 30, '64	
Bat'y B H'y Art.	146		11			160	10	153	20	140	Oct. 31, '64	
Bat'y C H'y Art.	146		12	5		159	147	149	41	118	Aug. 31, '64	
Bat'y D H'y Art.	151			1		151				151		
Bat'y E H'y Art.	151					151		3		151		
Bat'y F H'y Art.	151					151	148	4		152		
Bat'y G H'y Art.	152					152	148	4		151		
Bat'y H H'y Art.	151					151	147	4		151		
Bat'y I H'y Art.	150					150	147	3		150		
Bat'y J H'y Art.	148					148	145	3		148		
Bat'y K H'y Art.	152					152	148	4		152		
Bat'y L H'y Art.	152					152	148	4		152		
Bat'y M H'y Art.	152					152	148	4		152		
Sharp Shooters...	105	43	37		9	194		194	164	30		{ Must. out. balance { trans. to var. org's.
Gib. Brig. B'd	13	1				14		14		14		
Bls. Brig. B'd		1	24			25	1	24		25		
A. of F. Brig. B'd			8			8		8		8		
U. S. colored			171	84		202	79	178		262		
U. S. A. & N.			546			546		546		546		
Out of State			14			47	8	38		47		
Unassigned			12	582	5,063	5,657	582	5,075		5,657		
Total	45,941	2,750	11,252	1,221 745 before dft. 479 after dft.	2,380	75,133	9,102	65,990	32,970	42,163		{ Present strength es- { timated.
100 day troops	2,134					2,134			2,134			
Grand total						77,267			35,104			

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SCHEDULE "E"

Arm and Term of Service, Date and Place of Muster, Date of Depart

Term of Service.	Arm of Service.	First Commanding Officer.	Number of Men.	Date of Muster.	
				From.	To.
3 months..	1st Reg't Infantry.. (reorganized)	Col. John C. Starkweather.	*810	May 17, '61	May 17, '61
3 years a..	1st Reg't Infantry..	Col. John C. Starkweather.	1508	Oct. 8, '61	Oct. 9, '61
3 years b..	2d Reg't Infantry..	Col. S. Park Coon.....	1266	June 11, '61	June 11, '61
3 years c..	3d Reg't Infantry..	Col. Charles S. Hamilton.....	1969	June 29, '61	June 29, '61
3 years d..	5th Reg't Infantry..	Col. Amasa Cobb.....	2176	June 29, '61	July 3, '61
3 years e..	6th Reg't Infantry..	Col. Lysander Cutler.....	2024	June 10, '61	July 1, '61
3 years f..	7th Reg't Infantry..	Col. Joseph Van Dor.....	1794	May 29, '61	Sept. 2, '61
				Aug. 16, '61	
3 years g..	8th Reg't Infantry..	Col. Robert C. Murphy.....	1573		Sept. 13, '61
3 years h..	9th Reg't Infantry..	Col. Frederick Salomon.....	1378	Sept. 5, '61	Nov. 28, '61
3 years i..	10th Reg't Infantry..	Col. Alfred R. Chapin.....	1034	Oct. 29, '61	Oct. 14, '61
3 years j..	11th Reg't Infantry..	Col. Charles L. Harris.....	1735	Oct. 5, '61	Oct. 18, '61
3 years k..	12th Reg't Infantry..	Col. George E. Bryant.....	2163	Sept. 27, '61	Nov. 5, '61
3 years l..	13th Reg't Infantry..	Col. Maurice Maloney.....	1796	Oct. 28, '61	Nov. 13, '61
3 years m..	14th Reg't Infantry..	Col. David E. Wood.....	1941	Oct. 17, '61	Jan. 30, '62
3 years n..	15th Reg't Infantry..	Col. Hans C. Heg.....	905	Jan. 30, '62	Feb. 14, '62
3 years o..	16th Reg't Infantry..	Col. Benjamin Allen.....	2066	Dec. 1, '61	Jan. 31, '62
3 years p..	17th Reg't Infantry..	Col. John L. Doran.....	1952	Nov. 26, '61	Mch. 15, '62
3 years q..	18th Reg't Infantry..	Col. James S. Alban.....	1504	Mch. 3, '62	Mch. 15, '62
3 years r..	19th Reg't Infantry..	Col. Horace T. Sanders.....	1475	Jan. 20, '62	Apr. 30, '62
3 years s..	20th Reg't Infantry..	Col. Bertine Pinckney.....	1123	Mch. 4, '62	Aug. 30, '62
3 years t..	21st Reg't Infantry..	Col. Benjamin J. Sweet.....	1156	July 31, '62	Sept. 5, '62
3 years u..	22d Reg't Infantry..	Col. William L. Utley.....	1148	Sept. 5, '62	Sept. 5, '62
3 years v..	23d Reg't Infantry..	Col. Joshua J. Guppy.....	1113	Aug. 12, '62	Aug. 30, '62
3 years w..	24th Reg't Infantry..	Col. Charles S. Larrabee.....	1073	Aug. 30, '62	Aug. 22, '62
3 years x..	25th Reg't Infantry..	Col. Milton Montgomery.....	1420	Aug. 15, '62	Sept. 14, '62
3 years y..	26th Reg't Infantry..	Col. William H. Jacobs.....	1087	Sept. 13, '62	Sept. 17, '62
3 years z..	27th Reg't Infantry..	Col. Conrad Krez.....	1128	Sept. 17, '62	Mch. 7, '63
3 years aa..	28th Reg't Infantry..	Col. James M. Lewis.....	1120	Oct. 23, '62	Oct. 14, '62
3 years ab..	29th Reg't Infantry..	Col. Charles R. Gill.....	1078	Oct. 13, '62	Sept. 27, '62
3 years ac..	30th Reg't Infantry..	Col. Daniel J. Dill.....	1196	Sept. 27, '62	Oct. 21, '62
3 years ad..	31st Reg't Infantry..	Col. Isaac E. Messmore.....	1074	Oct. 21, '62	Dec. 24, '62
				Oct. 9, '62	
3 years ae..	32d Reg't Infantry..	Col. James H. Howe.....	1469	Sept. 25, '62	Sept. 25, '62
3 years af..	33d Reg't Infantry..	Col. Jonathan B. Moore.....	1058	Oct. 18, '62	Oct. 18, '62
9 months..	34th Reg't Infantry..	Col. Fritz Anneke.....	960	Dec. 2, '62	Dec. 31, '62
3 years ag..	35th Reg't Infantry..	Col. Henry Orff.....	1080	Dec. 11, '63	Feb. 27, '64
3 years ah..	36th Reg't Infantry..	Col. Frank A. Haskell.....	999	Mch. 1, '64	Mch. 23, '64
3 years ai..	37th Reg't Infantry..	Col. Samuel Harriman.....	1068	Apr. 13, '64	Aug. 24, '64
1.2. & 3 yrs	38th Reg't Infantry..	Col. James Bintliff.....	991	Apr. 15, '64	Sept. 17, '64
100 days..	39th Reg't Infantry..	Col. Edwin L. Buttrick.....	778	June 3, '64	June 3, '64
100 days..	40th Reg't Infantry..	Col. W. Augustus Ray.....	780	June 7, '64	June 9, '64
100 days..	41st Reg't Infantry..	Lt. Col. George B. Goodwin	576	June 8, '64	June 15, '64
1.2 or 3 yrs	42d Reg't Infantry..	Col. Ezra T. Sprague.....	884	Aug. 15, '64	Sept. 9, '64
1.2 or 3 yrs	43d Reg't Infantry..	Col. Amasa Cobb.....	867	Aug. 17, '64	Oct. 8, '64
1.2 or 3 yrs	44th Reg't Infantry..	Col. George G. Symes.....	509	Sept. 27, '64	
1.2 or 3 yrs	45th Reg't Infantry..	Col. Henry F. Belitz.....	345	Sept. 26, '64	
3 years aj..	Co. "G," U. S. S. S.	Capt. Edward Drew.....	194	Sept. 23, '61	Sept. 23, '61
3 years ak..	1st Reg't Cavalry...	Col. Edward Daniels.....	2438	Sept. 1, '61	Mch. 8, '62
3 years al..	2d Reg't Cavalry...	Col. C. C. Washburn.....	2295	Dec. 30, '61	Mch. 12, '62
404] 3 years	3d Reg't Cavalry...	Col. William A. Barstow.....	2492	Nov. 3, '61	Jan. 31, '62
3 years am..	4th Reg't Cavalry...	Col. Halbert E. Paine.....	2165	July 2, '61	July 19, '61
3 years an..	Milwaukee Cavalry.	Capt. Gustavus von Deutsch	93	Sept. 23, '61	Sept. 23, '61
LIGHT ARTILLERY.					
3 years ao..	1st Battery.....	Capt. Jacob T. Foster.....	260	Oct. 10, '61	Oct. 21, '61
3 years ap..	2d Battery.....	Capt. Ernst Hertzberg.....	241	Oct. 10, '61	Oct. 21, '61
3 years aqu..	3d Battery.....	Capt. Lu H. Drury.....	270	Oct. 10, '61	Oct. 21, '61
3 years ar..	4th Battery.....	Capt. John F. Vallee.....	292	Oct. 10, '61	Oct. 21, '61
3 years as..	5th Battery.....	Capt. O. F. Pinney.....	303	Oct. 1, '61	Oct. 1, '61
3 years at..	6th Battery.....	Capt. Henry Dillon.....	275	Oct. 1, '61	Oct. 1, '61
3 years au..	7th Battery.....	Capt. R. R. Griffith.....	343	Oct. 4, '61	Oct. 4, '61
3 years av..	8th Battery.....	Capt. S. J. Carpenter.....	319	Jan. 8, '62	Jan. 8, '62
3 years aw..	9th Battery.....	Capt. Cyrus H. Johnson.....	290	Jan. 27, '62	Jan. 27, '62
3 years ax..	10th Battery.....	Capt. Yates V. Beebe.....	177	Feb. 10, '62	Feb. 10, '62
3 years ay..	11th Battery.....	Capt. John Rourke.....	128		
3 years az..	12th Battery.....	Capt. William A. Pile.....	339	Mch. 3, '62	Apr. 2, '62
3 years ba..	13th Battery.....	Capt. Richard R. Griffith.....	178	Nov. 4, '63	Dec. 29, '63

SCHEDULE "E"—TERM OF SERVICE—MUSTER, ETC. 731

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SCHEDULE "E."

ure from the State, Original and Present Commanding Officers, &c., &c.

Mustering Officer.	Where Mustered.	Date of Departure from the State.	Present Commanding Officer.
Capt. J. B. McIntyre....	Camp Scott.....	June 9, '61.....	Must. out service, Aug. 22 '61
Capt. J. M. Trowbridge..	Camp Scott.....	Oct. 28, '61.....	Mustered out.
Capt. J. B. McIntyre....	Camp Randall....	June 20, '61.....	Mustered out.
Capt. J. B. McIntyre....	Camp Hamilton...	July 12, '61.....	Col. William Hawley.
Capt. J. B. McIntyre....	Camp Randall....	July 24, '61.....	Col. Thomas S. Allen.
Capt. J. B. McIntyre....	Camp Randall....	July 28, '61.....	Col. John A. Kellog.
Capt. J. B. McIntyre & Maj. Brooks.	Camp Randall....	Sept. 21, '61.....	Col. Hollon Richardson.
Maj. W. T. H. Brooks....	Camp Randall....	Oct. 12, '61.....	Lt. Col. Wm. B. Britton.
Capt. J. M. Trowbridge..	Camp Sigel.....	Jan. 21, '62.....	Lt. Col. Arthur Jacobl.
Capt. J. M. Trowbridge..	Camp Holton.....	Nov. 9, '61.....	Mustered out.
Maj. W. T. H. Brooks....	Camp Randall....	Nov. 11, '61.....	Col. Charles L. Harris.
Capt. R. S. Lammot.....	Camp Randall....	Jan. 11, '62.....	Col. James K. Proudft.
Capt. R. S. Lammot.....	Camp Tredway....	Jan. 18, '62.....	Col. Wm. P. Lyon.
Capt. J. M. Trowbridge..	Camp Wood.....	Mch. 27, '62.....	Col. Lyman M. Ward.
Capt. R. S. Lammot.....	Camp Randall....	Mch. 2, '62.....	Lt. Col. Ole C. Johnson.
Capt. R. S. Lammot.....	Camp Randall....	Mch. 14, '62.....	Col. Cassius Fairchild.
Capt. R. S. Lammot.....	Camp Randall....	Mch. 20, '62.....	Col. Adam G. Maloy.
Capt. J. M. Trowbridge..	Camp Washburn...	Mch. 27, '62.....	Lt. Col. Chas. H. Jackson.
Capt. J. M. Trowbridge..	Camp Utley.....	June 2, '62.....	Col. Horace T. Sanders.
Maj. R. S. Smith.....	Camp Randall....	Aug. 30, '62.....	Col. Henry Bertram.
Maj. R. S. Smith.....	Camp Bragg.....	Sept. 11, '62.....	Col. Harrison C. Hobart.
Capt. J. M. Trowbridge..	Camp Utley.....	Sept. 16, '62.....	Col. Edward Bloodgood.
Maj. R. S. Smith.....	Camp Randall....	Sept. 12, '62.....	Col. Joshua J. Guppye.
Capt. J. M. Trowbridge..	Camp Sigel.....	Sept. 5, '62.....	Col. Theodore S. West.
Maj. R. S. Smith.....	Camp Randall....	Sept. 20, '62.....	Col. Milton Montgomery.
Capt. J. M. Trowbridge..	Camp Sigel.....	Oct. 6, '62.....	Col. Fred. C. Winkler.
Capt. J. M. Trowbridge..	Camp Sigel.....	Mch. 16, '63.....	Col. Conrad Krez.
Capt. J. M. Trowbridge..	Camp Washburn...	Nov. 13, '62.....	Col. Edmund B. Gray.
Maj. R. S. Smith.....	Camp Randall....	Nov. 1, '62.....	Col. Wm. A. Greene.
Maj. R. S. Smith.....	Camp Randall....	.....	Col. Daniel J. Dill.
Capt. S. M. Trowbridge and Lt. Markley.....	Camp Utley.....	Mch. 1, '63.....	Col. Francis H. West.
Maj. R. S. Smith.....	Camp Bragg.....	Oct. 30, '62.....	Col. Charles H. De Groat.
Capt. W. C. Ide.....	Camp Utley.....	Nov. 11, '62.....	Col. Jonathan B. Moore.
Maj. Stansbury and Capt. Trowbridge.....	Madison and Mil..	Jan. 31, '63.....	Must. out service, Sept. 8, '63.
Lt. J. H. Purcell.....	Camp Washburn...	.....	Col. Henry Orff.
Capt. T. T. Brand and Lt. J. H. Purcell.....	Camp Randall....	May --, '64.....	Lt. Col. Clement E. Warner.
by detachments.....	Camp Randall....	by detachments.	Col. Samuel Harriman.
by detachments.....	Camp Randall....	by detachments.	Col. James Bintliff.
Capt. J. P. Collins.....	Camp Washburn...	June 13, '64.....	Must. out service Sept. 15, '64.
Lt. J. H. Purcell.....	Camp Randall....	June 14, '64.....	Must. out service Sept. 16, '64.
Capt. J. B. Collins.....	Camp Washburn...	June 15, '64.....	Must. out service Sept. 17, '64.
by detachments.....	Camp Randall....	Sept. 20, '64.....	Col. Ezra T. Sprague.
by detachments.....	Camp Washburn...	Oct. 9, '64.....	Col. Amasa Cobb.
by detachments.....	Camp Randall....	by companies.	Col. George G. Symes.
by detachments.....	Camp Randall....	by companies.	Col. Henry F. Beltz.
.....	Weehawken.....	Sept. 15, '61.....	Must. out service, Sep. 22, '64.
Capt. J. M. Trowbridge..	Camp Harvey.....	Mch. 15, '62.....	Col. Oscar H. La Grange...
405] Capt. J. M. Trowbridge	Camp Washburn...	Mch. 22, '62.....	Lieut. Col. Nicholas H. Dale.
Capt. R. S. Lammot.....	Camp Barstow....	Mch. 25, '62.....	Col. William A. Barstow.
Capt. J. B. McIntyre....	Camp Utley.....	July 15, '62.....	Col. Joseph Bailey.
Capt. A. Tracy.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	Sept., '61.....	.....
Capt. J. M. Trowbridge..	Camp Utley.....	Jan. 20, '62.....	Capt. Daniel Webster.
Capt. J. M. Trowbridge..	Camp Utley.....	Jan. 20, '62.....	Capt. Charles Beger.
Capt. J. M. Trowbridge..	Camp Utley.....	Jan. 20, '62.....	1st Lt. Hiram F. Hubbard.
Capt. J. M. Trowbridge..	Camp Utley.....	Jan. 20, '62.....	Capt. Dorman L. Noggle.
Capt. J. M. Trowbridge..	Camp Utley.....	Mch. 15, '62.....	Capt. Joseph McKnight.
Capt. J. M. Trowbridge..	Camp Utley.....	Mch. 15, '62.....	Capt. Thomas R. Hood.
Capt. J. M. Trowbridge..	Camp Utley.....	Mch. 15, '62.....	Capt. Harry S. Lee.
Capt. J. M. Trowbridge..	Camp Utley.....	Mch. 18, '62.....	Capt. Henry E. Stiles.
Capt. J. M. Trowbridge..	Burlington.....	Mch. 18, '62.....	Capt. James H. Dodge.
Capt. J. M. Trowbridge..	Milwaukee.....	Mch. 18, '62.....	Capt. Yates V. Beebe.
Maj. R. S. Smith.....	Camp Douglas, Ill.	Apr. 6, '62.....	Capt. John Bourke.
Maj. Sitgreaves and Lieut. Purcell.....	Madison, Wis.....	Apr., '62.....	Capt. Wm. Zickerick.
.....	Camp Washburn...	Jan., '64.....	Capt. Richard R. Griffith.

SCHEDULE "E."—continued.

Arm and Term of Office, Date and Place of Muster, Date of Depart

Term of service.	Arm of Service.	First Commanding Officer.	Number of Men.	Date of Muster.	
				From.	To.
f HEAVY ARTILLERY.					
3 years....	Company A.....	Capt. A. J. Laneworthy.....	341	June 11, '61	June 11, '61
3 years....	Company B.....	Capt. Walter S. Babcock.....	179	Aug. 23, '63	Sept. 9, '63
3 years....	Company C.....	Capt. John R. Davis.....	160	Oct. 1, '63	Oct. 1, '63
3 years....	Company D.....	Capt. Henry W. Peck.....	154	Nov. 7, '63	Nov. 7, '63
1, 2 & 3 yrs	Company E.....	Capt. Justus H. Potter.....	151	Aug. 18, '64	Sept. 21, '64
1, 2 & 3 yrs	Company F.....	Capt. Erastus Cook.....	151	Sept. 1, '64	Sept. 13, '64
1, 2 & 3 yrs	Company G.....	Capt. Henry F. Rouse.....	152	Sept. 21, '64	Nov. 4, '64
1, 2 & 3 yrs	Company H.....	Capt. Charles S. Taylor.....	151	Aug. 29, '64	Oct. 1, '64
1, 2 & 3 yrs	Company I.....	Capt. David H. Saxton.....	150	Sept. 26, '64	Nov. 8, '64
1, 2 & 3 yrs	Company K.....	Capt. Wallace H. Jennings.....	148	Aug. 24, '64	Oct. 17, '64
1, 2 & 3 yrs	Company L.....	Capt. P. Henry Ray.....	152	Aug. 13, '64	Sept. 27, '64
1, 2 & 3 yrs	Company M.....	Capt. Ira H. Ford.....	152	Aug. 30, '64	Sept. 20, '64

*—This column includes all the recruits received up to Dec. 31st, 1864.

a—This regiment was mustered out of service at the expiration of its term, leaving 371 recruits and re-enlisted men who were transferred to the 21st Regiment Infantry.

b—This regiment was mustered out of service at the expiration of its term, leaving two companies which were transferred to the 6th Infantry.

c—This regiment has been reorganized and filled up by new recruits.

d—This regiment has been mustered out, with the exception of re-enlisted men and new recruits which now compose an independent battalion of four companies.

SCHEDULE "E"—TERM OF SERVICE—MUSTER, ETC. 733

SCHEDULE "E."—continued.

are from the State, Original and Present Commanding Officers, &c., &c.

Mustering Officer.	When Mustered.	Date of Depart- ure from the State.	Present Commanding Officer.
Capt. J. B. McIntyre.....	Camp Randall.....	June 20, '61.....	Capt. Wallace M. Spear.
Maj. L. Sitgreaves.....	Camp Washburn.....	Oct. 30, '63.....	Capt. Charles W. Hyde.
Maj. L. Sitgreaves.....	Camp Washburn.....	Feb., '64.....	Capt. John R. Davis.
Maj. L. Sitgreaves.....	Camp Washburn.....	Oct. 3, '64.....	Capt. Henry W. Peck.
by detachments.....	.....	Oct. 3, '64.....	Capt. Justus H. Potter.
Lieut. J. H. Purcell.....	Madison.....	Oct. 3, '64.....	Capt. Jared S. W. Pardee.
by detachments.....	.....	Nov. 12, '64.....	Capt. Henry F. Rouse.
by detachments.....	.....	Oct. 7, '64.....	Capt. Charles S. Taylor.
by detachments.....	.....	Nov. 12, '64.....	Capt. David H. Saxton.
by detachments.....	.....	Oct. 17, '64.....	Capt. Wallace H. Jennings.
by detachments.....	.....	Sept. 30, '64.....	Capt. P. Henry Ray.
Lieut. Jno. H. Purcell.....	Madison.....	Sept. 30, '04.....	Capt. Ira H. Ford.

e—This regiment has been mustered out, with the exception of re-enlisted men and new recruits which were transferred to the 21st Infantry.

f—The first four companies of this regiment formed a battalion of three years' men. In August, 1864, authority was given to fill it up to a regimental organization. The remaining eight companies were enlisted for one, two, or three years, as the recruit might elect.

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SCHEDULE "F."

ROSTER OF STATE MILITIA.

FIRST REGIMENT.

		Residence.	Date of Commission.	Date of Rank.
Colonel.....	E. L. Buttrick.....	Milwaukee.....	Oct. 7, 1863	Oct. 1, 1863
Lieutenant Colonel....	Jacob S. Crane.....	Burlington	do	do
Major.....				
Adjutant.....	H. S. Weeks.....	Milwaukee.....	Dec. 23, 1863	Dec. 21, 1863
Quartermaster.....	Frank M. Riddle.....	do	do	do
Surgeon.....	J. K. Bartlett.....	do	do	do
Chaplain.....	C. D. Helmer.....	do	do	do

COMPANIES.

	Date of Commission.	Date of Rank.	Strength of Company.	Remarks.
"Lima Home Guards."—Lima, Sheboygan County.....				No report.
Captain—Calvin Jones.....	Mch. 25, 1863	Mch. 25, 1863		
First Lieut—G. W. Arent-en.....	Sept. 24, 1862	Sept. 24, 1862		
Second Lieut—Robert M. Neal.....	Mch. 25, 1863	Mch. 25, 1863		
"Ozaukee Guards."—Port Washington....			67	
Captain—.....				
First Lieut—Lafayette Towsley....	May 17, 1864	May 17, 1864		
Second Lieut—.....				
407] "Kenosha Volunteers."—Kenosha.				No report
Captain—Peter H. Wood.....	Sept. 28, 1863	Sept. 28, 1863		
First Lieut—Thatcher T. Bent.....	Sept. 28, 1863	Sept. 28, 1863		
Second Lieut—Ezra Simmons, Jr....	June 13, 1863	June 6, 1863		
"Racine Zouave Cadets"—Racine.				No report
Captain.....				
First Lieut—Louis A. Cowell.....	June 26, 1863	June 24, 1863		
Second Lieut—Winfield S. Telf.....	June 26, 1863	June 24, 1863		
"Light Infantry"—Milwaukee.				No report
Captain.....				
First Lieut—H. S. Weeks.....	Dec. 24, 1863	Nov. 2, 1863		
Second Lieut—H. H. West.....	Dec. 24, 1863	Nov. 9, 1863		
"Lyon Guards."—Manitowoc.				No report
Captain—A. J. Patchin.....	Nov. 12, 1863	Oct. 27, 1863		
First Lieut—S. W. Smith.....	Nov. 12, 1863	Oct. 27, 1863		
Second Lieut—Fred Thierman.....	July 17, 1863	July 17, 1863		
"Sheboygan Falls Home Guard."—				*
Captain—Dwight Hills.....	July 23, 1863	June 23, 1863		
First Lieut—J. G. Meserve.....	July 23, 1863	June 23, 1863		
Second Lieut—A. J. Lumsden.....	July 23, 1863	June 23, 1863		
"Union Guards."—Burlington.				No report.
Captain—G. W. Hoyt.....	Oct. 31, 1864	Oct. 15, 1863		
First Lieut—A. Hardin.....	Oct. 31, 1863	Oct. 15, 1863		
Second Lieut—L. Hurlbut.....	Oct. 31, 1863	Oct. 15, 1863		
Total.....			68	

* Captain reports Nov. 5, 1864: "We have no company here. It is utterly impossible to keep up an organization of the kind."

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SECOND REGIMENT.

		Residence.	Date of Com.	Date of Rank.
Colonel.....				
Lieutenant Colonel.....	George B. Goodwin.....	Menasha.....	Oct. 7, 1863	Oct. 1, 1863
Major.....	Jesse D. Wheelock.....	Hartford.....	Oct. 7, 1863	Oct. 1, 1863
Adjutant.....	J. W. Carter.....	Waupaca.....	Nov. 16, 1863	Oct. 30, 1863
Quartermaster.....				
Surgeon.....				
Chaplain.....				

COMPANIES.

	Date of Commission.	Date of Rank.	Strength of Company.	Remarks.
"Badger State Zouaves."—Fond du Lac...				No report.
Captain—A. A. Wilson.....	Oct. 15, 1864	Oct. 15, 1864		
First Lieut.—George W. Gould.....	do.....	do.....		
Second Lieut.—F. H. Farr.....	do.....	do.....		
"Scandinavia Reserve Guards"—Scandinavia.				No report.
Captain—Nels Anderson.....	June 13, 1863	Apr. 11, 1863		
First Lieut.—George Olsen.....	do.....	do.....		
Second Lieut.—Ingebreth Erickson.....	do.....	do.....		
"Governor's Guard."—Ashford.				No report.
Captain—Charles Crownhart.....	Mar. 14, 1863	Nov. 26, 1862		
First Lieut.—Martin B. Hull.....	do.....	do.....		
Second Lieut.—Archibald Watson.....	do.....	do.....		
"Waupaca Reserve Guard."—Waupaca.			39	
Captain—A. Sorenson.....	Sep. 22, 1862	Sep. 22, 1862		
First Lieut.—Luke C. Redfield.....	July 1, 1863	July 1, 1863		
Second Lieut.—J. W. Carter, Adj't.....	do.....	do.....		
"Berlin Militia."—Berlin.				No report.
Captain—A. G. Dinsmore.....	July 16, 1863	July 16, 1863		
First Lieut.—Alfred L. Tucker.....	do.....	do.....		
Second Lieut.—A. A. Devore.....	do.....	do.....		
"Oshkosh City Guard."—Oshkosh.				No report.
Captain—Wm. H. Jordan.....	Nov. 12, 1863	Oct. 20, 1863		
First Lieut.—Charles Bingham.....	do.....	do.....		
Second Lieut.—Edward Finney.....	do.....	Nov. 3, 1863		
"Hartford Union Guards,"Hartford.			74	
Captain—R. H. Lee.....	Nov. 12, 1863	Oct. 31, 1863		
First Lieut.—Lewis Kern.....	do.....	do.....		
Second Lieut.—James E. Cook.....	do.....	do.....		
"Menasha Independents."—Menasha.			62	
Captain—S. L. Hart.....	Nov. 12, 1863	Nov. 9, 1863		
First Lieut.—E. G. Jackson.....	May 17, 1864	May 17, 1864		
Second Lieut.—F. S. Moulton.....	do.....	do.....		
"Ripon Union Guards."—Ripon.				No report.
Captain.....				
First Lieut.—W. V. Whiting.....	Sep. 5, 1863	Sep. 5, 1863		
Second Lieut.—William O'Neill.....	Nov. 12, 1863	Oct. 31, 1863		
"West Bend Union Guards"—West Bend.			47	
Captain—L. Lucas.....	Sep. 12, 1863	Sep. 12, 1863		
First Lieut.—J. H. Trackat.....	do.....	do.....		
Second Lieut.—George Ippel.....	do.....	do.....		
Total.....			222	

THIRD REGIMENT.

		Residence.	Date of Com.	Date of Rank.
Colonel.....	W. Aug. Ray.....	Delavan.....	Oct. 3, 1863	Oct. 1, 1863
Lieutenant Colonel.....	Samuel B. Boynton.....	Monroe.....	do.....	do.....
Major.....	Samuel W. Herrick.....	Hustisford.....	do.....	do.....
Adjutant.....	Nathan Downs.....	Mazomanie.....	Dec. 5, 1863	Nov. 27, 1863
Quartermaster.....	David L. Fairchild.....	Walworth Centre.....	do.....	do.....
Surgeon.....	Ludwig von Suessmilch.....	Delavan.....	do.....	do.....
Chaplain.....				

411] COMPANIES.

	Date of Commission.	Date of Rank.	Strength of Company.	Remarks.
"Kekoskee Union Guards."—Kekoskee. Captain—Anson Titus..... First Lieut.—U. L. Nickols..... Second Lieut.—H. A. Lawrence.....	May 22, 1863 do..... do.....	May 9, 1863 do..... do.....	10	Col. Ray says Oct. 14, 1862: "I have endeavored to keep up the standard of military among our state militia, but our present law gives us so little aid in the matter that it almost becomes a dead letter."
"Green County Badgers."—Monroe. Captain—Daniel S. Young..... First Lieut.—James Norris..... Second Lieut.—A. W. Potter.....	Oct. 31, 1863 May 23, 1863 Oct. 31, 1863	Oct. 15, 1863 May 5, 1863 Oct. 15, 1863		No report.
"Mazomanie Guards."—Mazomanie. Captain..... First Lieut.—Nathan Downs, Adjutant. Second Lieut.—J. C. Morrill....	June 10, 1863 Aug. 18, 1863	June 6, 1863 Aug. 18, 1863		
"Hustisford Union Guard."—Hustisford. Captain—Asa M. Cole..... First Lieut.—James Whitcomb.....	Oct. 21, 1863 do.....	Oct. 17, 1863 do.....	29	
"Delavan Union Guards."—Delavan. Captain—A. J. Cheney..... First Lieut.—O. D. Barker.....	Oct. 31, 1863 do.....	Oct. 28, 1863 do.....		Capt. Cheney says Oct. 12, 1864: "I return the company as <i>defunct</i> , and I think it would be impossible under the most favorable circumstances to keep up a company under the present militia law."
"Palmyra Volunteers."—Palmyra. Captain—J. M. Bingham..... First Lieut.—W. F. McCord..... Second Lieut.—H. D. Schutte..	Aug. 7, 1863 do..... do.....	Aug. 7, 1863 do..... do.....		
412] "Capitol Guards."—Madison. Captain—L. S. Dixon..... First Lieut.—James A. Bate..... Second Lieut.—Manning Tredway.....	Sept. 29, 1863 Aug. 13, 1863 Aug. 13, 1863	Sept. 29, 1863 July 25, 1863 July 25, 1863		No report.
"Walworth Center Volunteers."—Walworth Center. Captain—Charles W. Gilbert... First Lieut.—J. D. Clark..... Second Lieut.—M. F. Price.....	Aug. 13, 1863 Aug. 13, 1863 May 3, 1864	Aug. 13, 1863 Aug. 13, 1863 May 3, 1864		No report.
"Dane County Loyalists."—Windsor. Captain..... First Lieut.—H. J. Spalding... Second Lieut.—Thomas Woodward.....	Aug. 29, 1863 Aug. 29, 1863 Aug. 29, 1863	Aug. 29, 1863 Aug. 29, 1863 Aug. 29, 1863		No report.
"Sun Prairie Guards."—Sun Prairie. Captain..... First Lieut..... Second Lieut.—R. H. Stone.....	Sept. 2, 1863	Sept. 2, 1863		No report.
Total.....			39	

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FOURTH REGIMENT.

		Residence.	Date of Comission.	Date of Rank.
Colonel.....	D. Gray Purman.....	Lancaster.....	Nov. 5, 1863	Oct. 1, 1863
Lieutenant Colonel.....	Joseph Langworthy.....	Mauston.....	Nov. 5, 1863	Oct. 1, 1863
Major.....	Amasa Hoskins.....	Richland Center.....	Nov. 5, 1863	Oct. 1, 1863
Adjutant.....				
Quartermaster.....				
Surgeon.....				
Chaplain.....				

COMPANIES.

	Date of Commiss'n.	Date of Rank.	Strength of Company.	Remarks.
" <i>Union Badgers</i> "—Richland Center. Captain—Elam Bailey..... First Lieut.—Richard Caddle..... Second Lieut.—S. C. Hyatt.....	Jan. 13, 1864 Jan. 13, 1864 May 18, 1864	Dec. 28, 1863 Dec. 28, 1863 May 2, 1864		No report.
" <i>Bangor State Guards</i> ."—Bangor. Captain—D. J. Jenkins..... First Lieut.—J. A. Harrington..... Second Lieut.—Richard Whelden.....	Sept. 18, 1862 Sept. 18, 1862 Sept. 18, 1862	Sept. 18, 1862 Sept. 18, 1862 Sept. 18, 1862		No report.
" <i>Baraboo Light Infantry</i> ."—Baraboo. Captain..... First Lieut.—T. C. Thomas..... Second Lieut.—James B. Fowler.....	July 24, 1863 July 24, 1863	July 20, 1863 July 20, 1863		No report.
" <i>Juneau County Light Guard</i> ."—Mauston. Captain—Harvey H. Childs..... First Lieut.—E. G. Dodge..... Second Lieut.—P. R. Briggs.....	May 4, 1864 May 4, 1864 May 4, 1864	May 4, 1864 May 4, 1864 May 4, 1864		No report.
414] " <i>Smelser Guards</i> "—Grant County. Captain—Abram Caines..... First Lieut.—P. J. Neal..... Second Lieut.—Edward Duggan.....	Nov. 23, 1864 Oct. 9, 1863 Nov. 23, 1864	Nov. 23, 1864 Oct. 9, 1863 Nov. 23, 1864	65	
" <i>Richland County Union Guards</i> ."—Orion. Captain—J. S. G. Hayward..... First Lieut.—George Kite..... Second Lieut.—J. J. Wright.....	Aug. 10, 1863 Aug. 10, 1863 Aug. 10, 1863	Aug. 10, 1863 Aug. 10, 1863 Aug. 10, 1863	40	
" <i>Iowa County Guards</i> ."—Mineral Point. Captain—Harvey S. Keyes..... First Lieut.—H. F. Thayer..... Second Lieut.—H. H. Walters.....	Aug. 20, 1863 Aug. 20, 1863 Aug. 20, 1863	Aug. 20, 1863 Aug. 20, 1863 Aug. 20, 1863		No report.
" <i>Grant Rifles</i> ."—Lancaster. Captain—Peter Schlosser..... First Lieut.—George L. Hyde..... Second Lieut.—J. P. Lewis.....	Jan. 13, 1864 Aug. 26, 1863 Jan. 13, 1864	Jan. 2, 1864 Aug. 26, 1863 Jan. 2, 1864		No report.
" <i>La Fayette County Union Guards</i> ."—New Dixons. Captain—James Langhorn..... First Lieut.—Thomas Vipon..... Second Lieut.—J. Tippen.....	Sept. 24, 1864 Sept. 24, 1864 Sept. 24, 1864	Sept. 24, 1864 Sept. 24, 1864 Sept. 24, 1864	65	
" <i>Platteville State Guard</i> ."—Platteville. Captain—John Grinnell..... First Lieut.—J. L. Rewey..... Second Lieut.—C. W. Hill.....	May 10, 1863 Oct. 8, 1863 Nov. 5, 1863	May 10, 1863 Aug. 17, 1863 Nov. 5, 1863		No report.
" <i>Cold Stream Guard</i> ."—Darlington. Captain—S. W. Osborn..... First Lieut.—H. E. Jenkins..... Second Lieut.—J. W. Anderson.....	Oct. 3, 1864 Oct. 3, 1864 Oct. 3, 1864	Oct. 3, 1864 Oct. 3, 1864 Oct. 3, 1864	74	
Total.....			244	

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FIRST BATTALION OF THE FIFTH REGIMENT.

		Residence.	Date of Commission.	Date of Rank.
Major	A. S. Gray.....	Osceola	Mch. 19, 1864	Mch. 19, 1864
Adjutant.....				
Quartermaster.....				
Surgeon.....				
Chaplain.....				

COMPANIES.

	Date of Commission.	Date of Rank.	Strength of Company.	Remarks.
"Osceola Home Guards,"—Osceola.			70	
Captain.....				
First Lieut.—E. C. Treadwell	Mar 28, 1863	May 23, 1863		
Second Lieut.—Frank Webb.....	do.....	do.....		
"Frontier Rangers,"—St. Croix Falls.				No report.
Captain—William J. Vincent.....	May 28, 1863	May 23, 1863		
First Lieut.—W. M. Blanding.....	do.....	do.....		
Second Lieut.—C. Anderson.....	do.....	do.....		
"Douglas County Guard,"—Superior.			73	
Captain—Washington Ashton.....	June 23, 1862	May 15, 1862		
First Lieut.—Daniel Waterman.....	do.....	do.....		
Second Lieut.—August Zachan.....	do.....	do.....		
AK "Badger Guards,"—Black River Falls.			64	
Captain—Expert O. Jones.....	Aug. 22, 1863	Aug. 22, 1863		
First Lieut.—Silas A. Wilcox.....	do.....	do.....		
Second Lieut.—David F. Mason.....	do.....	do.....		
Total.....			207	

BATTERY A.

		Date of Commission.	Date of Rank.	Strength of Company.	Remarks.
Section 1—Janesville.	Lieut. R. B. Treat	Aug. 13, 1863	July 28, 1863		No report.
Section 2—Mil on.					No report.
Section 3—Edgerton..	Lieut. B. Burdick.	Oct. 12, 1863	Aug. 27, 1863		No report.

BATTERY B.

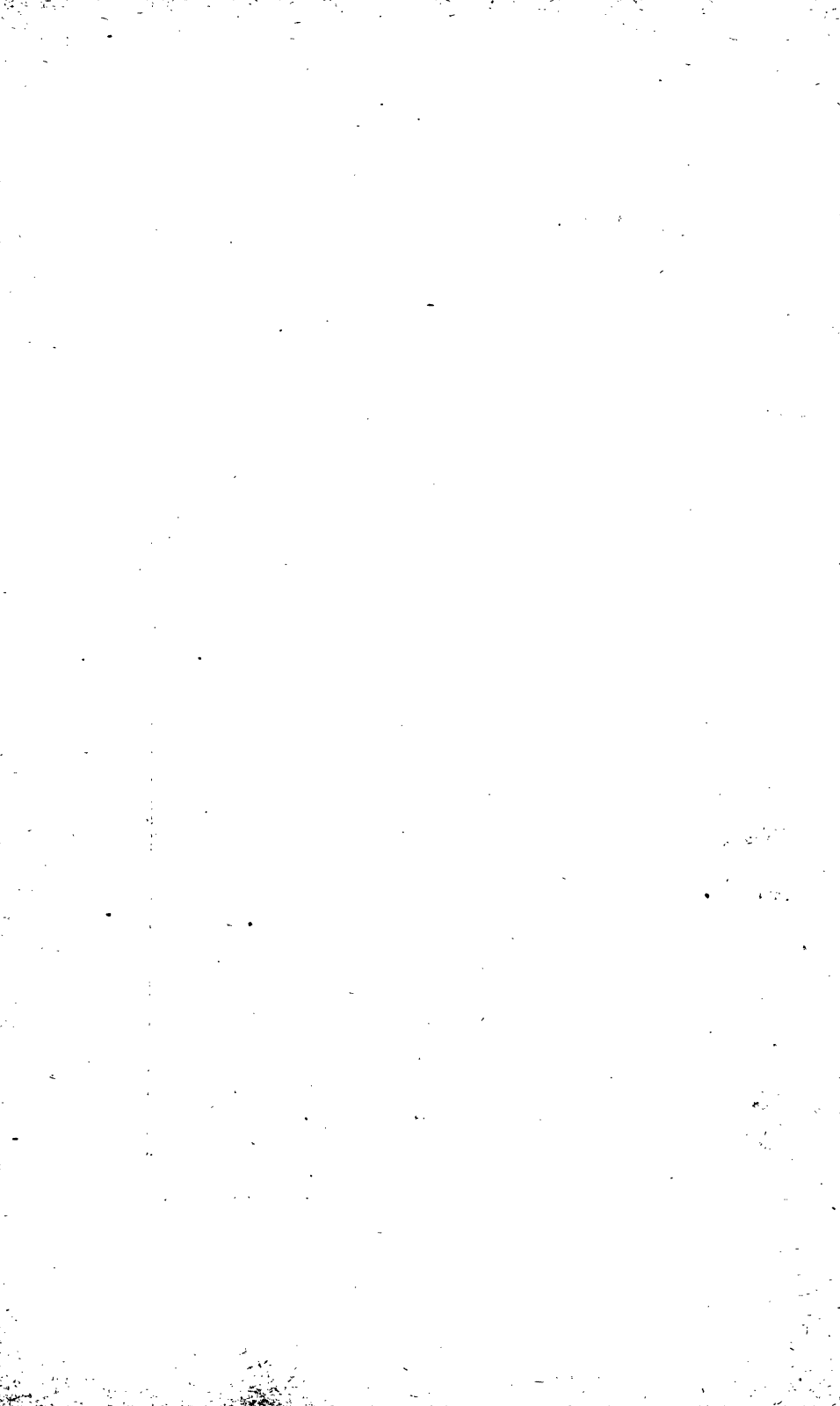
Section 1—Fon' d' Lac				52	No report.
Section 2—Oshkosh..				48	
Section 3—Ripon.....	Lt. L. P. Stearns..	Sep. 24, 1863	Sep. 24, 1863		
Total.....				100	

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SCHEDULE "G."

Enrollment of the State Militia by Counties, compiled from the returns by the Assessors in the various Towns and Wards in this State.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER ENROLLED.			
	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	Total.
Adams.....	127	86	329	542
Ashland.....	1	0	4	5
Brown.....	284	185	767	1,236
Buffalo.....	121	114	586	831
Burnett.....				
Calumet.....	104	94	449	647
Chippewa.....	76	81	197	354
Clark.....	43	20	95	158
Columbia.....	658	507	1,685	2,850
Crawford.....	265	211	706	1,182
Dane.....	1,360	928	3,425	5,713
Dallas.....	2	10	1	13
Dodge.....	960	656	2,656	4,272
Dor.....	64	40	224	328
Douglas.....	5	10	64	79
Dunn.....	146	132	387	665
Eau Claire.....	135	119	369	623
Fond du Lac.....	733	572	2,183	3,488
Grant.....	640	497	1,735	2,872
Green.....	418	374	1,308	2,100
Green Lake.....	273	215	794	1,272
Iowa.....	326	213	827	1,366
Jackson.....	138	124	386	648
Jefferson.....	596	428	1,928	2,952
Juneau.....	217	157	690	1,064
Kewaunee.....	131	149	323	603
Kenosha.....	364	177	579	1,120
La Crosse.....	329	248	966	1,543
La Fayette.....	473	271	1,033	1,777
La Pointe.....	2	10	10	22
Manitowoc.....	427	279	1,809	2,525
Marathon.....	104	64	237	405
Marquette.....	170	89	403	662
Milwaukee.....	1,365	930	4,833	7,128
Monroe.....	214	165	745	1,124
Oconto.....	120	124	250	494
Outagamie.....	192	151	703	1,046
Ozaukee.....	289	114	795	1,198
Pepin.....	75	79	219	373
Pierce.....	115	78	430	623
Polk.....	37	24	137	198
Portage.....	215	125	573	913
Racine.....	417	273	1,046	1,736
Richland.....	236	198	721	1,155
Rock.....	1,066	743	2,355	4,164
St. Croix.....	150	119	553	822
Sauk.....	386	290	1,242	1,927
Shawano.....	23	32	98	153
Sheboygan.....	419	343	1,850	2,612
418] Trempealeau.....	87	94	360	541
Vernon.....	249	263	977	1,489
Walworth.....	699	498	1,565	2,704
Washington.....	411	256	1,131	1,798
Waukesha.....	624	333	1,207	2,164
Waupaca.....	134	112	464	710
Waushara.....	216	146	580	922
Winnebago.....	611	417	1,640	2,668
Wood.....	105	107	198	410
Total.....	18,147	13,026	51,808	82,981



APPENDIX.

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VII		7		II	49
VIII		8	XXX	I	50
IX		9		II	51
X	I	10		III	52
	II	11	XXXI	IV	53
XI	I	12		I	54
	II	13		II	55
	III	14		III	56
XII	I	15	XXXII	I	57
	II	16		II	58
	II (Supp.)	17		III	59
	III	18	XXXIII		60
XIII		19	XXXIV	I	61
XIV		20		II	62
XV		21		III	63
XVI	I	22		IV	64
	II	23	XXXV	I	65
XVII	I	24		II	66
	II	25	XXXVI	I	67
XVIII		26		II	68
XIX	I	27		III	69
	II	28	XXXVII	I	70
XX	I	29		II	71
	II	30	XXXVIII	I	72
XXI		31		II	73
XXII	I	32		III	74
	II	33		IV	75
XXIII	I	34		V	76
	II	35	XXXIX	I	77
XXIV	I	36		II	78
	II	37		III	79
	III	38	XI	I	80
XXV	I	39		II	81
	II	40		III	82
XXVI	I	41	XLI	I	83
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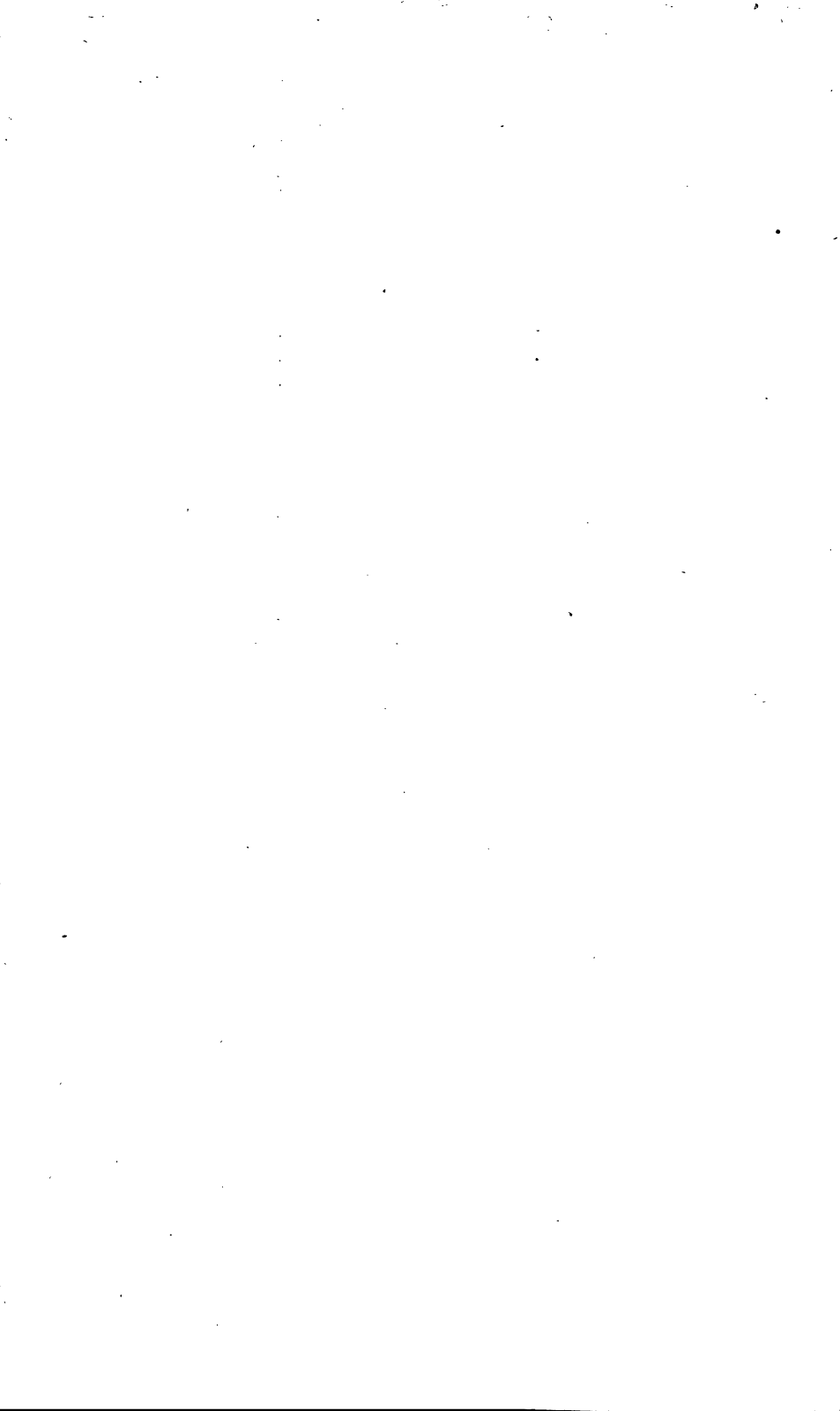
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